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The 1989 Report

of the Courts of Washington

Acknowledgements:

Publication of this report would not be possible without the efforts of the appellate clerks, county clerks, and limited jurisdiction administrators throughout the state of Washington.

The following judicial officers receive special recognition for writing "state of the judiciary" messages for their respective court levels, and for graciously allowing us to use their photographs.

Keith M. Callow
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Edward P. Reed
Presiding Chief Judge
Court of Appeals

Thomas A. Swayze, Jr.
President-Judge
Superior Court Judges' Association

W. Daniel Phillips
President
District and Municipal Court
Judges Association

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President
Washington Association of County Clerks

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President
Association of Washington Superior Court Administrators

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President
Association of Juvenile Court Administrators

Cathleen Grindle
President
Washington State Association for
Court Administration

Storme Thompson
President
Misdemeanant Corrections Association

The Court Management Council's Task Force on Statistics was invaluable in helping interpret statistics from the court professional's vantage point.

And finally, many thanks to the staff of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, who contributed time, information, and written material on legislation and court activities.

ABOUT THE COVER....A tiny log cabin and the Supreme Court Temple of Justice symbolize the early beginnings of Washington's state court system. Still standing today near Chehalis, the walls of the 16 x 23-foot hand-hewn "Jackson Courthouse" witnessed Washington Territory's earliest court proceedings. First appointed in 1889, members of the state Supreme Court didn't have a real "home" of their own until late 1912 when they moved into the "Temple." Recently remodeled, the courtroom today is a lighter, less gloomy room than it was when this picture was taken, probably about 1920.

Office of the Administrator for the Courts
Olympia, Washington

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Mary Campbell McQueen, Administrator for the Courts

The 1989 Report

of the Courts of Washington

The ordinary administration of criminal and civil justice...contributes more than any other circumstance, to impressing upon the minds of the people affection, esteem, and reverence towards the government.

Alexander Hamilton
The Federalist No. 17 (1789)

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE COURTS

MARY CAMPBELL McQUEEN
Administrator

To: The Honorable Chief Justice and
Justices of the Supreme Court
of the state of Washington

The Honorable Governor
of the state of Washington

The Honorable President of the
state of Washington Senate

The Honorable Speaker of the
state of Washington House of Representatives

The Report of the Courts of Washington documents the activities of judicial organizations and committees as they work toward ever-more-effective management of our judicial system.

During 1989 the Board for Judicial Administration and the Court Management Council identified caseflow management as the number one priority for Washington's judicial system.

That significant shift in philosophy is reflected in the type of information presented in this report. Readers will note the inclusion of a special chapter devoted to case management initiatives as well as a new emphasis on time and processing information

As the judicial branch strives to serve the public through the fair and effective administration of justice, so we strive to serve you with the information in this report. We appreciate any suggestions to help us accomplish this goal.

Respectfully,

Mary Campbell McQueen
Administrator for the Courts

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Detailed tables of contents for Judicial Leadership and the four court levels are found within the individual chapters.

A Guide to Using this Report

The Report opens with special feature articles on caseflow management, technology, education, and gender and justice. These issues concern all court levels.

The next chapter, "Judicial Leadership," also concerns all court levels; it reports the actions of the boards and committees whose efforts set the course of justice in Washington State. This chapter also recognizes those judges and administrators who have received special honors during the year.

The next four chapters deal with significant events at each separate court level.

Each chapter opens with a four-page introductory section. These pages contain:

- A title page with chapter highlights;
- A glimpse at the history of the court;
- A description of the court's present organization and responsibilities; and
- An index to the chapter's contents.

After the introductory section in each chapter, you will find signed reports from judicial and administrative leaders, followed by short articles on the significant developments of 1989.

Finally, a reference section gives background information on the associations and committees which constitute court leadership, lists all publications available from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and gives an overview of court finances.

We hope that you will find this year's Report attractive, interesting, and useful.

Special Feature:

Articles

- Caseflow Management
- Technology
- Judicial Education
- Gender and Justice

THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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Caseflow Management Work Group Takes on Problems of Congestion and Delay

Washington's population is increasing dramatically. Trial courts across the state face increased filings without the increased resources needed to deal with them. The inevitable result: congestion and delay.

As cases are continued, the increased cost and aggravation leads the public to avoid seeking justice through an unresponsive, over-crowded court system.

In King County, civil trials take place a minimum of 2-1/2 years from the time the case is noted for trial. In Pierce County, the flood of criminal cases continue to "bump" civil cases to the point where civil cases filed in 1982 are only now coming to trial. The number of trials able to be heard in superior court has continued to drop; today, fewer than five percent of civil cases are resolved by trial, making a civil trial a relatively rare event.

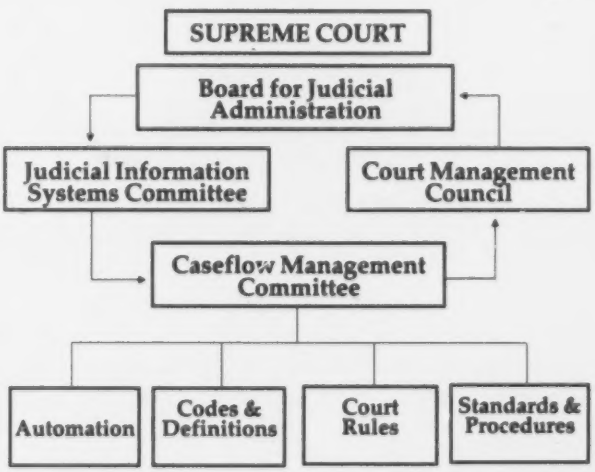
Local governments cannot afford to support the courts fully, particularly in light of the seemingly never-ending increases in the demand placed on the courts by population and new legislation. Given current financial constraints on acquiring resources, the only option that courts have to minimize delay is to increase the efficiency of their operations.

In October 1987 the Court Management Council established the Caseflow Management Work Group to study court congestion and delay. Mark Oldenburg, Clark County Superior Court Administrator, was elected Chair; King County Superior Court Clerk Jan Michels was chosen Vice-Chair.

During 1988 the Work Group developed recommendations to increase court efficiency. The Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) and the Court Management Council (CMC) approved the recommendations; in 1989 the Work Group was given the task of developing implementation plans based on each recommendation.

First, the Work Group organized itself to guide the evolution of case management under the authority of

Caseflow Management



Facing page: A Thurston County court docket circa 1919

the Court Management Council. The Work Group focused on these functional areas: Automation; Codes and Definitions; Court Rules, Standards and Procedures; Court Information Access; and BJA Liaison. The Group also expanded its membership to include more district and juvenile court representation. Since many of the caseflow recommendations required Judicial Information System (JIS) support, the Caseflow Work Group was also sanctioned as an official Judicial Information System Committee (JISC) user advisory committee.

Work Group recommendations fell into three major categories:

- Establishing case processing time standards;
- Measuring performance against standards; and
- Operational recommendations for achieving standards.

Time standards: These define the appropriate length of time for a case to reach resolution. They form one measuring stick by which a court can judge its own performance, a process which has been shown to decrease court delays nationwide.

The Work Group recommended that judges be the ones to establish appropriate time standards. So the BJA instituted a Case Processing Time Standards Committee composed of three judges each from both trial court levels, two representatives from the Caseflow Work Group, and members of the Washington State Bar Association. The committee is examining case processing time standards developed by the American Bar Association, the Conference of State Court Administrators, various states, and several counties within the state. They expect to make a recommendation to the BJA by spring 1990.

Establishing case processing time standards will focus court attention on the issue of timely justice and encourage practices that promote it. By spotlighting techniques used successfully elsewhere, Washington courts can get a head start in combating delay.

Measuring Performance Against Standards: For superior courts, several obstacles must be overcome before accurate measurement is possible: multiple defendants per criminal case, inactive cases, non-standardized caseflow events, calendaring difficulties, and lack of automated access to information.

Single Criminal Defendant Per Case Number: At the time of the Work Group's report, the practice in all but two superior courts was to have each criminal defendant in a multi-defendant case share a common case number. This practice makes monitoring an individual defendant's progress through the court very confusing.

As a result of discussions with prosecuting attorneys across the state, 18 counties now assign each criminal defendant a unique case number. The Work Group drafted a court rule specifically stating that the separate number does not sever the defendants in the case.

Case Management Status: To project future judicial and court needs, cases must be segregated by their status in the caseflow process and tracked. Currently, every superior court in the state has a large number of old cases on its books that are not disposed. These cases are not categorized in a way that determines the likelihood of their demand for resources. As a result, the real impact of the backlog cannot be estimated, and the court is unable to monitor its active caseload.

For example, many guardianship cases require periodic review and the filing of annual reports. Currently, these cases cannot be isolated and monitored to ensure compliance with statute. Also difficult to monitor are criminal cases inactive because of an outstanding warrant.

The Case Management Status--a status field concept developed by the Work Group--would permit segregation of these cases to assess their impact on the court's workload. The Work Group hopes to automate the Case Management Status during 1990.

Caseflow Events: Currently, each court has its own unique schema for recording and monitoring caseflow events. This makes it impossible to compare courts and difficult to identify model courts that have demonstrated their ability to control the flow of cases.

The Work Group defined a uniform tracking system. They forwarded this list of key case events to the BJA's Time Standards Committee for endorsement and implementation during 1990. Using these key

events in their automation systems, courts will be able to monitor the time between events in their court.

Calendaring: Because the efficient flow of cases through a court requires efficient calendaring, the Superior Court User Advisory Group of the Judicial Information Systems Committee requested that the Work Group sponsor calendaring automation improvements during 1990. The Work Group will review requirements developed from the 1984 Calendaring Project and reach a consensus on goals for implementation. One area for improvement will be to give courts the ability to display and arrange additional information on printed calendars.

Access to Information: Effective caseflow management will require access to case information from the JIS computer files. Currently, this access is very limited. The Work Group was charged with the task of recommending software to assist caseflow management, and they are reviewing an English-like query tool. The objective is to give courts the ability to retrieve information without computer programmer or the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) assistance.

Court administrators also need standardized statistical reports to help them "keep their fingers on the pulse" of court activities. As an interim solution, statistical reports based on existing Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS) data were developed. These reports summarize undisposed case information and contain filing-to-disposition processing time statistics. As more Work Group recommendations are implemented, the quality of this data will improve, and the reports will more accurately measure caseflow.

Caseflow Event Schedules: The Judicial Information Systems Committee made caseflow management a high priority and requested that the Work Group sponsor an automation project to support King County Superior Court's newly-adopted case management rules. The Work Group assumed this responsibility with the intent of making the resulting caseflow system applicable to all courts.

The case management programs now being developed will allow courts to place cases on a particular "track," or schedule, of caseflow events. The essential portions of these will be available by early 1990.

Operational Recommendations for Achieving Standards: Changes in operational procedures may be required to achieve efficient caseflow within a court.

Communication with parties concerning the progress of their case is one critical element of that process. Courts will need to notify parties concerning the status of their case relative to caseflow rules. One step in the automation of notice generation is to have accurate names and addresses for the parties in every case. The Supreme Court issued a rule requiring that the attorney's bar membership number be on all pleadings. The Personal Identification Project will allow the recording of Washington State Bar Membership numbers in SCOMIS. The final step in this area--the automation of the notice generation for mailing--will be explored during 1990.

Local courts must be able to accurately determine the resource demand of each case. To improve management of civil cases, attorneys are being asked to complete a civil case information sheet which identifies the cause of action and gives other information which will help predict case complexity. The Work Group has developed sample civil information sheets and has drafted a Supreme Court rule authorizing their use. The rule will give courts the authority to require attorneys to provide information necessary for effective case management.

Caseflow Goals For 1990: The primary goal of the Work Group is increased judicial involvement and support. This will be achieved through educational efforts in several areas:

- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will address the role of the court in managing its caseload during the New Judge Orientation each year.
- The OAC will publish a *Guide to Caseflow Management In Washington State* to assist courts planning to implement caseflow management principles. The guide will contain general information on caseflow principles and examples of ways in which other Washington courts respond to their case management problems. There will be a description of the caseflow management automation and its use.
- A *Guide to Docket Code Usage in Washington State* will assist courts in the uniform use of

dockets to record caseflow events and other information vital to measuring case progress.

Selection and implementation of court information access tools are also vital to give courts the ability to retrieve information from the automated systems. So is production of statistical reports describing pending caseloads and time-in-process information.

The Work Group will also continue to pursue improvements in the automation of calendaring and tracking proceedings including settings, continuances, and proceeding lengths.

Progress Made Around the State:

King County

In June 1989 King County Superior Court passed detailed local rules that determine the schedule for civil and domestic cases filed in that court. The schedule is established when the case is filed and can only be amended with the approval of the court. The objective of these rules is to specify clearly to litigants the court's expectations for the case.

In 1989 more than 15,000 backlogged cases were reviewed for status by the Clerk's Office. All were either dismissed or placed on a time-certain event schedule. All guardianship and juvenile dependency cases were put on a review cycle, and thousands of old mental illness and adoption cases were disposed. These backlog reduction programs reduced King County's backlog from over 80,000 cases to 35,000 cases.

To reduce the number of pending trials and excessive wait-time to trial, the court adopted a one-year-long "extraordinary increase in trial capacity." The bench increased the trial day by one hour for all of 1989 and brought in an average of six daily pro-tem judges. The effect of these efforts was a 20 percent increase in trials and a reduction in wait-time from 30 months to 23 months (jury) and from 18 months to 12 months (civil non-jury and domestic).

Simultaneously, the court is experimenting with an individual calendaring system for six judges working on civil cases. The rules implemented in King County are an example of a very sophisticated caseflow system.

Kitsap County

In 1987 Kitsap County Superior Court developed a differentiated case management system for civil cases. Three tracks were developed: Standard Civil, Complex Litigation, and Domestic Relations. Certain events occur in each track within certain time frames. All domestic relations cases must have a mandatory settlement conference. Those issues not settled at conference are identified and a trial date is set not more than 120 days hence. All complex litigation cases are identified early and pre-assigned to a judge. A mandatory initial management conference is held. Discovery schedules are set, issues identified, settlement conference and trial date assigned.

Because of the overwhelming increase in criminal caseload in the last year, a moratorium on setting non-criminal matters was imposed. The setting formula has been changed and all non-criminal trials are being reset. A sixth judge is expected to be added in 1990 to assist with the burgeoning caseload.

Mason County

Mason County Superior Court established rules in June 1989 that govern status, pre-trial, and settlement conferences; set schedules for discovery; and establish firm trial dates. It is interesting to note that Mason County Superior Court chose the at-issue rather than filing date to initiate the caseflow management process.

Pierce County

Pierce County Superior Court implemented a differentiated case management system to address the increased drug caseload. This system requires each case to be reviewed and a scheduling order entered at a pre-trial conference held ten days after arraignment. On this date, the case is assigned to an A, B, or C track. Forty-one percent of the drug cases are placed on the A track and reach disposition within 30 days. In cases filed before adoption of the new program, only 11 percent reached disposition within 90 days. Since July 1, 1988, when the new procedures went into operation, 89 percent of all cases now reach disposition within 90 days.

This experimental program was first utilized for managing drug cases, and is now being expanded to other crimes with no significant changes in results. The program has received national acclaim for it success. For more information, contact Beverly Bright, Pierce County Superior Court Administrator.

Skagit County

In 1989 the superior court judges made several procedural changes which improved caseflow management. Prior to 1989 two judges annually alternated roles, with one serving as administrative judge and presiding over non-jury trials and the other presiding over jury trials. To address the increasing number of jury trial list cases, it was decided to shorten the term of administrative judge to six months and assign both judges jury trial cases. Mandatory pre-trial settlement conferences were implemented for any trial list case requesting more than three days trial time. Trial time is now guaranteed for any first set case and second set cases are required to be trial ready should any first set cases settle prior to a set trial date. Case settlements have increased. The court commissioner position was changed from part-time to full time in 1989, and is frequently utilized as a judge pro tem for trial list cases.

Spokane County

Spokane County Superior Court has been assigning civil cases to tracks and monitoring the progress of those cases since July 1988. The most complicated cases (Track I) are preassigned to a specific judge. Track II cases are assigned to a judge and a date-certain trial when they are ready for trial. The least complicated civil cases (Track III) are monitored but require little judicial management. They are assigned for trial from the master calendar.

Technology:
Supporting the Business Needs of the Courts

enefits of automation have become both more a t and more affordable. As a result, Wa n courts are increasingly turning to tech enhance day-to-day operations of the court however, typically respond to daily busines sing somewhat different managem and organizational structures. Thus, each ting information processing technology tend invent the wheel."

Technology also off s the opportunity to capture and make use egic information vital to management decision m d planning. Again, the individual needs of ind urts can result in information of value only to c . Information addressing the broader issues all courts is not available if each court develo ique and isolated decision-support system.

The primary function of technology must be to support the business needs of the courts. Successful adoption of technology, however, requires a business-wide perspective on planning. Information technology planning for Washington courts was markedly enhanced in 1989.

(Continued on next page.)

Photo: Cascade Photographics, Inc.

Early in 1989 the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) began the development of a JIS-wide technology plan. In June the JIS Committee (JISC) established a subcommittee to oversee strategic business planning. In August the OAC published the results of the Data and Functional Modeling Project, which had been initiated in 1988. And in December the JIS Committee published its first Information Technology Plan, a cohesive and integrated statement of the ways information technology supports the business needs of Washington courts.

In this Plan, the JIS Committee identified specific long-term court business needs that technology must support. The four major goals upon which information technology planning was based are:

- Effective and efficient **CASE MANAGEMENT**, from filing to final disposition;
- Availability of records, standards, and case law sufficient for timely and just **CASE ADJUDICATION**;
- **INFORMATION EXCHANGE** which supports operational and management decision-making by all legitimate and appropriate users of that information; and
- **FISCAL MANAGEMENT** which ensures adequate funding for the judiciary and orderly processing of court revenues.

Building upon these four business goals, the JIS Committee developed a strategic plan which sets forth the long-range (five to ten year) principles and approaches that will guide the use of information technology in support of the courts. Each of these five principles reinforces one or more business goals:

Statewide sharing of data--For instance, data concerning a DWI arrest and conviction must presently be entered and stored on computer systems at the OAC, the Washington State Patrol, the Department of Licensing, and the Department of Corrections. Statewide sharing of data will reduce this type of redundancy, saving resources for all involved agencies and for all Washington citizens.

Local computing in conjunction with statewide data sharing--The need for statewide data sharing among agencies also extends across courts. For example, the Juvenile Court Information System (JUVIS) provides statewide juvenile criminal history data. An isolated system developed in and for a single juvenile court would not easily interface with the statewide system. Similarly, other juvenile courts would not be able to access data of common, statewide significance if that data were only stored in a local system. Locally-developed court automation systems need to be consistent with statewide data-sharing standards.

One-time data entry-- As discussed above, case-related data may need to be entered on as many as four separate computer systems statewide. One-time data entry will allow data of common interest to be entered once.

Use of query tools--Some Washington courts have been entering data into JIS databases since the mid-1970s. Until recently, however, the only way courts could freely retrieve any of that data was to ask for assistance from OAC programmers. The value of enabling court staff to retrieve data directly has been demonstrated in a series of End-User Access pilot projects reported last year. The introduction of Query and Report software will enable a broader cross-section of court personnel to retrieve information from JIS databases.

Consistent and reliable automation--The introduction of automation also introduces a dependency on that automation. Once the technology has been installed, courts require consistent, reliable automation services to meet their operational and management needs. Maintaining computer services with a high degree of "up-time" ensures that courts can continue to conduct their operations.

The business-wide perspective on planning has already produced benefits, among which has been the identification of a clear need for interagency data sharing projects.

Following its determination of business goals and strategic directions, the JISC developed a tactical plan to achieve those goals. The Information Technology Plan describes JISC-approved projects scheduled to be completed in the current biennium, and details the way in which those projects support court strategic and business goals.

More detailed descriptions of these tactical projects are given below.

The Information Technology Plan was designed as a tool to be used by the JIS Committee, the OAC, the

Department of Information Services, and the Legislature as a single-source document on the use of technology within Washington courts. As such, this Plan will undergo continuous review and revision, particularly in conjunction with biennial budget planning cycles.

The following are some of the highlights of technology in the courts in 1989.

Caseflow Management Project

In 1989 King County Superior Court became the first court in the state to address a growing backlog of cases by adopting rigorous rules to centrally manage the flow of case events. Such rules could not be implemented without automated support to establish and maintain a schedule for each case as it is filed.

At the same time, the Court Management Council (CMC) established a work group to propose measures to reduce backlog and make case processing events more predictable. In response to these concerns, the JISC asked OAC staff to develop a prototype system featuring a basic set of caseflow management activities.

The OAC began by using the information categories and processes identified in its recently-completed Information Strategy Plan. (This was the report of the Data and Functional Modeling Project of the OAC. Distinct from--but encompassed by--the Information Technology Plan, it describes how data are modeled and how data can best be used.) During August and September the OAC worked with King County staff to review detailed business processes and data requirements. Processes that were examined included: establishing caseflow policies, setting up and revising case schedules, monitoring the completion of critical case events, and issuing notices for upcoming case events.

At this point, project work focused on enabling King County to create and revise case schedules. System design and construction followed. Because the project was in support of a superior court, new files and application programs were added to the Superior Court Management and Information System (SCOMIS) to support these functions. The project is scheduled for completion by January 31, 1990.

Because this prototype system will address only a limited set of caseflow management functions, "next steps" would include assessing the impact of this pilot effort and determining the order in which features should be modified, added, or eliminated.

Additional features would likely include monitoring the progress of cases, setting hearings based on upcoming events, issuing notices as a case schedule changes, and electronic approval of schedule changes. The CMC Work Group will likely want to examine this prototype's applicability to other court levels and other geographic jurisdictions. Finally, the potential contribution of caseflow management to other areas of court operation (setting case events on calendars, managing obligations, managing case information) is an area for future work.

Judgment and Sentence Data Collection Project

The Judgment and Sentence Data Collection Project is a pilot project designed to implement some of the short term recommendations of the Interagency Strategic Plan for Criminal History Information Systems.

The goal of the project is to demonstrate that a local agency, with its more direct understanding of locally imposed criminal judgment and sentences, can accurately, effectively, and in a timely manner, enter criminal history information into a central repository via direct, electronic access.

During the project the Lewis County Clerk will be responsible for entry of all superior court felony conviction information into the Washington State Patrol's Criminal Identification System (WASIS).

The demonstration will conclude in early January 1990, when results and recommendations will be reported to each agency head involved (Lewis County, the OAC, and the WSP) and to the Executive Committee for the Implementation of the Criminal Justice Information Act.

DISCIS Conversion

In association with Weyerhaeuser Information Systems, the OAC began in February 1988 to convert the WANG-based DISCIS (District and Municipal Court Information System) to an IBM-compatible mainframe.

Analysis and program phases were originally scheduled for completion in March 1989, when 40 courts--28 current users and 12 new courts--would

begin using the new system. But as the project progressed, project management and staff recognized that the extensive improvements required by the conversion would take an additional year to complete.

April 1990 was chosen as the new date for completion of the analysis and program phases. The increased development time will benefit the state's courts of limited jurisdiction in many ways--particularly by improving accounting and calendaring procedures and introducing new systems to record and track parking violations and civil cases. Also included is a reorganization of the entire DISCIS database, which will enable better tracking of criminal defendant histories--a boon to judges at sentencing time.

A bonus feature of the conversion will be the new ability of local court personnel to access data from other courts, and to retrieve records at a faster rate.

Currently, DISCIS is being tested by volunteer court staff. They are enthusiastic about the many improvements, particularly the new calendaring, civil, and parking systems.

Access to Judicial Information Systems (JIS) Databases (aka Read-Only Access)

There is a wealth of information stored in JIS databases, and for the first time members of the public are being offered the key.

Since 1976 records pertaining to cases filed in Washington trial courts have been automated on the JIS network. Today, 37.9 million records, pertaining to 1.6 million cases in 37 of Washington's 39 counties, are available on SCOMIS. Questions on case status, which papers have been filed, when a hearing is scheduled, and information on other case events are routinely answered by court staff turning to a computer terminal instead of an old-fashioned docket book.

A few courts have provided a public-access computer terminal in the courthouse to offer this same information directly to attorneys, investigators, title companies, and others. While this has helped control demand on clerk time, competition for time on these terminals is sometimes fierce.

Now, in a pilot project, the OAC is offering a limited number of attorneys and all county prosecutors direct access to JIS data from their own law offices.

Benefits include fewer trips to the courthouse, faster access to up-to-the-minute information, and fewer interruptions of court staff. All this should help speed up the court process while keeping down the cost of litigation.

The expanded access is an outgrowth of an experimental project undertaken by the OAC and the King County law firm of Bogle & Gates. Since early 1989, equipment owned by the law firm has been permitted to "dial into" the JIS computer in Olympia. This experiment demonstrated the usefulness and feasibility of the new service. In early 1990, the OAC will expand the service to prosecuting attorneys and some ten to twenty private firms throughout the state in order to measure demand and workload more carefully. "By the end of 1990, any attorney that wishes to connect to JIS should have the opportunity to do so," forecasted Mary McQueen, Administrator for the Courts. Ultimately, access from private terminals may be expanded to include more organizations than just law firms.

The new service has required the OAC to beef up its computer network and security systems to handle the anticipated load. Dial-in/dial-back equipment and five additional telephone numbers were installed. "Attorneys may access the network only from pre-determined, permanent locations," says Dan Sawka, the OAC's Software Services Manager. "That's to help prevent unauthorized access and 'hackers' damaging data or programs." Also, internal security programs and procedures have been significantly strengthened.

Based on the Bogle & Gates experience, the service will be a welcome addition to the resources available in the law office. And it has sparked suggestions on ways that automated court records may become even more useful. New means of searching and accessing the data, more oriented to attorneys' work methods, have been suggested. And more information on-line is a high priority.

Already the program has initiated a couple of follow-up projects. In addition to SCOMIS information, the JIS Committee is investigating making other databases available on the JIS network. In the future, subscribers may be able to

get information on the State Law Library holdings, information on corporations from the Secretary of State, and full-text Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and (WAC).

"Electronic Filing" may someday enable attorneys not only to read court records but to file them and serve notice on opposing counsel as well--all electronically and without leaving their office. "This project is very much on the leading edge of commercially-available technology," says John Sherman, the OAC's Applications Support Manager. "It must combine text storage and retrieval technology for pleadings with image storage and retrieval for associated diagrams, contracts, or other exhibits." It will also break new ground in legal procedures, record keeping, and archiving practices. But it's definitely the wave of the future.

Electronic Filing Pilot Project

The first wave of the future has already begun, with a pilot project in Kitsap County.

To expand the information sharing between attorneys and courts begun in the Public Access Project, the JIS Committee approved funding in 1989 for a pilot project in Kitsap County.

The purpose of this project is to explore the feasibility of permitting attorneys to file documents electronically with the court. The clerk's office would maintain these documents on a database, and law firms could access them via a dial-up link. With such a system, attorneys would no longer have to go to the courthouse or pay a messenger service to file documents or view court records. The clerk's office would also benefit, since it would no longer have to create, maintain, and distribute paper files. Judges, court staff, and the public could access court documents on workstations located throughout the courthouse. The pilot project will involve the Kitsap County Clerk, the law firm of McCluskey, Sells, Ryan, Olbertz, and Haberly, and the Kitsap County Superior Court. It is scheduled to begin in 1990.

Technology Assessment Study

The technology upon which JIS and other automated support systems are based is dynamic and rapidly changing. Mainframe or personal computer systems that were the best available a few years ago are no longer practical and in many cases, are not even supported by the manufacturer.

Software, then, must be viewed as having a limited life, but the data it stores have an ongoing value. To help address this problem, JIS is looking into technologies that will extend the life of existing systems while allowing gradual changes to the underlying data.

The first of these new tools allows court professionals to ask "English-like" questions regarding data stored by the computer. This capability, called "End User Query," allows personnel working in the court to answer many routine questions without needing programming expertise.

The second of these technologies enhances the productivity of the programming staff. New software is now becoming available that reduces the time required for complex system development. Research and possible acquisition of these tools has the potential to reduce the cost of new systems required by courts.

Research will be required to determine how technically feasible these new technologies are, and to assess their long-term impact on both hardware and staff.

Accounting Analysis Project/Short Term Legal Financial Obligations (LFO) Project

There is a need for a common approach to accounting in the courts. The approach must include operational functions--such as collection, management, disbursement of fee, fine, and trust funds, and data communication functions--such as the reporting of accounting information to other courts and justice agencies.

Chapter 252, Laws of 1989 requires the sharing of accounting information between state and local agencies, and in particular between county clerks and the Department of Corrections (DOC). Sharing must begin by July 1990.

Currently, efforts to share court accounting information are hindered by the diversity of accounting procedures in various courts and the fact that most present accounting systems were not designed for information sharing.

The Short-Term LFO Project is designed to develop a temporary method to track convicted felons' payments toward their court-imposed legal financial

obligations until a more comprehensive accounting system can be implemented.

The project is anticipated to improve collection of financial obligations imposed by the courts on criminal felons.

To track the LFOs, the OAC's Receipt Reporting System (RRS) will be installed in 36 county clerk offices. The RRS will have the capability to transmit LFO payment information to the DOC each week. Information transmittal between the targeted agencies will be implemented in phases beginning in February 1990 with project completion scheduled for June 1990.

Achievement of this project's goals will enable county clerks, the DOC, and the OAC to meet the legislative requirements of Chapter 252, Laws of 1989 until a more complete accounting system can be implemented for the courts.

The Accounting Analysis Project is developing an accounting system that can be shared by different court levels in the state and shared with other state and local government agencies as required.

The project has two phases: Phase I will analyze requirements; Phase II will analyze the feasibility of different implementation options. The project recently drafted its Project Definition document.

With an effective, common system in place, the courts will be prepared to meet future information sharing requirements.

Bar Coding

A team of Washington climbers who ascended Mount Everest put bar codes on their supply crates to ensure that each crate reached the proper camp. Many mountains the size of Everest could be constructed out of the heaps of merchandise now marked with the ubiquitous codes. Lately, Washington courts have been exploring the usefulness of this technology in record keeping and caseload management.

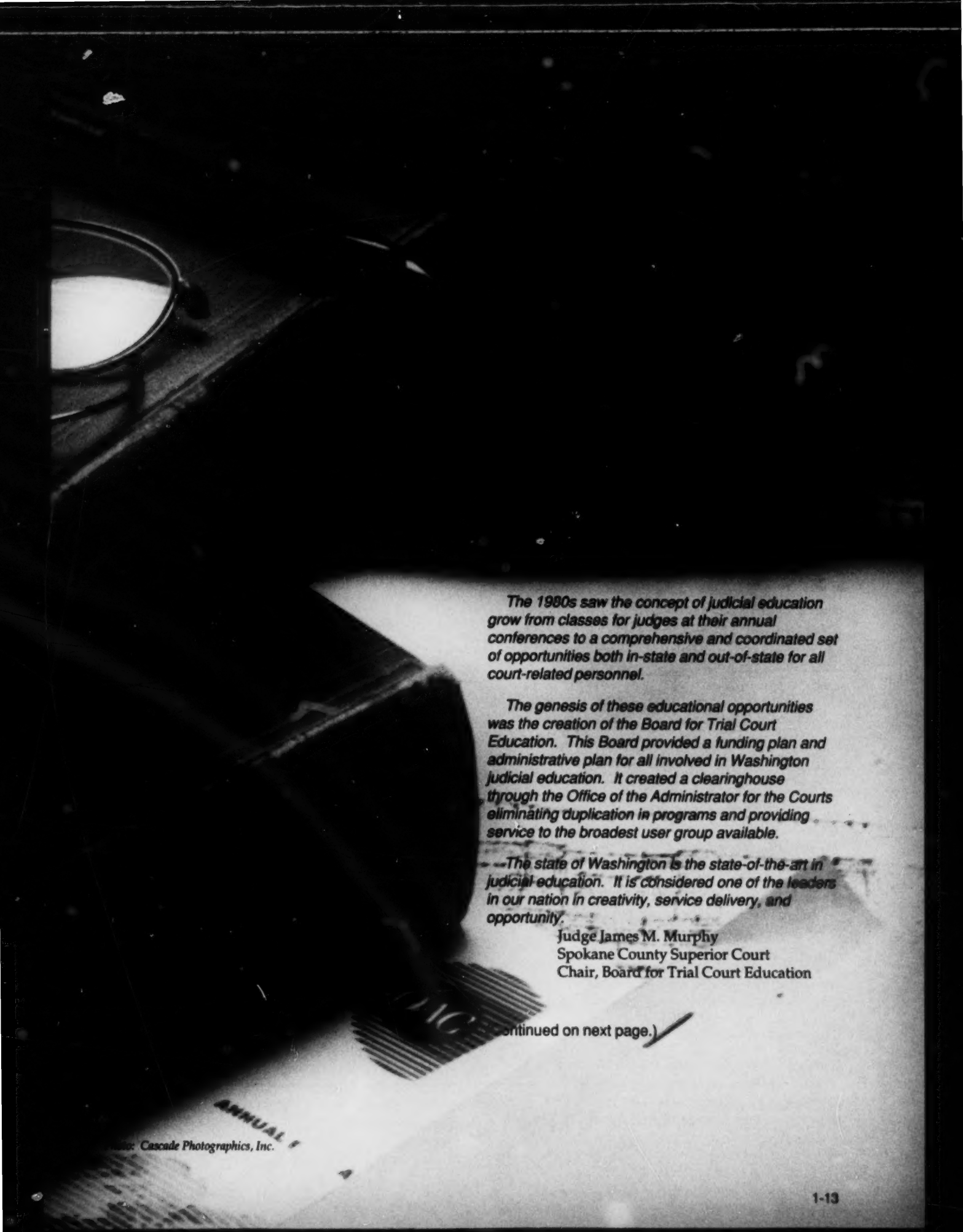
A bar code is a series of thin and thick bars and spaces which signify numbers and letters. The bar code is "read" (i.e., translated into familiar alphanumeric characters) by waving a beam of light over the bar code, a process referred to as scanning. Because scanning is faster and produces fewer errors than typing, it is ideal for data entry. Bar coding is especially suited to applications in which a particular data element, for example, a case number is re-entered several times.

Two Washington courts are now using bar coding for management of case files. The Trak-It System, installed in the Snohomish County Clerk's Office in late 1988, allows records staff to pinpoint the location of any file and determine which files are "overdue" based on expected check-out periods. The Court Records Inventory Management System (CRIMS), introduced by the King County Department of Judicial Administration (DJA) in October 1989, includes three terminals which the public may use to request files. The CRIMS computer sorts the requests and transmits them to the records staff. Both offices are issuing bar code badges to frequent file requesters to facilitate check-out.

Lorraine Nelson, administrator of Bellevue District Court, conducted a needs assessment to explore the potential value of bar coding for on-line update of the DISCIS docket screen. She found that 83 percent of the errors in docket entries are correctable with bar coding. She also found that the use of bar coding for data entry could result in a potential savings of eight and one-half days per month for 17 clerks. A copy of her study is available upon request from the OAC.

Bellevue District Court was also successful in securing grant funding from the State Justice Institute (SJI) to conduct a more thorough evaluation of bar coding for on-line data entry. The project will involve producing bar code menus of docket codes and bar code labels for case files and documents. The project will determine the cost-effectiveness of various bar code procedures for performing on-line updates to DISCIS. It is expected to be implemented by June 1990.

Bar coding has proven itself to be a reliable and fast data entry method. However, it is not appropriate for all applications. The knowledge and experience gained in the projects described above will be valuable to other courts seeking to use bar code technology effectively.



The 1980s saw the concept of judicial education grow from classes for judges at their annual conferences to a comprehensive and coordinated set of opportunities both in-state and out-of-state for all court-related personnel.

The genesis of these educational opportunities was the creation of the Board for Trial Court Education. This Board provided a funding plan and administrative plan for all involved in Washington judicial education. It created a clearinghouse through the Office of the Administrator for the Courts eliminating duplication in programs and providing service to the broadest user group available.

The state of Washington is the state-of-the-art in judicial education. It is considered one of the leaders in our nation in creativity, service delivery, and opportunity.

Judge James M. Murphy
Spokane County Superior Court
Chair, Board for Trial Court Education

(Continued on next page.)

Photo: Cascade Photographics, Inc.

At its fall 1988 meeting, the Board for Trial Court Education (BTCE) asked each of the six associations representing trial court judges, county clerks, and court administrators to create a team to carry out an unusual mission. Each team would be made up of board representatives, presidents, presidents-elect, and four or five additional delegates from the association.

Team members were asked to dedicate a day of their time to creating vision statements. They were to remove themselves from fixed ideas of the way things are done, and to envision what judicial education could become within their associations in the next two years; then they were to plan ways to achieve their visions.

According to Judge Faith Enyeart of the Superior Court Judges' team, "Futuring--imagining the future as an already accomplished fact--is a new concept to most of us. It is easier for us to focus on what we don't want (courts collapsing under the burden of cases), or on the reasons why we can't have things. But getting past the 'yes, but' has great value. It helps us get past the 'them' and 'us' syndrome to what everybody wants to have happen."

This landmark long-range planning process achieved several important things:

It created teams of individuals who would be active and committed to judicial education for more than one year;

It challenged people to step out of what they have always done, to analyze past programs to see how effective they have been, and to develop new and innovative programs; and

It gave each team a specific direction--a goal. The vision statements kept the team's focus on the future and not continually on the present.

All this is especially vital at a time when the public is challenging the judicial system to be more effective and efficient than ever before.

The Associations Move Ahead

Since that day of visioning, the education committees have gone into high gear. Some have extended programs to often-overlooked court personnel. Some have linked programs for greater effectiveness. Others nave focused on better planning and development of present programs.

The Professional Development Program now recognizes the efforts of court personnel who improve themselves and their skills in court-related programs.

The In-State/Out-Of-State Education Program helps court personnel take advantage of out-of-state education programs and local community college or private programs.

The Judicial Studies Program blends experience and hard facts to benefit district and municipal court judges.

Change does not occur overnight, but already judicial personnel have felt the new energy and are responding enthusiastically.

The following is an overview of what the individual associations have accomplished:

The superior court judges determined that the BTCEs general education program should enhance the professional and personal competence of all people in the court system; use current technology and other methods to promote faster, more competent justice; and foster a spirit of public service.

As a result, superior court judges have supported efforts to extend judicial education to court interpreters, to personnel who escort jurors, and to other sometimes-overlooked staff.

During their 1989 Colloquium at Port Ludlow, judges had an opportunity to re-examine their judicial commitment by focusing on literary works which raise philosophical questions about justice and judging. The judges' 1989 Spring Conference focused on improving delivery to children and adolescents involved in court cases, and on the related area of sexual offender treatment. During the Annual Washington Judicial Conference in August, superior court judges and appellate judges, along with trial court judges, dealt with the major theme of fairness in the courts. And in two regional seminars in the fall of 1989, judges and members of the bar examined ways to improve civil jury instructions. They also participated with district and municipal court judges in a seminar to increase their effectiveness in planning and delivering educational programs.

What is the BTCE?

The Board for Trial Court Education was established in 1984 by the Washington State Supreme Court and is responsible for enhancing the quality of the judicial process through education.

The BTCE consists of representatives from the Superior Court Judges' Association, District and Municipal Court Judges Association, Washington State Association of County Clerks, Association of Washington Superior Court Administrators, Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators, Washington State Association for Court Administration, Law School Deans, Washington State Bar Association, and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

This uniquely mixed and dynamic board is committed to:

- Fostering professional excellence by providing orientation and continuing education programs and services for judicial and court personnel in the state.
- Establishing standards, long-range goals, and comprehensive plans for judicial education.
- Coordinating judicial education programs and services within the state and coordinating state efforts with regional and national programs.

In fiscal year 1989 the BTCE administered a budget of $457,041. It conducted 40 educational programs, ranging from 1-5 days, for a total of 1,316 participants. In addition, the BTCE gave tuition assistance to 66 judges and other court personnel attending national programs, and assisted 26 to attend other educational programs within the state. Its Audio/Visual Library acquired 36 new tapes and made 185 loans to individuals or local court education programs. The BTCE budget was also responsible for publishing or revising ten court handbooks or benchbooks.

The district and municipal court judges identified their major needs as automation; better coordination with the executive and legislative branches; and knowledge of innovative practices in other courts.

One result has been the recognition of the need to focus on specific topics, and to develop programs in which experienced judges can meet with faculty members to discuss, analyze, and share opinions. The Judicial Studies Program given in the fall of 1989 used facts, figures, and experience to provide a full consideration of sentencing practices and philosophies.

The goals of the **superior court administrators** were to enhance the professional image and integrity of superior court administration; promote efficiency and competency in the management of the courts; and promote team training among court personnel and judges for more effective court management and a better public image.

Superior Court Administrator Education Committee Chair Louise Amell noted that the members of their association have become much more interested in, and enthusiastic about, education since the Long-Range Planning Meeting. "There are more administrators involved in education now, and it's not just the same group attending conference after conference. There are a lot of new faces." Superior court administrators have scheduled their meetings to coincide with the superior court judges' fall and spring conferences to allow more team training. They have focused on areas such as court technology and jury system administration and budgeting, which promote efficiency and competency in court management, and on enhancing their professional image through better relations between the media and the courts.

The district and municipal court administrators' vision targeted the different levels within court administration (management, mid-level, entry level). According to Kathy Lohmeyer, Co-Chair of the Education Committee, "We have planned our education sessions around the varying needs of different levels of employees, with the intent of offering progressive and purposeful education that will assist employees in their work performance."

Management level groups were the target of the 1989 Spring Conference, which focused on Improving Community Relations, and of the Summer

Updates held in June in Olympia and Spokane. The workshop, "How Can the Courts Learn from Corporate America?," applied the Tom Peters philosophy of excellence in the workplace to the court environment. At Fall Conference, the theme was Court Security--a topic relevant to all levels of court administration. Future workshops will address the dilemma of the mid-level manager who is both supervisor and employee, and the role of supervisors and senior staff as trainers of their fellow employees.

The **County Clerks'** vision was of fully automated and interlinked information management systems. Based on local area networks, these systems would dramatically improve information processing, accounting, and caseflow management. They would also enable sharing of information with other agencies such as the Department of Corrections, the Department of Licensing, and the Washington State Patrol.

At the February 1989 Clerk and Deputy Workshop in Olympia, participants discussed interagency needs and data entry issues as well as court-ordered adoptions and the use of videotape in trial court proceedings. At the Spring Conference in April, topics included interagency strategic planning for criminal history information systems, court documents and statistics, records retention, optical disc systems, and machine readable records. Regional laboratory training for county clerks' staff in the use of PCs is planned for 1990.

The juvenile court administrators also envisioned a broadened scope for judicial education, affecting the "entire gamut of justice agencies and key personnel" involved in the handling of juvenile issues. They decided training should focus on executive and administrative skills of key persons, and that it should include current issues important to those persons and their interaction within the entire justice system.

According to Education Chair Terry Rousseau, one result of the long range planning was the recent focus of the fall conference on the issue of the definition of a "juvenile" ("Who is a Kid?"). In the aftermath of this program, administrators are now anticipating and promoting legislative changes in this area. And more administrators are including their staff in training, or are returning to their courts to train additional staff.

Washington Leads the Way

Judicial education in Washington has become more proactive, less simply reactive to changes from external sources, as a result of the visions created that day in 1988.

Our judicial education achievements are increasingly recognized and respected, locally and throughout the nation. The Board for Trial Court Education and the associations' education committees intend to keep the judiciary on the leading edge. They recognize that only with organized, well-developed education programs which continue to challenge "how things have always been done" and which offer innovative and effective alternatives, will the judiciary be ready to meet the demands of the nineties.

Washington Judicial Conference Examines Gender and Minority Issues

Once a year, approximately 250 Washington State judges and commissioners from all court levels meet to consider "matters relating to judicial business, the improvement of the judicial system, and the administration of justice" (RCW 2.56.060).

Each year the Chief Justice invites representatives of the appellate, superior, district, and municipal court judges to plan the conference agenda.

In 1989 the judges convened in Bellevue, where the predominant theme of the program was how to increase judicial sensitivity to issues raised by two task forces: the Washington State task forces on "Gender and Justice in the Courts" and "Minorities and Justice."

Major speakers included retired Justice Juanita Kidd Stout of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and Judge Bruce McM. Wright, author of *Black Robes: White Justice*. The judges also heard from Casey Miller and Kate Swift, authors of *The Handbook of Nonsexist Writing*. Dr. Edwin Nichols' descriptions of the diverse impact of 10,000 years of history on northern European, Asian, and African cultures were another highlight of the program.

Guests at the conference included Washington tribal judges, federal judges, the Board of Governors of the State Bar Association, and the deans of Washington's law schools.

The program, whose location alternates between eastern and western Washington, will be held in Spokane in 1990.

Appellate Education Focuses on Opinion Writing Skills and Media Relations

Each spring the appellate judges of Washington meet at a 2 1/2 day conference, where they participate in educational programs developed by a joint committee of representatives from the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

In 1989 a full day of the conference was devoted to effective opinion writing. The seminar was led by a nationally recognized expert in legal writing. Another session, presented by Edwin Guthman, a Pulitzer Prize winning reporter and now a professor at the University of Southern California, dealt with public officials and the press. Guthman's presentation was followed by a panel discussion with members of the press. Other topics on the agenda included media and the law, and balancing interests in tort law.

Task Force Finding:

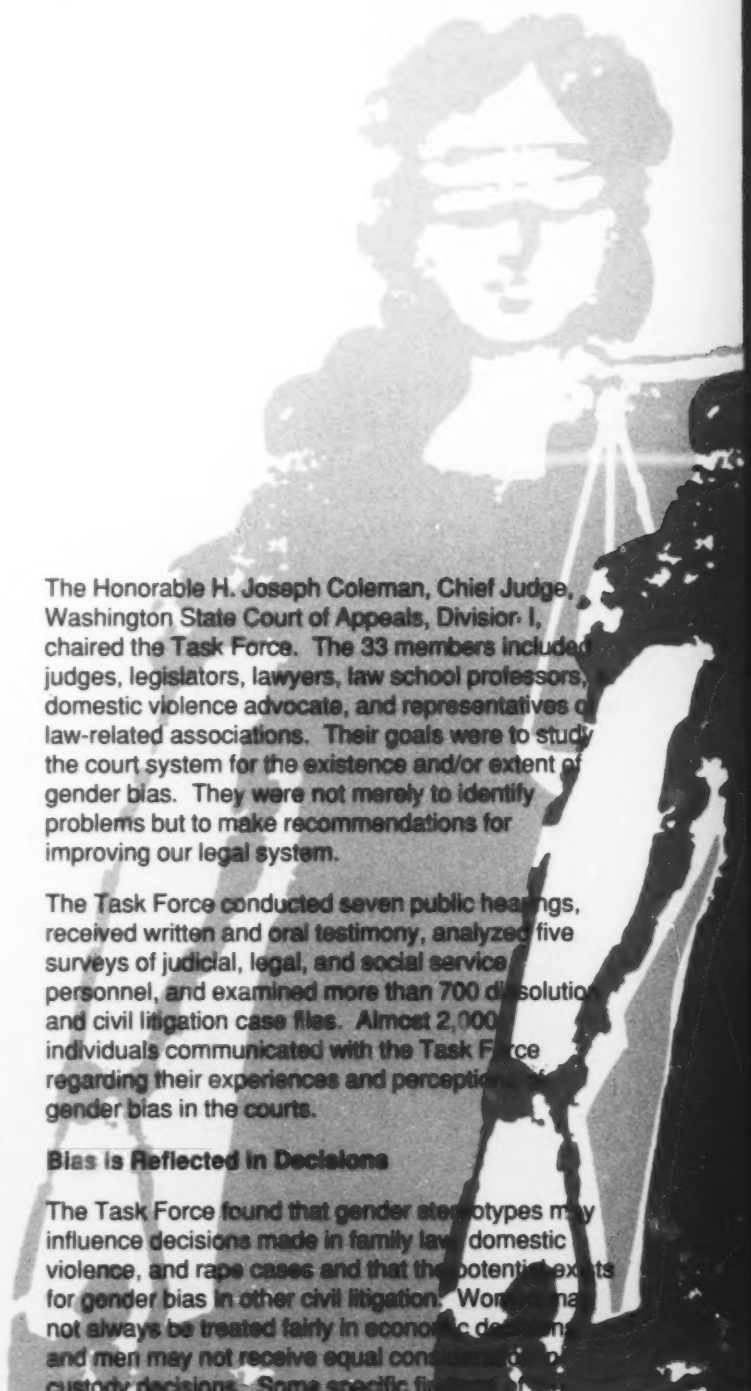
Addressing Gender Bias in Our Courts

After twenty months of study, the Washington State Task Force on Gender and Justice in the Courts issued its Final Report at the 1989 Annual Washington Judicial Conference. The Task Force concluded that gender bias--the predisposition to think about and act toward others based upon preconceived, or stereotypical notions about the nature, role, abilities, or value of women and men, rather than upon independent evaluation of each person or situation--does exist in our culture and is reflected in our courts. The 376-page report highlighted 75 recommendations for action, education, and attitude awareness training.

In 1987 the Washington State Legislature mandated that measures be initiated to prevent gender and minority bias in our state courts. Such measures were to include:

- A study of the status of women and minorities as litigants, attorneys, judges, and court employees;
- Recommendations for implementing reform; and
- Attitude awareness training for judges and legal professionals.

The Washington State Supreme Court established the Gender and Justice Task Force to examine the state court system for gender bias.



The Honorable H. Joseph Coleman, Chief Judge, Washington State Court of Appeals, Division I, chaired the Task Force. The 33 members included judges, legislators, lawyers, law school professors, a domestic violence advocate, and representatives of law-related associations. Their goals were to study the court system for the existence and/or extent of gender bias. They were not merely to identify problems but to make recommendations for improving our legal system.

The Task Force conducted seven public hearings, received written and oral testimony, analyzed five surveys of judicial, legal, and social service personnel, and examined more than 700 dissolution and civil litigation case files. Almost 2,000 individuals communicated with the Task Force regarding their experiences and perceptions of gender bias in the courts.

Bias is Reflected in Decisions

The Task Force found that gender stereotypes may influence decisions made in family law, domestic violence, and rape cases and that the potential exists for gender bias in other civil litigation. Women may not always be treated fairly in economic decisions and men may not receive equal consideration in child custody decisions. Some specific findings of the Task Force surveys include:

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islative recognition or funding for the fiscal impact of the domestic violence act--we need community treatment centers, additional funds

for police agencies to serve and arrest domestic violence offenders; court and clerk personnel training; and assistants to help handle the case volume. Statewide we have seen over 5,000 new cases yearly as a result of RCW 26.50 and no additional resources. The Legislature needs to address this as a priority."

Data from the case studies of other civil litigation were inconclusive. However, there were indications that gender bias concerns, particularly regarding the award of attorney's fees in discrimination cases, require additional research. The broad discretion given to the trial judge regarding reduction and enhancement of attorney's fees is susceptible to gender bias.

Bias Affects all Parties

A significant number of judges and lawyers who responded to the surveys perceived that gender bias does exist in the Washington State court system at least to some degree. More than 70 percent of the lawyers and 60 percent of the judges perceived that gender discrimination exists towards litigants, witnesses, and lawyers. Almost half of the judges and 54 percent of the lawyers perceived gender discrimination toward judges.

Survey respondents reported that women and men are not always treated with equal respect and dignity in the courtroom. Surveys indicated that gender bias tends to be more subtle than overt and is more a problem of individuals within the court system than the system as a whole. Lawyers are more likely to engage in gender-biased behavior in the courtroom than are judges or court personnel. Women more than men are subject to gender-biased behavior and, therefore, are more aware of its existence.

At least a quarter of attorney respondents had seen the following behavior directed at women:

- Remarks or jokes demeaning to women were made, either in court or in chambers, by judges and lawyers;
- Lawyers addressed female litigants/witnesses by first name when men were addressed by surname;
- Female litigants were regarded as less credible than men by judges and lawyers of the opposite gender;
- Opposing counsel and court personnel addressed female lawyers by first name when male lawyers were addressed by surname;
- Judges and opposing counsel addressed female lawyers by familiar terms (e.g., "dear," "young lady," "girls");
- Opposing counsel and court personnel asked female attorneys if they were lawyers, when male lawyers were not asked;
- Affidavits of prejudice were used to disqualify women judges primarily because of gender.

The Task Force asked attorneys and judges whether they thought conduct such as use of first names, familiar terms, compliments, sexual advances, demeaning remarks and jokes, or biases as to credibility had an effect on case outcome. Thirty-four percent of all lawyer survey respondents who had observed such conduct thought it did affect case outcome. More than 50 percent of the female lawyers reported that case outcome was at least occasionally affected.

The Committee was concerned that only 19 percent of lawyer survey respondents had seen a judge intervene to correct gender-biased behavior and only 20 percent of the judges said they had ever intervened or seen others intervene. The harm of inappropriate behavior is compounded when it is witnessed by jurists, counsel, or others who do not take action to correct the problem.

The Task Force also found that a significant effort has already been undertaken to educate the judiciary about the existence and effects of gender bias in the courts. Recent judicial seminars and workshops have included courses on domestic violence and the battered woman's syndrome, the economic impact of divorce on women and children, and the effects of gender bias on judicial decision-making.

The Task Force believes change can be implemented through education, attitude awareness training, and a commitment to the highest standards of fairness. To achieve that end, the Task Force has proposed 75 recommendations for education, evaluation, and action.

Recommendations targeted for action by specific judicial, legislative, legal, and law enforcement groups include:

For the Supreme Court: Modify the Code of Judicial Conduct to specify that judges must refrain from gender biased behavior and have an obligation to intervene and correct any biased behavior, whether based on gender, race, or creed.

Increase continuing education to judges and court personnel at all court levels about:

- The dynamics of domestic violence;
- The impact on children;
- The need for protection orders in divorce cases; and, the need for sensitivity when handling domestic violence victims/cases.

For the Legislature: Increase funding to the courts for advocates to assist and educate victims of domestic violence both in the civil court process and in the criminal court.

For the Legislature and the Superior Court Judges' Association: Study maintenance and property division to recommend changes which will achieve greater economic equality among family members following dissolution.

For the Washington State Bar Association: Endorse changes in the Rules of Professional Conduct prohibiting the use of affidavits of prejudice based upon considerations of the gender, race, or creed of the judge.

For Police: Provide education for police officers about the nature of the crime of rape, the psychology of offenders, the prevalence and seriousness of acquaintance rape, and the immediate and long-term psychological injury to rape victims.

Institutionalizing and implementing these recommendations will be the task of the Gender and Justice Implementation Committee, chaired by the Honorable Rosanne Buckner, Pierce County Superior Court Judge.

Response to the Gender and Justice Task Force Report has generally been positive, and action is already taking place. The Supreme Court has appointed twenty members to the Implementation Committee. Legislators are drafting an omnibus domestic violence bill incorporating Task Force recommendations. A recent Court of Appeals opinion supported the Task Force recommendation to the Legislature to re-evaluate the statutory presumption that maintenance terminate upon remarriage.

Articles on the work of the Minority & Justice Task Force and the Task Force on Indigent Defense can be found in the "Judicial Leadership" chapter.

As these task forces complete their mission, we plan to give them the same in-depth coverage accorded this year to the Gender & Justice Task Force.

FIRST JUDGE--William Strong, the Territory's first permanently-assigned judge, presided over his first case north of the Columbia River on December 12, 1850 in a small log home owned by John R. Jackson. He later wrote, "The attendance of jurors and witnesses were quite large, and as I understood at the time, comprised all the white settlers in that section of the country. Probably there were twenty men, some who travelled 70 miles to attend court." Photo courtesy of Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

Judicial Leadership

Chapter Highlights

- **The Board for Judicial Administration deals with judicial conduct, judges' salaries, and delay reduction methods (Page 2-5)**
- **Case management, fax transmission standards, and court manager education are 1989 Court Management Council concerns (Page 2-6)**
- **Commission makes recommendations for monitoring judicial conduct (Page 2-7)**
- **Legislation updates jury management practices (Page 2-9)**
- **Task force continues its examination of indigent defense (Page 2-8)**
- **Minority and Justice Task Force nears completion of its report (Page 2-10)**
- **Judges and administrators win state and national recognition (Page 2-11 and 2-12)**

A Guide to Using this Chapter

On the next two pages you will find a bit of historical narrative about the Judicial Leadership and a description of the court's organization and responsibilities.

After that comes a mini-index to help you find the articles you are interested in.

Next come reports from judicial and administrative leaders, followed by short articles on the significant events of 1989.

Judicial Leadership

The Washington State Court System
Then...

PROLOGUE:

The Long Road to Justice

It was not an easy journey.

Without advantage of either road or rail, the three men boated down the Columbia, crossing its then-wild waters to enter the Cowlitz River. It was late September. The year: 1849.

The three were a team, of sorts--its leader a judge, the other two, lawyers. They pushed up the Cowlitz, pausing at nightfall to pitch camp at streamside and eat a campfire-warmed meal before cocooning themselves in blankets for the night. They would need the sleep: there were still long, hard hours ahead before they reached their destination.

The three were headed for an historic first: they would be prime participants in the first judicial proceeding ever conducted north of the Columbia River in the region now known as Washington State.

Twenty or thirty miles upstream, the judge and his companions beached their boat and rented horses for the final leg of the three-day, 200-mile trip. Riding through thick fir forests and open oak prairies, they arrived at Ft. Steilacoom on September 30.

The following morning, the territorial judge convened court in the newly-built log fort, calling a grand jury to examine charges brought against a group of Indians accused of shooting a local settler. Two days later, a trial jury returned a guilty verdict against two of the defendants. Justice was served quickly--both were hanged the day following the trial.

In the years to follow, other judge and lawyer teams would plod their own long, hard roads to justice as they brought the law to settlers in the new territory. Spurred, perhaps, by starry night campouts and firelight discussions, good feelings, collegiality and camaraderie were reported by some lawyers who traveled in these frontier legal processions. But though they may have looked like fun, these forays through the lonely sage and sand scablands of the territory's vast eastern section were mostly hard work, especially for the lawyers involved. Said historian Arthur S. Beardsley:

"...in the early days of the eastern part of the territory, the judge in company with several lawyers would start out in a light wagon with a camping

An early territorial grand jury.

outfit, to hold sessions of court in the other parts of his district. While these trips partook of the nature of an outing, they were far from being pleasure trips. At each place the cases would have accumulated from four to six months, and those lawyers who had followed in the train of the court had to get their pleadings and causes to issue in the short time allotted for that term."

There could be lonely times in the remote, barely-populated country in the territory's eastern two-thirds. "...by 1860 when the first court was held in Walla Walla, only a handful of settlers could be found in that region, with none in the Yakima or Spokane areas. The same condition was true of the region in which Pinkney City (now Colville) in Stevens County was located."

With cases stacked for months in anticipation of their arrival, members of these legal entourages found it necessary to expend long days and late nights in the preparation of pleadings. For this reason, "They had no time for dilatory practices, demurrers or motions if used to delay the proceedings."

Necessarily, the lawyers kept things simple: "All pleadings were in long-hand, on foolscap paper; they were short and to the point."

Source: "The Bench and Bar of Washington - the First 50 Years," Arthur S. Beardsley

Supreme Court Leadership

The Washington State Court System Now...

What is

JUDICIAL LEADERSHIP?

For the judicial branch of government to preserve its independence, it must effectively manage the business of the courts and respond to the needs of the people they serve. Without effective leadership of the judicial system, the authority and autonomy of the courts may be diminished.

Leadership is demonstrated by judges from all court levels who are committed to making our system of justice continually responsive to today's society. Their participation as problem solvers and solution seekers is the essence of court leadership. Through involvement on committees, special projects, and as liaisons to the other two branches of government, judicial leaders are critical to the independence of the third branch.

Through its rule-making authority, the Supreme Court provides leadership and direction to the entire court system in Washington. The authority to pass court rules is comparable to the authority of the legislative branch to pass statutes. Rules govern the administrative procedures of all courts in the state and ensure an understanding among litigants about how their cases will be handled.

By setting overall policy for the state's judiciary, the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) responds to the demands of a changing court environment and initiates new strategies for managing the business of the courts. The BJA enables the judiciary to speak with a unified voice and in this way assists the judiciary to participate as a co-equal with the other two branches of government.

Leadership allows the courts to remain productive and efficient, and to attract talented and committed judges and administrators. On the pages that follow are examples of activities initiated by court leaders of Washington to keep our judicial system independent and strong.

Judicial Leadership

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See Special Features:

- Caseflow Management
- Technology
- Judicial Education
- Gender and Justice

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Board For Judicial Administration: 1989 Accomplishments

BJA activities in 1989 centered around three major areas. The first concerned the tragic suicide of a superior court judge. In response to related assertions of judicial misconduct, the BJA created the Commission on Washington Courts, a 15 member group of lawyers, judges, and laypersons, which began immediately to examine the monitoring of the conduct and behavior of Washington judges. During 1989 the Commission assembled recommendations and, in conjunction with legislative leaders, created a constitutional ballot measure designed to serve the public's interest in maintaining a quality judiciary while preserving procedural and substantive safeguards for judges.

The BJA also led the judiciary's successful efforts with the Washington Citizen's Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials. The Board compiled information on leading economic indicators which illustrated the effect of inflation on judicial salaries. The Commission responded by granting a 4.8 percent increase in all judges' salaries effective September 1989, and a 3 percent increase effective September 1990.

The BJA continued its efforts to reduce case delay and promote more effective case management practices in the superior courts. The Board endorsed a rule to better manage notice generation to attorneys by requiring attorneys to inform the Supreme Court of address changes. Also considered was a rule to enumerate the functions and responsibilities of superior court presiding judges. The BJA's Time Standards Committee neared completion of proposed time-in-process standards for civil cases. The Board continued to review the desirability of relaxing state constitutional provisions on the appointment of pro tem judges, and asked the Washington State Bar to join with the judiciary in this project.

Chair: Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Supreme Court

Thomas A. Swayze Jr.
Pierce Cty. Superior Ct.

Peter D. Jarvis
Issaquah District Ct.

Phillip J. Thompson
Ct. of Appeals, Div. III

James D. McCutcheon
King Cty. Superior Ct.

Robert R. Redman
WA State Bar Assn.

Patrick C. Comfort
WA State Bar Assn.

Janet McLane, Director
Jud. Svcs & Activ., OAC

Justice Fred H. Dore
Supreme Court

Mary C. McQueen
Administrator for the Courts

H. Joseph Coleman
Court of Appeals, Div. I

W. Daniel Phillips
Kitsap County District Court

Judicial Leadership

Court Management Council: 1989 Accomplishments

In 1989 the Court Management Council continued the efforts of the Caseflow Management Work Group. The Council endorsed and referred to the Supreme Court a court rule requiring use of a civil case indexing sheet to better classify superior court cases. The Council also initiated and promoted a rule requiring the use of one unique case number per defendant in criminal cases.

A FAX task force created by the Council is studying appropriate uses of facsimile transfer of information to the courts. The task force will recommend standards for equipment and paper, and deal with associated procedural questions, such as the requirement to send original documents and the need to ensure authenticity.

The Council also agreed to design a first annual Conference for Court Managers. The conference will offer educational topics of interest to court managers at all levels and will give managers a forum for planning court administration in the 1990s.

Left to right: Judy Cryderman, OAC; Jill Koepp, Cascade District Court; Janet McLane, OAC; and Chair, Mary Campbell McQueen, Administrator for the Courts

Richard D. Taylor, Clerk
Division I, Court of Appeals

Madelyn Botta Mays, Court Administrator
Kitsap County Superior Court

Steve Ayres, Juvenile Court Administrator
Okangoan County Juvenile Court

Left to right: Joyce McCown, Clerk, Div. III, Court of Appeals; Cathleen Grindle, Court Administrator, Seattle District Court; and Carol Glover, Court Administrator, Island County Superior Court

Left to right: Donna Karvia, Lewis County Clerk; and M. Janice Michels, Director, King County Dept. of Judicial Administration

Not pictured: Marlene Smith, Juvenile Court Administrator, Chelan County Juvenile Court

Judicial Council: 1989 Accomplishments

The Judicial Council, which was reconvened by the Legislature in 1987 after six years of inactivity, continued to review issues of interest to the bench, bar, and legislature.

Among its other 1989 activities, the Council recommended that legislation be passed to:

- Remove the constitutional limitation of three commissioners per superior court.
- Support the consolidated operation of Seattle District and Seattle Municipal Courts as a way to better manage the workload and more efficiently use resources. (The Council continued to support consolidation of district and municipal courts into a single court of limited jurisdiction.)
- Advance the use of a combined juror source list to increase the representativeness and size of jury pools.

Commission on Washington Courts Makes Recommendations for Monitoring of Judicial Conduct

In November 1988 the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) created the 15-person Commission on Washington Courts (CWC) to determine what, if any, changes are desirable concerning the selection, appointment, election, retention, and discipline of judges.

The Commission held its first full-day hearing in 1988. This was followed by three additional full-day hearings in early 1989. Three of the hearings focused on judicial discipline; one focused on judicial selection. The Commission made its report to the BJA in March 1989.

The report concentrated on proposed SSJR 8202 and SSB 5186, relating to the Commission on Judicial Conduct (CJC), and on SSB 5187, concerning the election of superior court judges. It contained 13 specific findings on CJC proposals and one on the election of superior court judges (requesting action be deferred until the 1990 legislative session). SSB 5187 did not pass.

The Commission made the following findings regarding SSJR 8202 and SSB 5186:

- The elimination of private admonitions may have prevented the shortfall in the CJC's action in the Judge Little case;
- It would be precipitous to amend Washington Constitution Article IV, section 31 for the second time in three years;
- There should not be less than two attorney members of the CJC;
- CJC members should not be subject to confirmation by the Senate;
- The Commission should remain an independent part of the judiciary;
- Probable cause should remain the standard for taking action beyond a preliminary proceeding;
- A judge's right to waive confidentiality should not be expanded;
- The executive director should not be subject to Senate confirmation nor should the qualifications be delineated in the statute.

Furthermore, the CWC report:

- Endorsed the action of the CJC eliminating the private admonition;
- Approved the statutory requirement that prior disciplinary actions be made part of the record in connection with any new complaint;
- Approved the setting forth of criteria to be considered in determining the appropriateness of sanctions;
- Supported a requirement that retirement for disability be ordered only where it is found that the alleged misconduct resulted from mental illness or physical condition;
- Approved the provisions for more severe disciplinary action when the judge or justice has violated the same or a similar rule of conduct for a second or subsequent time.

SSJR 8202, amending Washington Constitution Article IV, section 31, was passed by the voters in the November 1989 general election. The majority of the recommendations of the Commission were included in the final version of ESSB 5186, which was passed by the Legislature.

Judicial Leadership

Updates Made to Jury Management Practices

Legislation developed by the Joint Jury Management Standards Committee and passed by the Legislature in 1988 became effective in January 1989. The legislation updated statutes to reflect jury management practices already in use in the state's courts and complemented recently adopted jury use standards. The legislation:

- Encourages greater efficiency in court operations by combining jury management within each county.
- Protects jurors' employment status.
- Clarifies duties of judicial branch employees in jury selection and summoning.
- Makes uniform the selection and summoning of jurors for all types of juries.
- Deletes certain manual methods of selecting jurors.
- Provides that limited jurisdiction courts may select jurors from the area served by the court.

Additional legislation was drafted at the request of the judges and the Judicial Council altering the way awards of defense costs for self defense are made in criminal cases. The judge presiding over the case can elect to dismiss the jury; the judge would then determine any award of self defense costs instead of having the jury make this determination.

Study Examines the Method and Amount of Juror Compensation

Judges, the Joint Jury Management Standards Committee, and the Legislature have all expressed concern about the method and amount of juror compensation. To begin addressing this concern, the National Center for State Courts and the OAC are studying the relationship between jury fees and terms of jury service. The study began in late 1989 and will be expanded and continued in Washington State by the OAC during 1990.

Courts Now Use Certified Interpreters

When a highly skilled professional interpreter audited court hearings in ten Washington counties, she found interpreters in most courts embellishing and changing testimony, offering legal advice, or altering judges' statements. In response to the audit and to other findings of the Court Interpreter Task Force, the 1989 Legislature passed a law establishing a program to test, certify, and educate language interpreters.

Washington State Supreme Court Justice James M. Dolliver chairs the new Court Interpreter Advisory Committee, which is recommending policies and procedures for the certification and education program.

Those who serve on the Committee include judges from all trial court levels, administrative law judges, prosecuting and defense attorneys, court administrators, a city attorney, and the directors of the state commissions on minority affairs. Many professional interpreters are participating in committee discussions as well. The Court Interpreter Advisory Committee will distribute an interim report early in 1990. The first set of tests will be drafted and piloted soon after.

Effective November 17, 1989, the Supreme Court adopted the Code of Conduct for Court Interpreters to prohibit interpreters from stepping outside of their roles as language "conduits." All language interpreters must follow the code whether or not they are certified.

Though the new law directs the OAC to work with community colleges to set up educational programs, no community colleges have yet come forth with classes. Because of that, the Advisory Committee obtained a special Board for Trial Court Education grant to fund four pre-test workshops for interpreters to be held in spring 1990 at community colleges in both eastern and western Washington. To meet longer-term educational needs, the Advisory Committee will also contact community colleges to encourage the institution of courses for both professional and aspiring interpreters.

Task Force Continues Its Examination of Indigent Defense

Task Force History

In response to burgeoning indigent defense caseloads which were overwhelming many counties' local budgets, the

Legislature established the Indigent Defense Task Force under Chapter 156, Laws of 1988. The Task Force's purpose is to study Washington's system of providing representation for defendants in criminal cases (where the right to counsel applies) and to make recommendations.

Judge Philip J. Thompson, Court of Appeals, Division III, served as chair of the Task Force during 1989. Membership consisted of appellate, superior, and district court judges; a state representative; a senator; two public defenders; and representatives from the Governor's office, the Office of Financial Management, the Department of Community Development, the Washington State Bar Association, Washington State Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, Washington Association of Counties, and Association of Washington Cities.

The OAC provided staff support.

During 1988 the Task Force reviewed defense services in the trial courts. Investigation revealed:

- Washington has the highest indigency rate (indigent cases per total filings) in the nation, almost double the national average. Furthermore, this state is among the top five states in terms of number of indigent cases per capita;
- Escalating defense costs and steadily increasing caseloads are of concern throughout the state;
- Many attorneys are handling indigent defense caseloads substantially above those recommended by the Washington Defender Association and adopted by the state bar association;
- Few counties and municipalities had written and uniformly applied standards addressing defender caseloads or eligibility for services;
- Few information systems capable of giving reliable information regarding local costs and caseload were in place.

Additional findings and recommendations are available in *Indigent Defense Services in Washington: Final Report*, as submitted to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Supreme Court in February 1989.

1989 Legislation

These recommendations served as the basis for legislation which was proposed and filed in February 1989. After some revision, SSB 5960 was enacted (Chapter 409, Laws of 1989). It provided for:

- A uniform set of eligibility standards against which indigency is to be determined;
- Determination of indigency on a form prescribed by the OAC;
- Execution of a promissory note by all persons determined indigent and able to contribute; and
- Local adoption of standards for the delivery of defense services, including qualifications and compensation of counsel, caseload limits, and support services.

The Task Force recommended the state share in the costs of providing trial defense services, but this recommendation was not incorporated into law.

During the past months, Washington courts and public defense organizations, the Task Force, and the OAC have worked to implement the provisions of Chapter 409, Laws of 1989. The OAC, in conjunction with the Task Force, developed the mandatory screening form, "Determination of Indigency Report." It was distributed in late July. This form provides a structured method to screen individuals against the uniform statewide eligibility standards established in the new legislation. In addition, it offers a mechanism for ongoing collection of standardized data regarding defense services across the state. This information is necessary for effective planning for, and management of, Washington's indigent defense caseload.

In addition, courts have worked to develop local service delivery standards and to establish procedures for executing promissory notes. Many cities and counties had no routine screening or cost-recovery procedures prior to passage of the new statute. For these sites, design of a complete program required substantial start-up time. Some sites already had programs in place and were able to make modifications quickly to comply with the new statute. Still others had extensive and markedly distinct programs in place, complicating their transition. For many sites, understaffing, compounded by strained local

budgets, has impeded implementation.

1989 Investigations

To evaluate the effects of Chapter 409, Laws of 1989, and to continue investigations into additional measures to improve Washington's system for providing defense services, the Legislature reinstituted the Indigent Defense Task Force and directed that it continue through June 1990. The Task Force has focused on four areas: appellate defense services; alternative methods of funding and providing trial defense services; review of data collected pursuant to Chapter 409, Laws of 1989; and evaluation of trial court cost-recoupment studies.

Investigation is in progress. The Task Force has recognized the continued and increasing need for state contribution to the costs of trial defense services. This key recommendation will be submitted to the Governor, the Senate, and the House of Representatives in early 1990. Additional findings and recommendations will be included in the 1990 Task Force report.

Task Force Studies Treatment of Minorities in the Court

Pursuant to legislation passed by the 1987 State Legislature, the Washington State Minority and Justice Task Force was appointed by the State Supreme Court in 1988. The enacting legislation authorized the Task Force to study the treatment of minorities in the state courts, to recommend possible reforms, and to provide awareness training.

As part of its work, the Task Force held five public forums around the state and heard testimony from legal professionals and members of the community. This testimony, along with correspondence received by the Task Force, has been classified into several content areas or issues. In general, the ten issues most frequently mentioned by forum speakers and correspondents regarding the treatment of minorities in the courts were:

- Language barriers and the competence of court interpreters;
- General perception of bias in the legal system;
- The underrepresentation of minority employees in the legal system;
- Perception that minorities receive harsher sentences and treatment;
- Underrepresentation of minorities on jury pools and jury panels;
- Complaints against law enforcement;
- Need for cultural awareness education programs;
- Courtroom interaction between minorities and non-minorities;
- Representation of minorities by public defenders; and
- The treatment of minority victims of crime.

Other program and research activities include surveys of attorneys, judges, and other court personnel to obtain data on the perceptions and observations regarding the treatment of minorities in the court system. Also, with the assistance of the Washington State Bar Association, the Task Force conducted a survey of the Bar's membership. The preliminary findings indicate that all but a small percentage of attorneys are white. Minorities made up approximately five percent of the total sample of 6,348 attorneys. Moreover, the preliminary findings appear to indicate that white attorneys were much more likely to work in private practice, while minority attorneys were more likely to work for the government.

The Task Force also conducted a demographic survey of the courts to examine the racial/ethnic and gender composition of court personnel by job categories. Based on the 242 courts which responded, or 96.8 percent of the total number of courts surveyed, it appears that there are few minorities serving as professionals, administrators, and judicial officials (judges, magistrates, commissioners, and judges pro tempore). While a few of the noted positions are elected positions, others are appointments which seem to elude minority persons.

During the course of its research in 1989, the Task Force also found that many of the courts lack specific equal employment opportunity procedures. The majority of courts surveyed indicated they adhere to county policies or include an equal employment opportunity statement in the personnel policies. Few courts have adopted comprehensive affirmative action programs, such as one adopted by the King County Superior Court. It, there-

fore, appears that few courts have specific or effective guidelines and practices for the active recruitment, hiring, and retention of minorities. For these reasons, the Task Force has already called upon the state legislature to specifically set aside funds to assist the courts in development of a comprehensive equal employment opportunity program. The purpose of this program would be to increase the apparently low representation of minorities in our courts, while taking into consideration the needs of individual courts and local demographics.

Finally, in accordance with its legislative mandate, the Task Force has begun a three-phase cultural awareness education program. Phase I, designed as an introduction to the problem of institutional discrimination and bias in the courts, was offered to all judges and some court administrators at the 1989 Annual Washington Judicial Conference sponsored by the Supreme Court. Phase II, now scheduled throughout the spring and summer of 1990, is designed to assist participants in developing specific skills for improving communication and working relationships with persons of different racial, ethnic, cultural, and linguistic backgrounds. Participants will also be given information on the state's changing population trends and will discuss specific regional justice issues. Finally, if funded by the state legislature, Phase III will be a one-day special topic segment. Possible topics include development of a diverse workforce; use of language interpreters in today's courts; suggestions and methods for screening possible bias in pre-trial release, charging and sentencing; and minority representation on juries.

During the early months of 1990, the Task Force will be completing its various research projects and Phase II of its education program. In the interim, the Task Force has issued its report on the 1988 public forums and will issue the results of the 1988 Bar membership survey in February. The Task Force's final report to the Legislature is expected to be released during 1990.

Blue-Ribbon Panel Studies Sex Offender Sentencing Alternative

In 1988 the Legislature enacted SHB 1065, which required the OAC to organize and administer a blue ribbon panel to conduct a study to evaluate the effectiveness of the special sexual offender sentencing alternative (SSOSA). Although the report to the legislature is not due until September 1, 1991, the panel first met in September 1989 to begin grappling with the issues set out for study by the legislature:

- Qualifications of sex offender therapists;
- Procedures for reporting treatment or sentencing violations to the court;
- Guidelines for extending supervision if violations are not promptly reported;
- The appropriate length of treatment and community supervision during and after treatment; and
- Other recommendations to improve this sentencing alternative.

The panel will report its interim recommendations to the 1990 Legislature, then begin focusing on its long-term tasks.

Judges Earn Statewide Recognition

- In May 1989 the Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association honored members who had served more than 20 years on the bench. Recognized were state Supreme Court Justices Robert F. Utter and Vernon R. Pearson; Court of Appeals Judges Herbert A. Swanson, of Division I, Stanley W. Worswick, Division II and Ray E. Munson, Division III; King County Superior Court Judges James J. Dore and Warren Chan; and former Pierce County Superior Court Judge William L. Brown, Jr.
- State Supreme Court Acting Chief Justice Fred H. Dore was named Seattle University's Alumnus of the Year in May 1989.
- Seattle District Court Judge John G. Ritchie was elected president of the Washington Center for Law-Related Education in June 1989.
- Southwest District Court Judge Gary N. Utigard was named Outstanding Judge by the Seattle-King County Bar Association in July 1989.
- Yelm Municipal Court Judge Tom Huff was the first recipient of the Washington State Bar Association's

Judicial Leadership

Outstanding Judge Award in August 1989. Huff is a non-attorney judge and former executive director of the National Judges Association.

- King County Superior Court Presiding Judge Gerard M. Shellan received the Board for Judicial Administration's Washington Jurist Award at the 33rd Annual Washington Judicial Conference in August 1989. The first-ever award was presented for outstanding judiciary service.
- Court of Appeals Division III Judges Dale Green and Ray E. Munson were honored by Sunnyside High School as outstanding graduates when their names were placed on the school's "Wall of Fame" in October 1989.

Judges and Administrators Win National Recognition

- Admitted in June 1989 as fellows of the national Institute for Court Management were Bellevue District Court Administrator Lorraine W. Nelson, Clallam County Clerk Mollie Lingvall, Clark County Clerk JoAnne McBride, Kitsap County Clerk Robert Freudenstein, and Skagit County Clerk Phyllis Coole-McKeehen. The fellowship awards, granted in ceremonies at the United States Supreme Court, were for completion of the Institute's Court Executive Development Program. The multi-year program consisted of Institute seminars on court management theories and operations, and an individual court study project.
- The Mason County Probation Services Office received a National Achievement Award in July 1989 from the National Association of Counties for distinguished service in promoting efficient county government.
- Evergreen District Court Administrator Karen Wick was voted president of the 1,500-member National Association for Court Management in July 1989.
- State Supreme Court Justice Robert F. Utter was elected vice president of the American Judicature Society at its annual meeting in August.
- Former state Supreme Court Justice Vernon R. Pearson was named chairman of the American Bar Association's Lawyer's Conference Task Force on Litigation Cost and Delay at its annual meeting in September 1989.
- State Supreme Court Justice Charles Z. Smith was awarded the American Cancer Society's 1989 National Volunteer Leadership Award at its annual meeting in November 1989.
- Three OAC staff members accepted the American Bar Association's National Jury Standards Award, honoring the agency for working to implement jury standards. Court Administrator Mary C. McQueen, Jury Management Specialist Gil Austin and his predecessor, Pierce County District Court Administrator Mike A. Kilborn, received the award. In its first year, the national award will be given "to individuals or organizations who substantially contribute to the adoption and implementation of standards relating to jury use and management," said Tom Munsterman, director of the Center for Jury Studies at the National Center for State Courts.

Facing page: A copy of the act adopting English Common Law as the law of Washington Territory, dated October 20, 1877

An Act Adopting the Common Law of England. Section One. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington That the common law of England so far as the same is not repugnant to, or inconsistent with the Constitution, and laws of the United States, and laws of the Territory of Washington so far as the same is applicable to the situation and circumstances of this Territory, shall be the rule of decision in all cases and in all the Courts of this Territory. Section Two. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the day of its approval by the Governor.

THEN-NEW TEMPLE OF JUSTICE--The Supreme Court had barely moved into its new Olympia quarters when the building was taken over for the first inaugural ball of Governor Ernest Lister. About 2,000 celebrants crowded into the new building for the event held January 15, 1913. According to former law librarian C.E. Bolden, "Huge American flags were draped about the rooms and bunting wound around the walls and pillars. The reception room walls were banked with firs and evergreens and suspended from the high ceilings hung scores of colored Japanese lanterns." Photo by Vibert Jeffers, Susan Parrish Collection, courtesy of Washington State Law Library.

Supreme Court

Chapter Highlights

- **The Court returns to the Temple of Justice (Temple history, page 3-2; court leadership statements, pages 3-5 and 3-6)**
- **Direct Appeal filings are influenced by the reduction of case processing delays in the Court of Appeals (Page 3-7)**
- **A caseload jump in 1987 resulted from early efforts to reduce the Court of Appeals case backlog (Page 3-8)**
- **The Court's caseload composition changed significantly over the decade (Page 3-8)**

A Guide to Using this Chapter

On the next two pages you will find a bit of historical narrative about the Supreme Court and a description of the court's organization and responsibilities.

After that comes a mini-index to help you find the articles you are interested in.

Next come signed reports from judicial and administrative leaders, followed by short articles on the significant events of 1989.

Statistical tables for the Supreme Court can be found in Chapter 7.

The Supreme Court

The Washington State Court System
Then...

THE SUPREME COURT:

Home at Last

For nearly a quarter of its first century, the Washington Supreme Court had no permanent home of its own.

Chartered originally in 1889 with five members, the Court was given two, new temporary positions in 1901. These were made permanent in 1905. The Court grew to its current nine-member size in 1909. Before the Temple of Justice became a gleam in the eyes of architects Walter Wilder and Harry White, members led a nomadic existence, holding court in a variety of meeting halls, hotel ballrooms, and other temporary facilities in the state's capital city of Olympia.

One of the Court's more permanent interim locations was a basement room in a building built in 1892 to house offices of the Thurston County government. Too much for the county to support, the Tenino sandstone structure was bought by the state and turned into a capitol building. Today, the remodeled "Old Capitol" shows no sign that one of its early inhabitants was the Washington Supreme Court.

Design competitions for a state capitol complex, held first in 1893 and again in 1911, brought the Court closer to permanent surroundings. Finally, in March 1911, an appropriation bill for $350,000 was signed by Governor Marion E. Hay, clearing the way for construction of the Temple of Justice. It was the first of several buildings planned for a "capitol group."

But alocated funds allowed for little more than a bare-bones building. In a single, marathon sentence, C.S. Rhinehart, Clerk of the Court, noted the conditions he and other Temple residents had to face:

"The Capital Commission adopted a plan calling for an expenditure of approximately $1,000,000, but let a contract for a shell, without permanent floors, doors, door casings, baseboards, etc., and when this contract was completed, the court, law library, clerk's office, etc., were moved, and for several years and until an appropriation was made for funding the building, and the building was finally finished, the court labored amidst the rattle and bang of the mechanics removing the temporary doors, putting up door casings, hanging doors, putting in baseboards, the marble finish on the inside, the stairways and the stone veneering on the outside, and greater confusion can scarcely be imagined than existed."

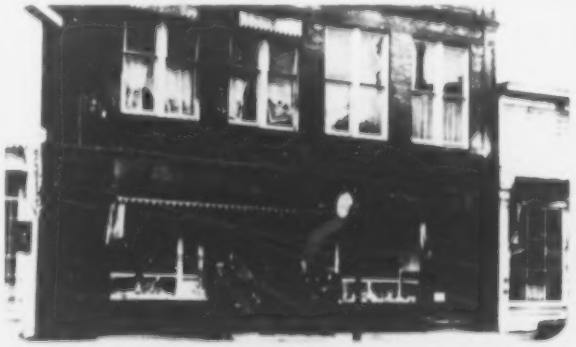
The Court moved into its new headquarters (the present Temple of Justice) in December 1912 to find that the building had been commandeered for the inaugural ball of a newly-elected governor, Ernest Lister. Said to be "the largest and most elaborate in the history of the state," Governor Lister's celebratory event drew close to 2,000 people. "Excursions were run from Tacoma to Seattle to Olympia as large delegations were sent for the occasion," according to an article by former state law librarian C.E. Bolden.

Finally, the Court could operate in surroundings that were appropriate to the judicial task.

But the whole scene--a vagabonding court, the sufferance of "rattle and bang"--was to be acted out again nearly three-quarters of a century later when building inspectors discovered the aging Temple of Justice was critically flawed: built to bygone standards and with obsolete techniques, it could not withstand a major earthquake.

In the fall of 1987, the Court and its immediate support staff, the Clerk's office, the office of the Reporter of Decisions, and members of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, moved several blocks to the fifth and sixth floors of the state Highway-Licenses Building at Twelfth and Washington streets in Olympia. After storing some of their one-quarter of a million volumes, law librarians moved the rest of their collection into temporary quarters near the corner of Union and Capitol Way.

THE PRE-TEMPLE DAYS- From 1889 until 1912, the Supreme Court was forced to move from one temporary location to another. During one part of this period, the Clerk's office occupied space over this early-day business in downtown Olympia. Built in 1881, both building and business--Talcott Jewelers--are still at the same site. Photo courtesy of Talcott Jewelers, Olympia.



It would be two years before the Court could reclaim its home. During that time, members traveled from one side of the state to the other, sitting in high school, community college, university, federal court and law school settings, taking its proceedings to the people it served. Literally hundreds of students and adults came to witness the court in action during these one- and two-day community visits.

In the early fall of 1989, the Court returned to its historic quarters only to experience what Rhinehart had endured 75 years before--the incessant noise of unfinished construction work and thick, unremitting clouds of dust.

But by the end of the year, the building's old majesty and its newly-remodeled beauty were beginning to show through the grit. New marble work, new draperies, newly-finished wood, and new light fixtures had been skillfully blended with the building's old architecture to create a planned, new-but-old feel.

A ceremony to re-dedicate the building, first set for late fall of the Court's Centennial year, then postponed because of construction hazards, was rescheduled for the spring of 1990. A swearing-in ceremony for the Court's newest appointee was scheduled in the courtroom for early February.

Dockets were set for the Court's winter and spring sessions. Once again, the vaulted ceilings of the old courtroom would hear the ring of the bailiff's gavel as the Court started into its second century of work.

The Supreme Court was home at last.

SOURCES: "The Temple of Justice: A Building for the Future," C.E. Bolden; "Washington's Audacious State Capitol and Its Builders," Norman J. Johnson; "History of the Supreme Court," C.S. Rhinehart; "A Century of Judging: A Political History of the Washington Supreme Court," Charles H. Sheldon.

The Washington State Court System Now...

What is the

SUPREME COURT?

The Supreme Court is the state's "court of last resort." As the highest court in the state, the Supreme Court is also the final rule-making authority for all other state courts.

Jurisdiction

The Court has original jurisdiction over petitions against state officials. It can review decisions of lower courts if the money or value of property involved exceeds $200. The $200 limitation is not in effect if the case involves a question of the legality of a tax, duty, assessment, toll, or municipal fine or the validation of a statute.

Direct review of trial court decisions may occur if the action involves a state officer; a trial court has ruled a statute or ordinance unconstitutional; conflicting statutes or rules of law are involved; or the issue is of broad public importance and requires prompt and ultimate determination.

All cases in which the death penalty has been imposed are reviewed automatically by the Supreme Court. The decision to grant or not grant a petition for review in other cases is at the discretion of the Court.

A five-member department of the Court hears petitions for review of Court of Appeals decisions and other motions. A unanimous vote by this panel requires the entire court to consider the matter.

All nine justices hear and dispose of cases argued on the appeal calendar. Each case is decided on the basis of the record plus written and oral arguments. No evidence is taken and no live testimony is heard.

Though local courts make their own procedural rules, these rules must conform to, or not be in conflict with, those established by the Supreme Court. In addition, the Supreme Court has administrative responsibility for operation of the state court system. It also has supervisory responsibility over certain activities of the Washington State Bar Association, including attorney disciplinary matters.

Selection of Justices

The nine Supreme Court justices are elected to six-year staggered terms. The only requirement for office is that the prospective jurist be admitted to the practice of law in the state. Vacancies are filled by the governor.

Court Personnel

Court support personnel include the bailiff, court clerk, court commissioner, court administrator, reporter of decisions, law librarian, and law clerks.

The Supreme Court

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- Caseflow Management
- Technology
- Judicial Education
- Gender and Justice

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SUPREME COURT

The year in review

By :
Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Washington State Supreme Court

During the year one justice retired, three new department heads came into service, and the Court returned to the reconstructed and remodeled Temple of Justice, making 1989 a year of major change.

Justice Vernon Pearson was replaced by Richard P. Guy of Spokane. C. J. Merritt, former superior court judge from Grant County, replaced Reginald Shriver, an esteemed Clerk of the Court whose death in 1988 left a vacancy in that position. Richard Jones, Court Reporter since 1960, retired and was replaced by Ray Krontz, formerly with Butterworth Legal Publishers. Connie Bolden, the Law Librarian under whose guidance the library expanded significantly, was replaced by Deborah Norwood, formerly Seattle Law Librarian for the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. These vibrant newcomers join veteran Commissioner Geoffrey Crooks to form a competent team for the conduct of the Court's business.

During most of 1989 the Court remained in temporary quarters. This presented an opportunity for the Court to travel around the state, meet with students, and inform members of the public about the work of the Court and the judicial system. In addition to visiting each of the state's law schools, the Court held hearings at colleges and high schools. During the year, the Court heard oral arguments on appeals in Aberdeen, Auburn, Longview, Olympia, Seattle, Spokane, and Wenatchee. These visitations were warmly received.

During 1989 the Court decided cases involving statewide taxation, criminal law, environmental law, state and local government relationships, commercial and insurance law, and a host of other issues of statewide importance. The Court discharged its duty to resolve conflicts in decisions among the Court of Appeals or in conflict with a decision of the United States Supreme Court, answered significant questions of law under the Constitution of the State or of the United States, and matters which involved substantial public interest.

During 1989 the Court decided cases involving statewide taxation, criminal law, environmental law, state and local government relationships, commercial and insurance law, and a host of other issues of statewide importance.

The appellate courts of the state were able to keep relatively current with the number of appeals filed. The primary problems of the state court system lay in the trial courts. The need for additional resources for the superior, district, and municipal courts was apparent. So, too, was the need to examine the organization of the district and municipal courts and find ways in which they could meet the tremendous volume of cases that daily challenge their personnel. These courts, which involve by far the greatest number of citizens, must be efficient forums for justice and not be misused as vehicles for the raising of revenue.

(Continued on next page.)

The Supreme Court

During 1989 the Supreme Court considered amendments to the Superior Court Civil Rules, Special Proceeding Rules, and Mandatory Arbitration Rules.

The Court published for comment the findings of the Novack Commission which was established by the Supreme Court in 1987 to examine attorney fee practices in tort litigation. After the Court considered comments and reviewed testimony submitted to the Novack Commission, the Court unanimously concluded that, as presently worded, Rules of Professional Conduct (RPC) 1.5 serves the public, litigants, and the bench and bar fairly and well. The Court feels this in-depth examination was justified and has educated all concerned about the need for communication between lawyer and client at all times of the fee arrangement. The Washington State Bar Association Board of Governors has continued to work on the rule governing attorneys' fees and is expected to propose improvements to RPC 1.5 in 1990.

The increasing number of cases being filed in the courts causes continued concern. The Court has given top priority to working for legislation to give each level of the state court system additional resources to meet this challenge, and each level of the state court system is doing its utmost to prove that it is performing its function in the best possible manner with the resources available.

After two years in temporary quarters, the Court returned to the Temple of Justice in the fall of 1989. The Temple of Justice is the oldest building on the capital campus and was long overdue for reconstruction, renovation, and remodeling. Renovated quarters find the justices in suites which allow them to have their law clerks officed with them rather than in quarters in the basement of the building. Further, the offices of the Clerk, the Commissioner, the Reporter of Decisions, and the Law Librarian now have space for all of each department's employees in one area. A rededication ceremony is planned in May 1990.

Keith M. Callow

The Supreme Court Clerk's Office: The Year in Review

By: C. J. Merritt
Supreme Court Clerk

"The Move" was the one event that impacted the operation of the court more than any other during the last year. Upon return to the new and improved version of the Temple, staff found very little located where it was when they left more than two years ago. It was necessary to adjust procedures and lines of communication to the new configuration. Adjustment was complicated by the fact that construction was incomplete in many areas of the Temple.

One new tool which will help with the problem of communication over extended distances in the Temple is a Local Area Network (LAN), tying together all of the personal computers in the building. The Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) had the LAN installed and ready for operation for the Clerk's Office and the Commissioner's Office upon return to the Temple. The rest of the Court's computers are now being brought on to the LAN. When the installation is complete, all workstations in the Temple will have the capability to communi- cate by electronic mail, share data, and share printers. When the LAN is fully operational, it should significantly reduce the problem of extended lines of communications in the building.

The fact that construction in many areas in the Temple was incomplete required staff to make many adjustments to minimize disruption to the Court's operation. The Court was required to hear cases in the House Office Building because the courtroom was not ready. The fall term was concluded, however, in relative tranquility.

The Court completed its "on the road" tour with sessions held at the University of Puget Sound Law School. Singular staff work resulted in successful sessions at all locations. During the two years the Court was displaced from the Temple, court was held at 33 locations throughout the state.

All staff are looking forward to spending the new year at home in a completed Temple of Justice.

C. J. Merritt

Mock Trials Celebrate the Centennial, Help High School Students Learn About Justice

"Try This," a special State Centennial mock trial competition program for high school students, was initiated in 1988 with a grant from the Washington Centennial Commission. Named one of the Commission's "projects of statewide significance," the effort was co-sponsored by bench and bar. It was aimed at students in the state's 400 high schools.

The program joined judges, lawyers, and educators in an effort to lead students through a practicum-like experience with the workings of trial courts. After regional competitions, winners competed at the state finals April 28-30, 1989 in Olympia. Moses Lake High School's team won the state championship.

State Supreme Court Justice Barbara Durham presided over the championship round, and Chief Justice Keith M. Callow presented the awards.

The program will continue in 1990 under the auspices of the YMCA Youth and Government Program, with assistance from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts and the Washington State Bar Association.

Direct Appeals Show Steady Five-Year Decline

A surprising trend concerning the filing of direct appeals has developed over the last five years. Specifically, direct appeal filings have slowed to about one-half of their 1985 volume. Although it is not certain why the shift has occurred, there is at least one theory which is supported by caseload data. That theory states that fewer appeals are being filed at the Supreme Court because case processing time has fallen at the intermediate appellate level.

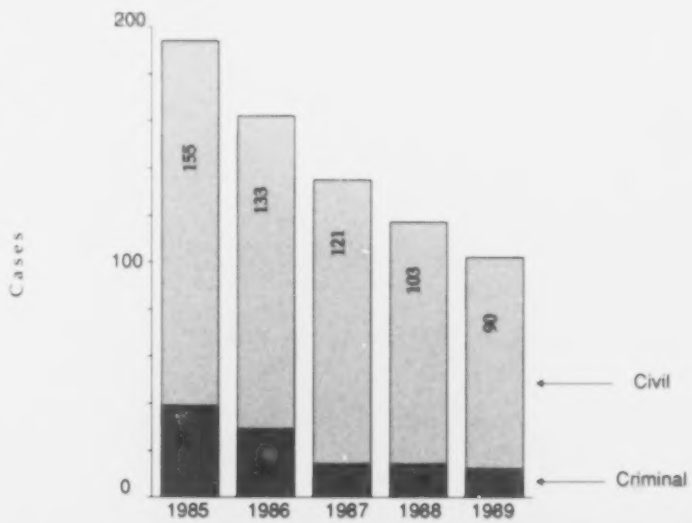
If these relationships are accurate and continue to hold, the Supreme Court should not expect a significant rise in the number of direct appeals filed over the next few years.

The major premise of this theory is that the Court of Appeals' backlog of the early 1980s forced attorneys to seek more timely methods to obtain case decisions. This led to direct filing at the Supreme Court. However, after a large portion of the backlog problem was eliminated through the Appellate Backlog Elimination (ABLE) project, attorneys went back to the normal practice of filing at the intermediate appellate court.

The statistics in the bar graph below tend to support some of the assumptions stated above. First, the Court of Appeals' time-in-process statistics indicate that case delay reached its high point in approximately 1985. At that time for example, in Division I, a civil appeal required an average of 900 days to obtain an opinion. Today, that same case takes approximately half as much time to reach opinion. Cases are now reaching opinion at rates which have not been sustained since before 1981.

Second, after cresting in 1982, Court of Appeals' filings of Notice of Appeals generally declined until a low point in 1986. Notices of Appeals filed directly in the Supreme Court peaked in 1984,

Civil and Criminal Appeals Filed



but did not begin to fall off until 1986. Since then, the Supreme Court filings have continued to decline while the Court of Appeals filings have climbed by 200 additional appeals per year.

Therefore, these statistics confirm that delay in the Court of Appeals was increasing as direct appeal filings in the Supreme Court were increasing. In addition, as delay was reduced in the Court of Appeals, Supreme Court filings also began to decrease.

If these relationships are accurate and continue to hold, the Supreme Court should not expect a significant rise in the number of direct appeals filed over the next few years. According to the time-in-process statistics for the Court of Appeals, delay has not increased over the past year. It has, however, seemed to level.

SEE RELATED ARTICLES PAGES 4-6-4-8

Backlog Reduction Brings Filing Increase

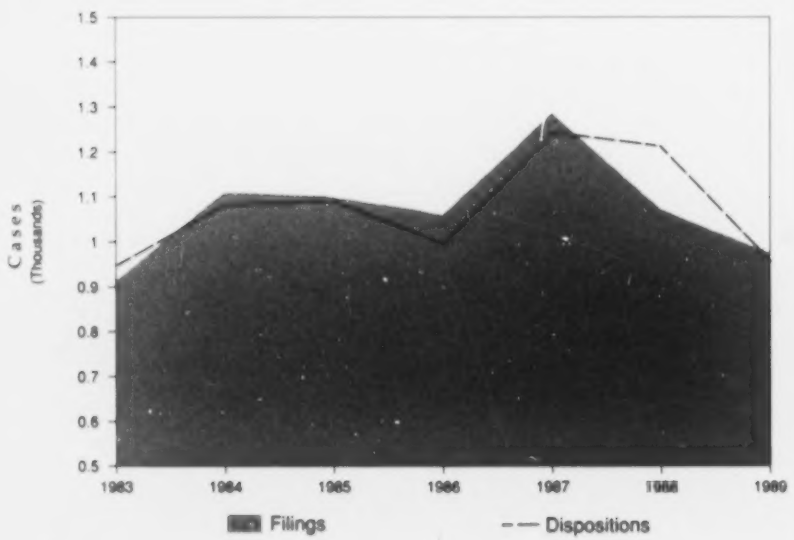
Looking at the recent history of filings and dispositions in the Supreme Court, we see that 1987 was a year of extremes. Filings rose by 21.4 percent while dispositions climbed by nearly 25 percent.

In retrospect, the 1987 caseload increase is likely the result of the focused backlog reduction efforts in the Court of Appeals over recent prior years. Since that time period, the following delay reduction programs were implemented: No Oral Argument; Motion on the Merits; extended use of Settle- ment Conferences, Oral Decisions, ABLE, and Division III opinion writing as a visiting court. As cases accelerated through the intermediate appellate court, the pool for potential Supreme Court filings grew.

Filings: The majority of this increase came from substantial gains in Petitions for Review and Notices of Discretionary Review. These increases are believed to have been partially the result of appeals filed in response to sentencing guidelines and the procedure known as Motion on the Merits. In addition to the increasing caseload, the justices took on additional work through the Appellate Backlog Elimination (ABLE) project. As with other matters, 1986 ABLE cases which appealed their appellate court decision ended up as Petitions for Review in the Supreme Court in 1987.

Dispositions: Again, the Court concentrated on both Petitions for Review and Notices of Discretionary Reviews. Through the normal procedures of review, the Court determined that many of these cases did not merit an opinion; these cases were subsequently disposed of by not being accepted.

Total Filings and Dispositions, 1983-1989



The 1980s Bring Significant Change to the Supreme Court Workload

The composition of the Supreme Court workload has changed in significant ways over the last 10 years. While much of the change has been the result of new legislation, some portion of it can be attributed to actions taken by the Court itself. Two examples of Court actions which conributed to change are: 1) the Appellate Backlog Elimination (ABLE) project, and 2) Motion on the Merits.

The impact of new procedures is often not felt by the Court for several years after implementation. This is often because the entire appeal process tends to delay the impact upon the court of last resort. A good illustration of this delayed impact can be found in the example of the Sentencing Reform Act.

The chart labeled "1980 Filings by Review Type" displays the composition of the Court's caseload prior to enactment of new sentencing guidelines. By 1985 the annual number of Notices of Discretionary Reviews had increased by 75 percent. By 1987 the number had increased by 120 percent. These reviews represent the largest portion in the category "Other Reviews." In addition, they typically represent the final review stage for the majority of appeals generated by the Act. By 1989 "Other Reviews" had returned to the proportion of the workload that they represented at the beginning of the decade.

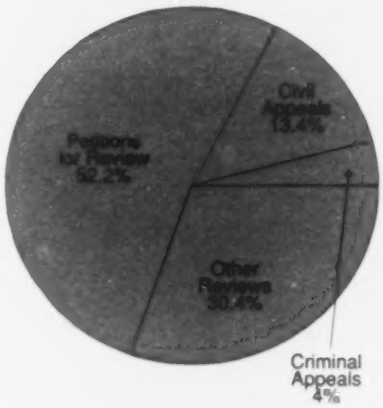
The impact of ABLE and Motion on the Merits can be demonstrated through the change in Petitions for Review between 1985 and 1989. Prior to the implementation of these procedures in 1986, Petitions for Review represented 43.5 percent of the caseload, and totalled 478 cases. By 1987 these reviews had grown by nearly 200 additional cases per year and represented 51 percent of the caseload. Much of the increase can be traced to appeals handled by ABLE and Motion on the Merits.

With dispositions of Notice of Appeal in the Court of Appeals peaking in 1987, Petitions for Review have slowed at the Supreme Court. However, the proportion of the caseload made up by this review type has continued to remain high.

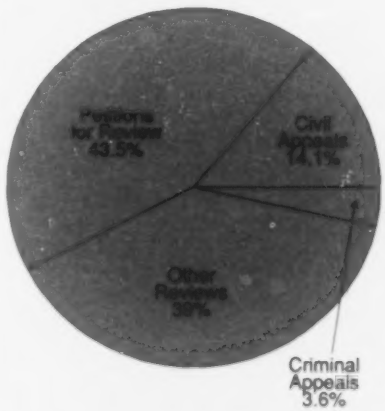
SEE RELATED ARTICLES PAGES 4-6-4-8

Statistical tables for the Supreme Court can be found in Chapter 7

1980 Filings by Review Type



1985 Filings by Review Type



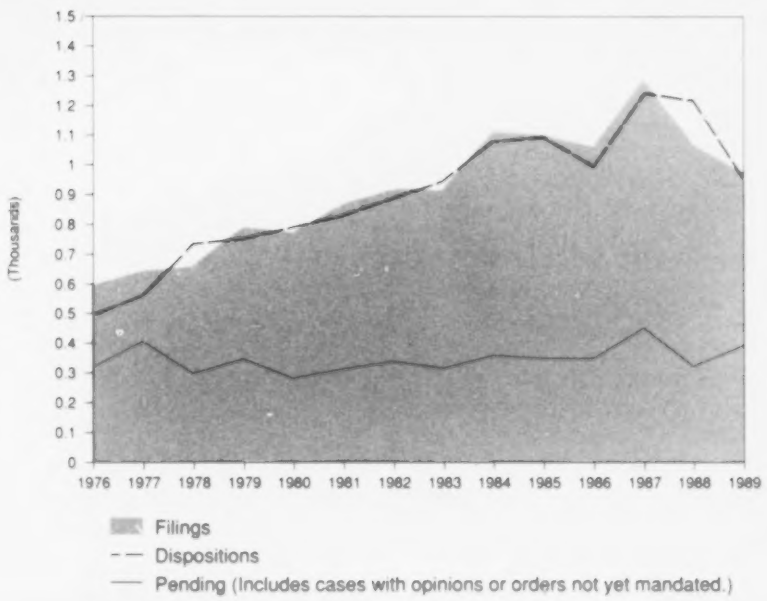
1989 Filings by Review Type

The Supreme Court

Supreme Court: *Caseload Highlights*

- Filings of Appeals have declined by approximately 50 percent over the last five years; the majority of the decline is due to a decrease in civil matters.
- Filings of Petitions for Review have returned to 1985 levels after peaking in 1987.
- Total filings have returned to the levels established in 1982-1983 after peaking in 1987.
- Excluding dispositions generated through the ABLE project, dispositions have declined over the last two years.
- Total dispositions for civil appeals out-paced new filings by 15 percent.
- Opinions on civil appeals represented 50 percent of those matters disposed, as compared to 33 percent for 1988.
- Opinions on all appeals represented 50 percent of those matters disposed. In comparison, opinions mandated on Petitions for Review represented only 12 percent of dispositions. A full 87 percent of dispositions on Petitions for Review resulted in Reviews Not Being Accepted.
- Matters pending as Petitions for Review were unchanged from 1988.
- Total pending matters rose by a mere 28 cases. This excludes those matters disposed by the Supreme Court through the ABLE project.
- For all reviews, cases not ready for setting oral argument increased by 35 percent. This statistic is usually an indication of the trend in a court's future caseload.
- For civil appeals only, cases not ready for setting increased by 16 cases or 35 percent.

Total Cases Filed, Disposed, and Pending at Year End, 1976-1989



Statistical tables for the Supreme Court can be found in Chapter 7

Facing page: A Supreme Court document circa 1889

In the matter of Chairs for the use of the Court.

Ordered: that the Marshal furnish prior to the next term of this Court Four Comfortable Chairs for the use of the Justices thereof.

Frank Lesuman
vs
Washington Territory
and
Chester C. Thornton
vs
Washington Territory

Order for reargument.

C° 512

521

Now, after argument of Counsel for the parties respectively and Consultation by the Court: It is hereby Ordered; that this Cause be argued at the next term of this Court upon the following question involved therein, viz: "Has the Legislature authority to provide for the submission of the question of prohibition to the vote of an election precinct, the same not being a Municipal or quasi Municipal Corporation, possessing police power?"

The Steamship Idaho
her tackle &c &c &c
vs
James Carroll
Claimant & Appellant
vs
The United States of America
Appellee

Upon reading and filing the affidavit and motion of Claimant and respondant in the above entitled Cause, It is Ordered that

SIGNED INTO LAW--Daniel J. Evans was still serving the first of his three terms as Washington's governor when he signed the law creating the Court of Appeals on May 8, 1968. Behind him is Washington Supreme Court Justice Robert C. Finley. Photo courtesy of Division II, Court of Appeals.

Court of Appeals

Chapter Highlights

- **The Court's twenty-year history is revisited (Page 4-2)**
- **Caseflow management is implemented in the appellate courts (Page 4-6)**
- **Additional resources reduce case processing times (Page 4-8)**
- **The Court's caseload composition changed significantly over the decade (Page 4-9)**

A Guide to Using this Chapter

On the next two pages you will find a bit of historical narrative about the Court of Appeals, and a description of the court's organization and responsibilities.

After that comes a mini-index to help you find the articles you are interested in.

Next come signed reports from judicial and administrative leaders, followed by short articles on the significant events of 1989.

Statistical tables for the Court of Appeals can be found in Chapter 8.

The Court of Appeals

The Washington State Court System Then...

THE COURT OF APPEALS:

Just Twenty Years Ago...

"The greatest and the most far reaching of the changes that have taken place on the Supreme Court since my coming on the Court has been the promulgation of the rules of procedure for the Court of Appeals."

-former Chief Justice Robert T. Hunter

It wasn't long before the Supreme Court began to feel growing pains.

Soon after the turn of the new century, caseload pressures forced the five-member Court to ask the Legislature for two more benchmates. But driven by steady population increases, case filings continued to mount. In 1909 the Legislature approved two more positions, giving the Court the nine members it has today.

For almost fifty years, the nine-member Court had few problems meeting its caseflow obligations. But in the 1950s the growing pains returned.

To push back a new, rising tide of cases, the Court appointed temporary justices, gave them basic clerical and legal assistance (but no work space) and began assigning them backlogged cases to hear and to write.

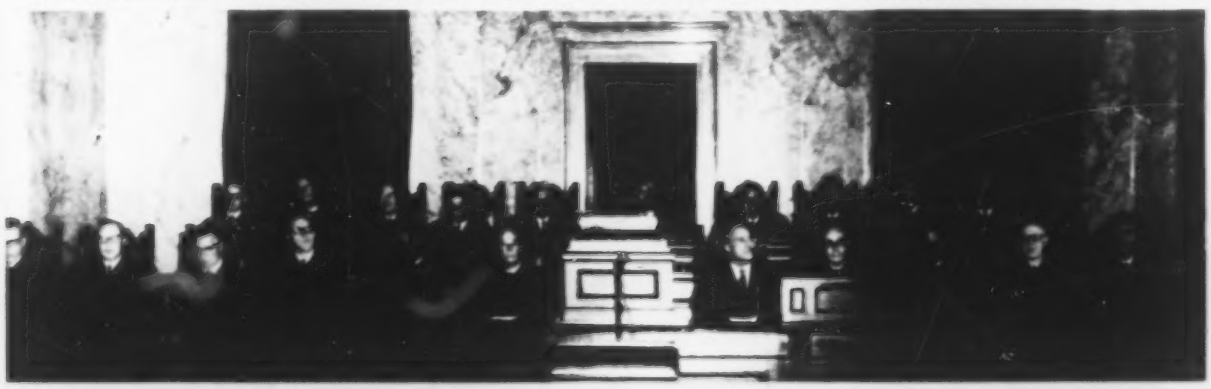
Serving several-month terms, a number of pro tem judges were brought on to help the Supreme Court dispose of cases during the late 60s. But caseload pressures only increased.

The problem wasn't unique to Washington State. Across the nation, state supreme courts were struggling under burgeoning caseloads. And several states attacked the problem the same way Washington did--by creating an intermediate appellate court.

"The Washington Court of Appeals opened for business in August 1969. Its existence was authorized by the 50th Amendment to the Washington Constitution, adopted November 5, 1968. The court's opening was the result of years of planning, lobbying, and hard work by citizens, lawyers, and judges alike...," according to Division II Commissioner Mark H. Adams. Similar courts in Oregon and Colorado opened their doors about the same time.

As it had once clung to the Supreme Court, the caseload "monkey" was now on the back of the new, 12-member, three division Court of Appeals. In 1977, four new judges--two in Division I in Seattle and one each in Tacoma's Division II and Division III in Spokane--were added to the Court.

THE "ORIGINALS"--Justices of Washington's high court, federal judges, and Justice William O. Douglas joined the 12 original members of the Court of Appeals when they took their oath of office in state legislative chambers. Court of Appeals members are seated in front. Of the original, three, Ray E. Munson, Dale M. Green, and Herbert A. Swanson, still hold seats on the court. Photo Courtesy Division II, Court of Appeals.



But, driven by increasing litigation in the county-level superior courts, the number of backlogged cases still grew, particularly in the more populated areas served by Divisions I and II. "The dominant trend in appellate courts during recent times is a constant and dramatic increase in their caseloads," an American Bar Association report noted in 1981.

As the number of backlogged cases grew, both Divisions instituted measures--the temporary use of other judges, adoption of unpublished opinions, motions on the merits, the employment of settlement conferences, the hiring of additional law clerks, automation of record-keeping and processing of opinions--to deal with the problem. Even so, by 1986, the number of cases awaiting decision in Divisions I and II totalled nearly 600.

Then, in little more than a single year, an ambitious program called "ABLE"--Appellate Backlog Elimination--all but wiped out the caseload deficit. Supported by temporary staff members, special three-judge panels, headed by justices of the Supreme Court, methodically worked their way through the 600 cases, settling most within a year's time.

On the occasion of his Division's 20th anniversary celebration, Commissioner Adams was able to observe: "The court is functioning efficiently today. The case backlog is down from its peak in 1986 and measures are underway...to keep it that way. The Court's 20th anniversary, celebrated in conjunction with the Centennial of Washington statehood, provides an occasion for proud, nostalgic reflection, as well as incentive for the court to project its tradition of excellence into the coming years."

SOURCES: "Twenty Years in Division Two: The Court of Appeals in Tacoma, 1969-1989," Mark H. Adams; "The Practice of Judging with the Superior and Supreme Courts of Washington, 1946-1976;" Justice Robert T. Hunter; "The Improvement of Justice," 6th ed., American Bar Association, 1981.

The Washington State Court System Now...

What is the

COURT OF APPEALS?

The Court of Appeals was created in 1969 to alleviate the escalating workload of the state Supreme Court. Today, most cases appealed from superior courts go directly to the Court of Appeals. Only specific types of cases go straight to the state Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction

The Court of Appeals has the authority to reverse, remand, modify, or affirm the decision of superior courts. Each case is decided only after the transcript of the record in the superior court has been reviewed and both oral and written arguments have been considered. No live testimony is heard. Decisions may be appealed to the state Supreme Court.

Selection of Judges

The Court of Appeals is divided into three divisions. Division I is located in Seattle and has eight judges. Division II, in Tacoma, has four judges, as does Division III, in Spokane. To ensure that not all judges will be up for reelection at the same time, judges serve six-year staggered terms. Each division is divided into districts, and a specific number of judges must be elected from each.

To qualify for a position on the Court of Appeals, a person must have been admitted to the practice of law for five years and have lived in the area served by that division for a year at the time of election or appointment. If a vacancy occurs, the governor appoints a replacement until the next election.

Court Personnel

Court support personnel include the clerk of the court, the court commissioners, staff attorneys, and law clerks.

The Court of Appeals

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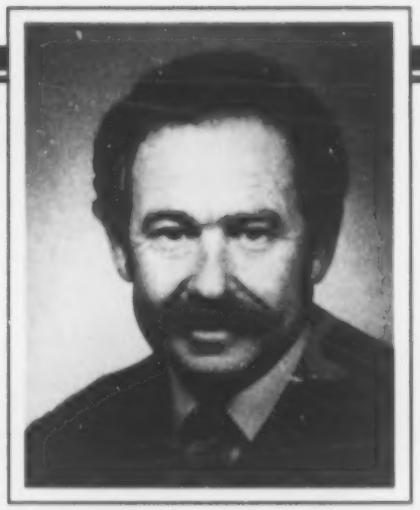
See Special Features:

- Caseflow Management
- Technology
- Judicial Education
- Gender and Justice

Beginning on page 1-1



COURT OF APPEALS

The year in review

By:
Presiding Chief Judge Edward P. Reed
Washington State Court of Appeals

I began my 1988 report by noting the personnel changes the Court of Appeals had experienced. Thanks to the 1989 Legislature, a new judge has been added to Division I. The position must be filled from Snohomish County. I am pleased to report that Governor Booth Gardner has appointed William W. Baker of Everett to the position, to take office January 1, 1990. We take pleasure in the appointment of this eminently well-qualified lawyer and look forward to his joining us on the bench.

Divisions I and III are either current or relatively so with their caseloads. Division II continues to have a backlog, but the size of the backlog has been reduced with assistance from Division III judges and several "mini-ABLE" (Appelate Backlog Elimination) panels composed of supreme court justices and active or retired superior court judges. Judge Harold Petrie continues to give yeoman service as a pro tem judge, authoring 82 no-oral-argument opinions in 1989. Division I has reduced its use of pro tem judges and doubtless will have less need for them with the addition of Judge Baker.

As of this report, the Local Area Network (LAN) has not been put in place, although all three Divisions have acquired most of the necessary hardware.

The luxury, if it ever existed, of being able to produce an opinion and then revisit it once, twice, or even thrice, before it goes to the spindle, no longer exists.

The videotape experiment continues under special Supreme Court order, but to date few appeals have found their way to our calendars. Thus, it is much too early to make any considered judgment as to the system's efficacy.

In October I attended a meeting of the Council of Chief Judges of Courts of Appeal, of which I am a charter member (1980). I had a decided feeling of *deja vu* because, while the programs were interesting and informative, they were almost carbon copies of those of nearly ten years ago; the main topic was--and always seems to be--congestion and delay.

I do not have the answers to the congestion and delay problem, but I continue to be concerned, as were my predecessor presiding chief judges, that as we fight the numbers game we risk sacrificing the quality of our product. I continue to disbelieve the oft-repeated homily that litigants aren't interested in the result, but only in getting it quickly.

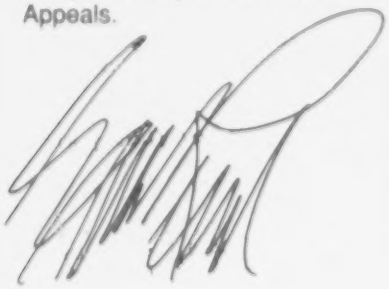
The problem is highlighted by the fact that fewer and fewer simple or single-issue cases survive all of the summary methods we have devised to siphon off the

(Continued on next page.)

non- or less-deserving appeals. Consequently, the writing assignments are more complex and difficult.

The luxury, if it ever existed, of being able to produce an opinion and then revisit it once, twice, or even thrice, before it goes to the spindle, no longer exists. Try as we might to avoid the inevitable, it is just over the horizon--more judges. The trade-off may have to be some of that collegiality of which I spoke in my 1988 report and which we on the present court value so highly.

It has been a pleasure serving this Court and the public these last two years and I hope I have made some little contribution to the justice system of this state, and particularly to the Court of Appeals.



1989 Events

The Washington State Court of Appeals celebrated its 20th Anniversary in 1989. Division II recognized the event by having three original members of the court return to hear a case. That proceeding was followed by an open house and reception.

Division III also held an open house and reception to commemorate the 20th Anniversary, and to show the public the results of a recent remodeling project in the building.

Division I was successful in its effort to add an additional judge to the court. Legislation was enacted creating a second judge position from Snohomish County, bringing the total number of Division I judges to nine effective January 1, 1990.

Delay reduction programs continued in Division II. In-house efforts included the "no oral argument" (NOA) calendar, where 82 cases were decided on the briefs, and panels comprised of Division II judges and pro tem judges decided an additional 12 cases. For the Division II judges sitting on these panels, this was above and beyond regular assignments.

The Supreme Court, retired superior court judges, and Division III judges helped reduce Division II caseloads. Panels comprised of Supreme Court justices and retired superior court judges heard 30 cases, while Division III judges visited Tacoma two days and heard 16 cases.

Division II and Division III continued participation in an experimental video project. The first appeal with a video record was heard in 1989 and additional cases are scheduled for early 1990. Details of the experimental project are located in the superior court section on page 5-8.

Court of Appeals Media Project Improves Coverage

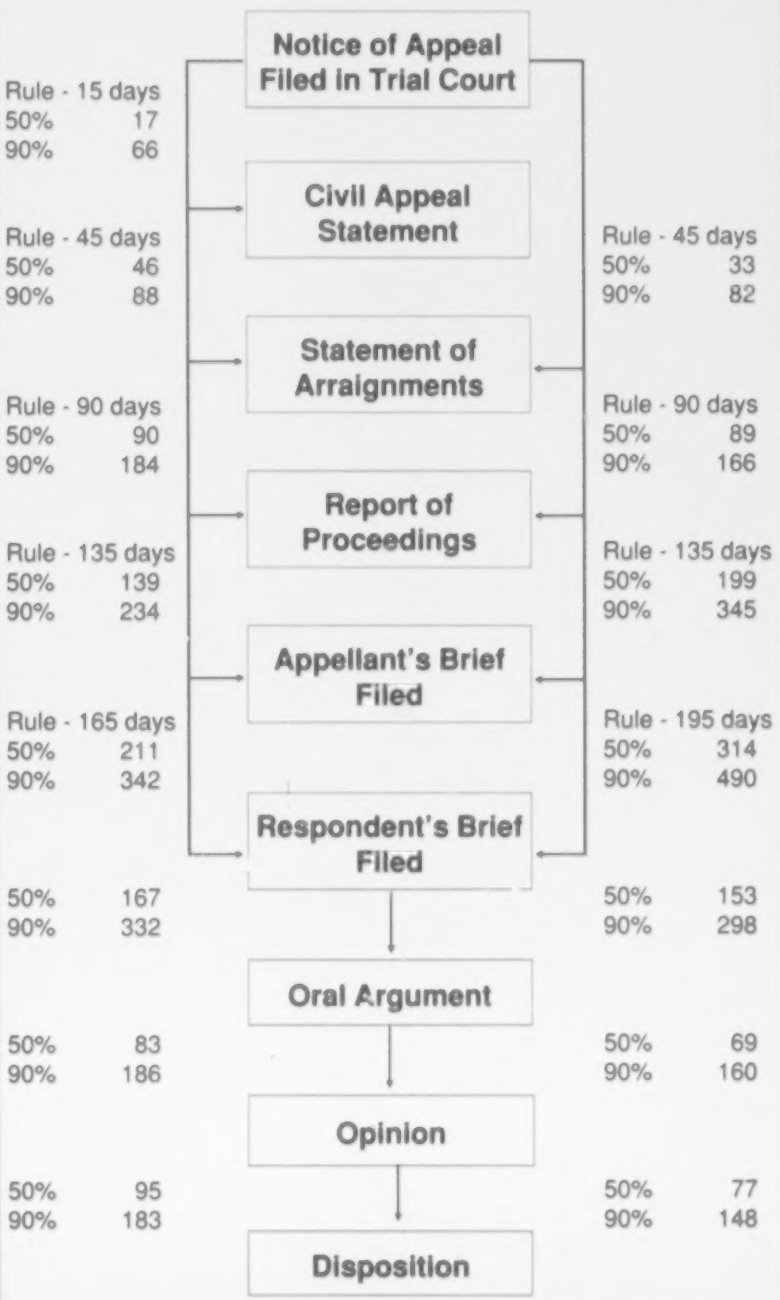
The Court of Appeals Media Project was instituted in 1988 to improve media coverage of the state Court of Appeals by giving daily newspapers information about cases appearing before the appellate courts. Computer-generated printouts of cases disposed and a monthly calendar of cases set for oral argument in Divisions II and III were mailed weekly to nine daily newspapers participating in the project during 1989. The project has resulted in increased attention by the media of the intermediate appellate court system.

Caseflow Management in the Appellate Courts

In appellate courts, court rules establish caseflow management and structure. The primary goal of these rules is to move cases through the stages of perfection in a timely fashion. To encourage compliance, the rules lend "teeth" to the system by establishing procedures to impose monetary sanctions or to dismiss cases unable to justify late filings.

As with any system based on deadlines, some participants try to obtain extensions, either through formal requests by motion or through non-compli-

Caseflow Management, Civil and Criminal Appeals Disposed in 1989



Note: Completion Rules correspond back to "Notice of Appeal Filed in Trial Court." After "Respondent's Brief Filed," time is measured between events.

ance. When mandatory documents are not received before a deadline, the Court issues a late notice, may impose sanctions, and will assign the case to the clerk's motion calendar for potential dismissal. Then, if the late document is not received in a timely fashion, the clerk may move for dismissal or impose further sanctions. Finally, if the offending party fails to act after the latest notification, an order dismissing the case will result. If, however, the party complies by filing the document at any time during this process, the case usually is considered to have returned to an "on time" status.

Given the latter scenario, a case may be late by the general rules and at the same time be "current" in the eyes of the Court. This duality in status affects how one interprets data describing flow of cases. The accompanying table was created to display how actual performance can vary from the time limits set by rules. That is, the table only reflects the total number of days between the caseflow events, without indicating the degree of delinquency.

In the table, the term "Rule" corresponds to the maximum number of days allowed from filing to each specific caseflow event. The 50% and 90% refer to the number of days the 50th and 90th percentile of cases took to reach each caseflow event. Note the table reflects only the absolute number of days between caseflow events. By themselves, the figures do not necessarily imply a given rate of delinquency.

SEE RELATED ARTICLES PAGE 3-7-3-9

The Court of Appeals

Additional Resources Reduce Case Processing Times

Over the last five years, the Court of Appeals has experienced a major turnaround in processing times for both criminal and civil appeals. At its worst during this five-year period, an average criminal case took 688 days (1.9 years) to process from filing to opinion. In comparison, an average civil case required 810 days (2.2 years) to reach opinion. These times have since been dramatically reduced. Statistics indicate that criminal and civil matters now average 546 days and 490 days, respectively.

However, these general statistics tell only a portion of the story. For a better understanding of the actual changes in case processing times, one needs to look at the five-year trends in Chapter 8. These tables display the detailed time-in-process statistics for criminal, civil, and all appeals.

From these tables, it is possible to pick out three highly consistent trends. Of the first seven monitored time frames, the first four seem to display very little change. These four represent the stages of perfection. They also represent the period at which attorneys influence advancement of the case through document preparation and filing.

Second, the period between Respondent's Brief Filed and Oral Argument represents nearly all the time saving gained over the five-year period. Because Respondent's Brief Filed to Oral Argument essentially measures a court's next available hearing date for perfected cases (i.e., its degree of delay), this is a clear indication of a reduction in backlog.

Finally, the two monitored time frames concerning the filing and mandating of the opinion were for the most part unchanged. Normally, one would expect these time frames to increase as judicial activity increased to reduce backlog and delay. However, because the Court of Appeals was supplemented by the Supreme Court, through Appellate Backlog Elimination, and the commissioners' offices, through the Motion on the Merits procedure, only a small increase was observed.

Over the last five years, the Court of Appeals has experienced a major turnaround in processing times for both criminal and civil appeals.

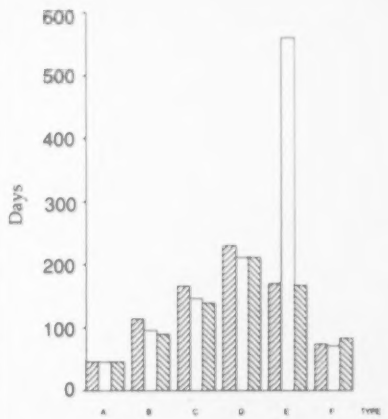
A final comparison of the median days between these same seven events, displayed in the bar charts for 1980, 1985, and 1989, reinforce the previous findings. As the charts indicate, the time required to reach perfection has not changed dramatically over the decade. However, between Respondent's Brief Filed and Oral Argument, identified as stage "F," case processing time reflected an extensive backlog in 1985. As of 1989, the chart indicates a partial return to 1980s' levels.

In conclusion, the recent reduction in case processing times can largely be accounted for through the extensive use of additional judicial resources. Statistics demonstrate that as filings continue to increase appellate court judges will face a growing pending backlog. The first year of this possible trend was recorded in 1989 as a 15 percent increase in pending matters.

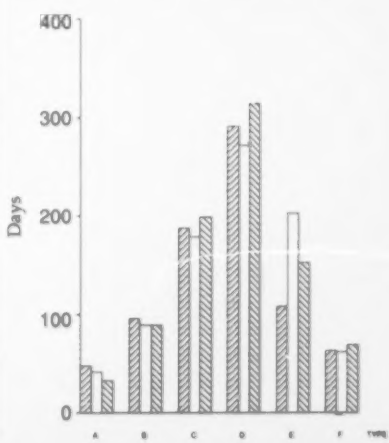
SEE RELATED ARTICLES PAGE 3-7-3-9

Refer to tables on pages 8-14, 8-15, and 8-16 for meaning of letter codes beneath bars in tables below.

Civil Appeals, Median Days Between Events, 1980, 1985 & 1989



Criminal Appeals, Median Days Between Events, 1980, 1985 & 1989



Appellate Caseload Changes Over the Last 10 Years

Over the last decade the Court of Appeals' caseload composition has changed a great deal. As filing rates of the various types of reviews have fluctuated, the Court has had to compensate for its zero growth in judicial positions. These changes have influenced both how the court works today and how it will work in the future.

An example of caseload change can be seen by observing the percentage of the workload occupied by one review type. For example, in 1980 Personal Restraint Petitions composed approximately 11 percent of the court's filings. By 1985 these petitions had more than doubled in proportion, to 25 percent. Making the picture even more dramatic is the fact that total filings in this same period grew by nearly a third; to achieve their percentage increase, Personal Restraint Petition filings actually tripled, from 313 cases to 918, by 1985.

Much of this growth resulted from establishment of sentencing guidelines, since the Court was required to review the additional petitions. This added workload was not balanced by a decline in other case filings. In fact, the workload associated with opinion writing jumped by 28 percent over the five-year period. The end result was that the Court had to handle a 30 percent larger caseload without an increase in judicial resources.

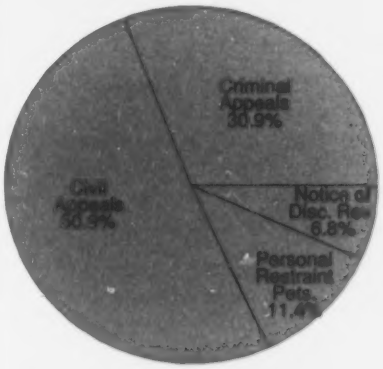
Unfortunately, 1985 was not the end of the era of growing caseloads. In 1987 appeals began a growth trend which has yet to subside. Over the last three years appeals have consistently climbed by eight percent a year. Much of the growth has been associated with criminal matters, specifically drug related crimes. In reviewing the caseload proportions it is possible to see that until recently criminal appeals have remained constant. However, in 1989, they represented nearly 40 percent of the Court of Appeals entire caseload.

This growth forced the Court to reevaluate some of its procedures. As discussed in other sections of this chapter, the Court implemented a series of changes to accelerate the review process and alleviate resource bottlenecks. These procedural changes (e.g., Motion on the Merits, No Oral Argument, Division III opinion writing as a visiting court, and ABLE), have enabled the Court to respond to changes in its caseload composition. With these techniques fully utilized, it is difficult to determine if they will continue to provide the relief necessary for the Court to stay current in the future.

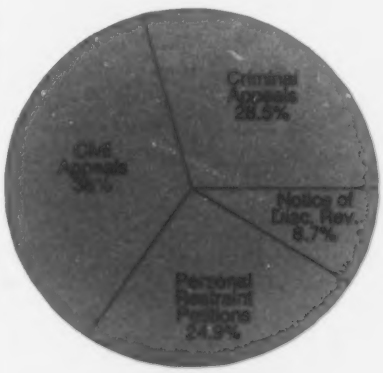
SEE RELATED ARTICLES PAGE 3-7-3-9

Statistical tables for the Court of Appeals can be found in Chapter 8

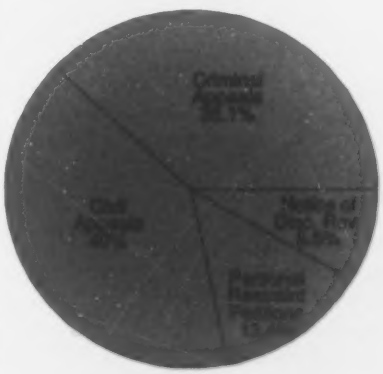
1980 Court of Appeals Filing by Review Type



1985 Court of Appeals Filing by Review Type



1989 Court of Appeals Filing by Review Type



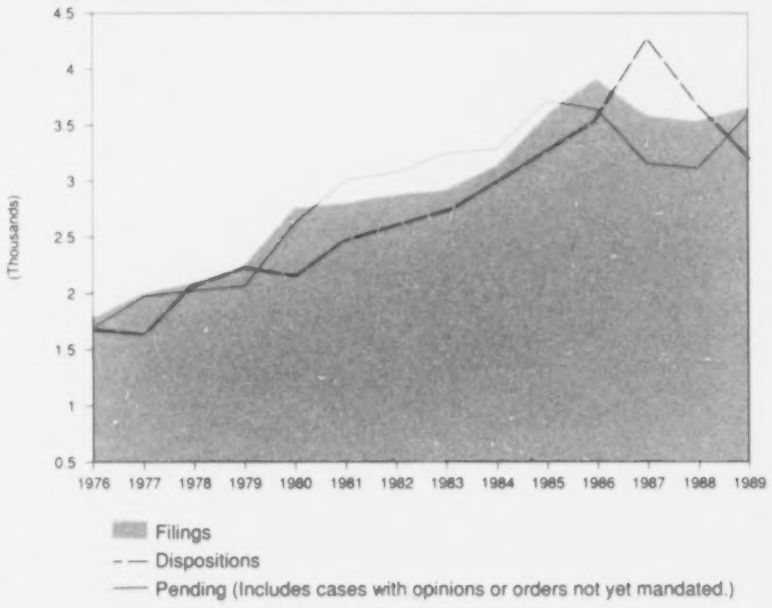
The Court of Appeals

Court of Appeals: *Caseload Highlights*

The Court as a Whole

- Total filings for appeals grew an additional five percent in 1989, thereby increasing by some 500 additional annual filings compared to 1986 figures.
- After a peak year in 1986, total filings have remained fairly constant at approximately 3,550 matters per year.
- Personal Restraint Petitions filings went from a high of 1,284 in 1986 to a pre-1984 level of 474 cases in 1989.
- Total dispositions returned to 1985 levels after peaking in 1987. The 1987 peak was the result of the increased dispositions handled by the Supreme Court through the ABLE project.
- Total appeal dispositions declined by four percent over 1988. However, compared to total dispositions for all cases, 1989 dispositions were some 200 cases greater than 1985 levels.
- Total appeals pending returned to their highest level since 1985, at over 3,100 cases.
- Total pending cases increased by 13 percent or 400 cases; however, it was still 200 cases below the 1985 record high.
- For all reviews, pending cases currently not ready for setting increased by 11 percent to 2,001. They represent 57 percent of those matters pending. In 1985 they represented only 43 percent of total matters pending. A similar trend is demonstrated between cases Not Ready for Setting and Total Cases Awaiting Hearing.
- Appeals pending as Not Ready For Setting have been growing in general, and as a percentage of total pending and Total Cases Awaiting Hearing, for the last four years. However, time-in-process statistics demonstrate that for the same four year period, the time from filing to respondent's brief have remained constant. These two statistics seem to be in conflict because a growing workload for cases not ready should be the result of a slowing of the perfection process.

Total Cases Filed, Disposed, and Pending at Year End, 1976-1989



Division I

- Appeals filed in 1989 were essentially unchanged from 1988s' high mark of 1,452. Traditionally, civil appeals have maintained a slight majority in new filings. However, in 1988 criminal appeals came within 18 cases of the civil filing total. In 1989 civil matters continued to climb while criminal matters receded, reestablishing a filing difference of some 66 cases.
- Personal restraint petitions have continued to decline and have now returned to 1984 levels of 259 new cases.
- Overall filings declined by approximately five percent, due largely to Notice of Discretionary Reviews and Personal Restraint Petitions.

- Disposition of appeals rose by a mere .3 percent, while other reviews nearly matched their filing rates for the year. Therefore, with other review filings declining, overall dispositions fell as well.

Division II

- Civil and criminal appeal filings increased by 10.7 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively. The combined increase represented a 13 percent jump over 1988 figures and set a new high at 753.
- Personal Restraint Petition filings decreased by 18 percent to a total of 118. Notice of Discretionary Review filings edged up five to a total of 70 cases in 1989.
- Dispositions of appeals finished at 650 matters, or about 100 cases less than were filed during 1989.
- Dispositions of other reviews approximately equalled new filings for each category.
- After a two-year lull, the number of appeals pending grew by nearly 14 percent or 111 cases.

Division III

- After growing at a rate of only three and two percent between 1985 and 1987, the filing of appeals have jumped by eight and ten percent over the last two years. Civil matters continue to represent the majority of the appeals caseload.
- Although Personal Restraint Petition filings rose by some 13 cases, they continue to hold at levels last established in 1983.
- Disposition of appeals declined by approximately eight percent, or 44 cases.
- The increase in appeal filings and the subsequent decrease in dispositions resulted in a growth in pending matters of 17 percent or approximately 88 cases.

Statistical tables for the Court of Appeals can be found in Chapter 8

FRENCH RENAISSANCE COURTHOUSE-- Twenty-nine-year-old architect W.A. Ritchie had only taken a correspondence course in architecture before he designed the fairyland castle that became the Spokane County Courthouse. One of several considered in a design competition sponsored by Spokane County commissioners, Ritchie's plan was completed in 1895 at a total cost of $273,600. Other structures have been added over the years but the original building, a replica of a 16th century French chateaux, still sits atop its four-foot rock foundation as the centerpiece of the county's courthouse complex. Photo courtesy of Spokane County.

Superior Court

Chapter Highlights

- **The Court has a history of talented and colorful judges (Page 5-2)**
- **All elements of the justice system combine to reduce court congestion and delay (Judge Swayze's leadership statement, Page 5-5)**
- **Experimental videotaping of court proceedings continues (Page 5-8)**
- **Indeterminate Sentence Review Board is extended until 1998 (Page 5-9)**
- **Volunteers will review foster care (Page 5-10)**
- **Subcommittee to study AIDS and Adolescents (Page 5-10)**

A Guide to Using this Chapter

On the next two pages you will find a bit of historical narrative about the superior courts and a description of the courts' organization and responsibilities.

After that comes a mini-index to help you find the articles you are interested in.

Next come signed reports from judicial and administrative leaders, followed by short articles on the significant events of 1989.

Statistical tables for the Superior Court can be found in Chapter 9.

The Washington State Court System Then...

SUPERIOR COURTS:

Talented and Colorful

"The transition from the courts of the territory to those of the state did not involve a difficult procedure. It was a simple and natural step."

-Arthur S. Beardsley

Governor Elisha P. Ferry received telegraphed word of Washington's admittance to statehood late in the afternoon of November 11, 1889. Only a week later, on November 18, judges of the new state's county-based superior courts began to assume their duties, taking the apparently "simple and natural step" to a state-based judiciary.

From the beginning, Washington's superior court bench attracted, and was a source of, talent and color. One of those first dozen superior court judges was later appointed to the Supreme Court. Another came within a hair's breadth of becoming the first--and only--Washington State judge to be impeached.

In 1908 attorney R.T. Ronald's successful legal defense of a well-known Seattle madam helped springboard him to the King County bench during elections the following year. A revered jurist, he served continuously for the next forty years, the longest term ever served by a Washington judge.

Dressed in a swallow-tail coat and sporting a string tie, W.M. Nevins took his seat in Lincoln County in 1929, just months before the October "Black Tuesday" signaled the start of the nation's Great Depression. If the era depressed the eccentric and quirky Nevins, he never showed it; when he died a little more than two decades later, he left behind a still-new 1928 Dodge coupe, a photo of himself, the only one ever taken, and an estate valued at more than half a million dollars.

He left all of his holdings to charities, including $50,000 which went to the state Superior Court Judges' Association. Careful and prudent management has since quintupled the original base of the "Nevins Fund," which now annually provides money for projects such as an educational video about Washington's women lawyers and judges, support of a high school student mock trial program, and grants to the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada.

The Superior Court Judges' Association was founded in 1933 to promote education and professional development amongst its members. Its volunteer committees have also provided information and impetus for a number of court reform measures and methods over the years.

As a guide to divorcing parents, for example, Association members established the state's first child support guidelines. And, long before state-level judicial disciplinary procedures were in effect, superior court judges had their own process for guarding against unethical behavior by benchmates. Similarly, before guidelines for sentencing criminals were officialized statewide, Association members had already set up their own recommended sentencing standards.

In 1974 Association members turned a tragedy into

JUDGE W. M. NEVINS

JUDGE AND PHILANTHROPIST--In his cutaway coat and string tie, Judge W.M. Nevins was a dashingly familiar figure on the streets of Davenport when he served as Lincoln County Superior Court judge between the late 1920s and the early 50s. Though he never earned more than $8,000 a year, the judge built up an estate worth more than half a million dollars, leaving it all to various charitable and civic institutions when he died in 1963. Nevins was known for his personal eccentricities, including camera-shyness. This is the only known picture ever taken of the judge. Photo courtesy of Judge Willard A. Zellmer (retired) and the Lincoln County Superior Court.

JUDGE R. T. RONALD

LONGEST-SERVING JUDGE--Colorful and revered, R.T. Ronald became a King County Superior Court judge in 1909, and kept the job for almost 40 years. Ronald was only a few days away from his 94th birthday when he stepped down from the bench for the last time. Today, Washington's full time judges must resign when they reach 75 years of age. Photo courtesy of King County Superior Court.

opportunities for others. That year, Judge James J. Lawless was killed when a pipe bomb, sent to him through the mail, exploded in his hands. After his death, colleagues established a fund in memory of the Benton-Franklin Counties jurist. Each year the fund provides stipend awards to outstanding Washington law students. Twenty-five awards have been made since Lawless' death.

More than 500 men and women have presided over Washington's superior courts since the original 12 took their seats in 1889. Over the years, at least 40 of these moved on to state appellate and federal bench positions. One Washington superior court judge, King County's William J. Wilkins, was appointed to membership on the famous Nuremburg war crimes tribunal following World War II.

Sometimes colorful and always capable, the group continues to be a prime reserve for state and federal judicial talent.

FIRST KING COUNTY COURTHOUSE--After years of add-on renovations, it became known as the "Katzenjammer Castle," but Seattle's first courthouse looked like this when it was built following the Civil War. The building was located at Third and Jefferson in Seattle, site of the current King County courthouse. Photo courtesy of Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

SOURCES: "The Bench and Bar of Washington: The First Fifty Years," Arthur S. Beardsley; "Superior Courts - State of Washington (a listing of superior court judges since 1889)," Superior Court Judges' Association; "Judiciary," Summer, 1986; "Sons of the Profits," William Speidel.

The Washington State Court System Now...

What is the

SUPERIOR COURT?

Superior courts are courts of general or unlimited jurisdiction. They derive their authority from Article 4 of the state Constitution and Title 2 of the Revised Code of Washington.

Jurisdiction

Superior court judges preside over both criminal and civil cases including, among others, crimes against persons, property crimes, divorces, mental illness proceedings, probate of estates, and matters of domestic violence.

Selection of Judges

The state is divided into 30 judicial districts, composed of one or more counties. The number of judges in each district is specified by the State Legislature. In 1989 there were 148 designated superior court positions. Each superior court judge is an independent elected official within his or her judicial district. Judges are elected to four-year terms. Vacancies that occur between elections are filled by appointment by the governor.

To be eligible for the superior court bench, individuals must be admitted to the practice of law in Washington State.

Court Personnel

Court support personnel may include elected county clerks, bailiffs, court commissioners, court administrators, juvenile court administrators, and court reporters.

Superior Court

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- Caseflow Management
- Technology
- Judicial Education
- Gender and Justice

Beginning on page 1-1

SUPERIOR COURT

The year in review

By:
Thomas A. Swayze, Jr.
President-Judge, Superior Court Judges' Association

In 1989 the superior courts of the major metropolitan areas faced significant challenges in the areas of court congestion and delay. Crime, drugs, gangs, guns, sexual abuse, and domestic violence have come to the forefront of public attention. All elements of the justice system have found it difficult to keep pace with increasing workloads. Requirements for speedy trial of criminal cases and increased numbers of filings threaten to crowd civil cases off the court's docket. The superior court believes that resolution of private disputes is equally important, even though these disputes do not make as many headlines. With the cooperation of all elements of the justice system and local bar associations, new procedures have been developed to create more efficiency in the system, reduce delays, ensure timely preparation for trials, and shorten the trials themselves. With the assistance of state and local government in funding and authorization of new positions, we believe the superior courts of the state of Washington will never be faced with many years of delay which seem common in other parts of the nation.

Wth the cooperation of all elements of the justice system and local bar associations, new procedures have been developed to create more efficiency in the system, reduce delays, ensure timely preparation for trials and shorten the trials themselves.

Except for its annual conference, the Superior Court Judges' Association must do most of its committee work on weekends. The court's responsibility as a trial court makes it desirable that it function during all normal business hours. To do otherwise would be a disservice to the attorneys and their clients we serve.

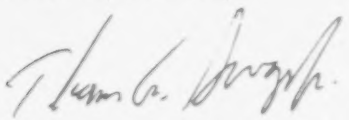
For that reason and others, the Superior Court Judges' Association has traditionally been a reactor to new programs and suggestions from the other branches of government. My predecessor as President-Judge of the Association, Judge Harold D. Clarke of Spokane, decided it was time to shift from a reactive to a proactive branch of government. With the enthusiastic support of our membership and committees, and with greatly increased staff assistance from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, our Association made this vital change. Further refinements are planned which will improve communication of policies and suggestions to the executive and legislative branches of government.

The next step, yet to be devised, is to determine methods and procedures for developing our own new ideas for changes in judicial administration or law. Then these ideas must be drafted and promoted. Given the constraints of time and our traditional role, this will be difficult. However, where we perceive that substantial improvement in the administration of justice is necessary, we have a responsibility to act. For example, there is substantial dissatisfaction in the superior court with the current system of sentencing and punishment for felony crime. There is a sense of lack of control over the offender. The system has not deterred crime. Administrative burdens have increased.

(Continued on next page.)

In the area of family law there is a demand for more efficient or alternate dispute resolution processes. The delay and expense in treating a marital dissolution the same as any other civil case causes emotional and financial harm to the parties, and especially to any children involved. In these and other areas of civil litigation, time and expense may be making the court system either unavailable or of less value to those of moderate or low income.

The superior court of the state of Washington is as efficient and progressive as any in the nation. Many challenges are still before us to keep it that way.



Washington State Association Of County Clerks: The Year in Review

By M. Janice Michels
President

All county clerks in the state are members of the Washington State Association of County Clerks (WSACC). The Association's goals for 1989 were:

- To develop caseflow techniques that are usable statewide;
- To improve funding of courts and clerks' offices; and
- To assist all clerks and clerks' office staff with learning about and installing automation.

In addition, clerks had the statutorily-directed need to work with the Department of Corrections to develop methods of increasing collections from defendants on their Legal Financial Obligations (LFO).

The Association has made considerable progress on all of these goals in 1989.

- In the criminal caseflow arena, Betty McGillen, Yakima County Clerk, working with Yakima Prosecutor Jeff Sullivan, piloted a project to file superior court felony cases one-defendant-per-case. This change allows the tracking of each individual defendant through the system. More than 16 counties have now adopted this filing technique and many others are in the process of studying the possibility. Lewis County Clerk Donna Karvia began a pilot of direct entry of criminal history in the State Patrol system.
- In the area of civil caseflow, 1989 brought many accomplishments. Clerks, under the tenacious leadership of Donna Karvia, Pat Swartos, and Bill Morgan, restructured and redefined the statewide statistical reporting system for superior courts. This team then went on to review all Superior Court Management Information Systems (SCOMIS) data entry codes, to consolidate codes, and to define uses. Snohomish, King, Clark, Spokane, Pierce, and other counties have developed court rules and automation enhancements needed to track and monitor civil and criminal caseflow.
- On the financial side, clerks have exerted their local leadership to lobby the state for more funding for law, safety, and justice services. This effort has focused public attention on the crisis of overloaded courts, detention, and law enforcement systems. Clerks have also worked with all concerned agencies on the Office of Financial Management's effort to analyze and suggest revisions to the Public Safety and Education Assessment money flow and to suggest modifications needed to make the account more solvent and predictable.
- In their work with the Department of Corrections, and with Judicial Information System support, clerks have developed methods to provide defendants with "bills" for LFO owed. This method is anticipated to double the LFO collection rate. The WSACC has also worked for standard, mandatory judgment and sentence forms to expedite collection.

In 1989 more than 30 personal computers were added to clerks offices around the state. Many clerks have implemented word processing, Lotus 1-2-3 for reporting, and various other automation packages to assist them in their functions. These changes are exciting. To support this use of automation, the clerks have adopted computer training as their highest educational priority.

County clerks personally, and as an association, support local efforts to maintain effective, efficient courts and court procedures. The WSACC has

been active in all statewide efforts toward this end and is proud of its many accomplishments.

M. Janice Michels

Association Of Washington Superior Court Administrators: The Year In Review

By Carol Glover
President

Rising caseloads, shrinking resources, and demands for more timely justice pose a challenge which requires an increasing level of knowledge and sophistication among court administrators. The chief mission of the Association for Washington Superior Court Administrators is to provide our members with the information and skills which will enable them to contribute to the advancement of court management, both in their own courts and as participants in state and national efforts.

To help answer the ever-growing concern over caseflow management, Mark Oldenburg, administrator of Clark County Superior Court, designed a case tracking application for personal computers. The program allows courts to monitor the age of cases in their inventories. The application has been installed in 13 courts.

During 1989 the Association substantially expanded the superior court salary survey to assist administrators and judges with the budget process and to provide information for classification studies. At the Association's request, the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) designated a liaison to facilitate information sharing among superior court administrators and provide staff assistance to the Association.

Several educational programs assisted members with their professional development. The Association's spring education program, held in Chelan, addressed media relations and court security. In August superior court administrators participated in round table discussions on computer applications, statistics, court rules, interpreters, and indigent defense at the annual conference in Bellevue. They also attended the judge's cultural awareness program. The fall workshop in Moclips focused on budgeting, legislative issues and strategies, and ethics.

At the annual conference, the Association also amended its bylaws to better define membership categories and to clarify procedures for changing administrators. I was elected to a second term as president; Madelyn Botta Mays succeeded Jim Boldt as Vice President; and Lester Stewart succeeded Madelyn Botta Mays as Secretary/Treasurer. Upon his retirement, the Association expressed its gratitude to Jim Boldt for his long and dedicated service.

The Association was represented on a number of statewide committees, including the Judicial Information Systems Committee, the Court Management Council, the Board for Trial Court Education, the Court Interpreter Task Force and the DISCIS Conversion Committee.

In the year ahead, the Association will substantially revise and expand the *Superior Court Administrators Handbook* to enhance its value as a resource to all administrators. Educational efforts will place an increased emphasis on professional and personal development. Finally, the Association will continue to participate actively in projects to improve the administration of justice in Washington.

Carol K Glover

Washington Association Of Juvenile Court Administrators: The Year In Review

By Steve Ayres
President

During 1989 the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) continued its leadership in the juvenile justice system.

The year began with the Association taking an active role with the '89 legislative session. Legislation passed during the session of which the WAJCA had some involvement included:

- The "Structured Residential Treatment" section of the Omnibus Alcohol and Controlled Substances Act. This provided for drug and alcohol treatment programs in juvenile detention facilities

modeled after the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation's Exodus program;

- The Juvenile Driver's License Revocation section of the Omnibus Alcohol and Controlled Substances Act, which clarified legislation passed last session requiring the loss of a juvenile's driving privilege when involved in a drug or alcohol related offense; and
- The Citizen Foster Care Review pilot project. This authorized the use of panels of citizen volunteers to review the cases of children who have been placed in foster care.

The Association's twice-yearly educational conferences included presentations on civil liability, disciplinary processes, sexual harassment, "What is a kid?," and "What should be the jurisdiction of the juvenile court?" In addition, the Association held two business meetings to discuss various issues impacting the juvenile courts of the state and to meet with representatives of other agencies. The Association also co-sponsored, with the Juvenile Court Workers Association of Washington (JCWAW), the Partnership III conference held in the fall in Tacoma.

In the area of technology, the Association continues to work with the OAC on revisions to the Juvenile Information System (JUVIS) detention module. In addition to being a comprehensive case management tool, the new module will be able to generate data which, at best, have been difficult to obtain with the current system. Additionally, with the distribution of PCs statewide and the installation of electronic mail software, the juvenile court administrators can now transmit on-line communications among each other and between themselves and the OAC.

Over the past years the Association has found great value in liaisons with various agencies and associations involved in juvenile justice. In 1989 we began a new liaison with the Superior Court Judges Family and Juvenile Law Committee. We are also considering reactivating our former liaison with the Washington State Association of County Clerk's.

In 1990 the WAJCA anticipates continued proactive involvement with the legislature, especially in the areas of sexual offenders, residential burglary, and high risk youth. Another major focus will be the crises currently being faced by counties due to the fiscal demands of the criminal justice system. Based on projections that the juvenile "at-risk" population in Washington State will increase steadily over the next several years, these county crises will be further exacerbated at the juvenile court level.

Regardless of the challenges ahead, the WAJCA membership will continue to meet them in the positive, constructive manner upon which its reputation has been built.

Steve Ng—

Experimental Videotaping of Trials Continues

The experimental videotaping of trial court proceedings continued in 1989. Under a new Supreme Court order signed in November 1989, the pilot project was extended to June 30, 1990, and expanded to include any trial court where the appeal is to Division II or Division III of the Court of Appeals. As of December 1989 that included the courtrooms of Judge John Skimas in Clark County, Judge Ted Kolbaba in both Klickitat and Skamania Counties, and Judge Harold Clarke and Judge James Murphy in Spokane County.

Proceedings in these courtrooms are videotaped by state-of-the-art equipment that automatically switches cameras to the person talking and adjusts the voice level input of every microphone to ensure that all voices are recorded at the same level.

Under the provisions of the Supreme Court order, the videotape rather than typed transcript is the record on appeal. The trial court is responsible for maintaining a log for each tape that includes the time any activity in the courtroom occurred. For instance, the log indicates the time each witness testified and the time and type of any objection or ruling. This log assists both the appellate attorney and appellate court in the review of a case.

During 1989 the appellate court decided two cases with a video record; additional cases are scheduled for early 1990. An evaluation will be conducted to

determine how effective video is in preserving the record and how video impacts the trial court, appellate court, and the Bar. Results from the evaluation should be available by the conclusion of the project.

In addition, the National Center for State Courts is conducting a national evaluation of videotaping in the trial courts. Clark County was one of the sites in the study. Results from that evaluation, due in early January 1990, will also be used to make final recommendations about the use of videotape in Washington State courts.

Arbitration Continues to Ease Court Workload

In July 1980 concern about congestion and delay led to the passing of legislation establishing mandatory arbitration programs in the superior courts. Mandatory arbitration is intended to expedite resolution of civil cases outside the regular trial process according to standard norms of due process. Cases subject to mandatory arbitration are heard by a neutral party who renders a decision and files it with the court. Either party may appeal the arbitrator's decision and request a trial *de novo*; however, appellants who fail to better their position may be assessed attorney fees and costs.

Since 1980 mandatory arbitration programs have been established in ten superior courts. While these programs are generally perceived to be effective in decreasing the workload of the courts and in producing speedier and less costly dispositions, no formal evaluation of arbitration in Washington State has been performed.

In revising its statistical reporting manual and caseload report, the Association for Washington Superior Court Administrators has added items for cases transferred to and from arbitration, cases settled prior to or resolved by arbitration, and appeals from arbitration. These statistics will assist in evaluating the effectiveness of arbitration in reducing the number of cases awaiting trial. They will also improve caseflow management in the superior courts. The proposed revisions are scheduled to take effect in 1990.

Arbitration coordinators from around the state came together for the first time in May 1989. They received training on managing mandatory arbitration programs. The May conference also provided an opportunity to exchange ideas and information.

Indeterminate Sentence Review Board Gets a Reprieve

The Indeterminate Sentence Review Board (ISRB), the successor of the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, had been statutorily-directed to relinquish its duties to superior court judges beginning in 1992. However, following an extensive study and subsequent report to the legislature by a committee consisting in part of superior court judges and OAC staff, legislation was passed continuing the ISRB until 1998.

The same legislation directed that all prison inmates sentenced for murder in the first degree under the indeterminate sentence method have their sentences reviewed to bring them into line with the new determinate sentencing guidelines. The superior court judges who originally sentenced these offenders would have an opportunity to review the cases and offer written comment prior to the imposition of new sentences.

Fingerprinting of Juvenile Offenders Now in the Hands of the Courts

HB 1912 (Laws of 1989, Chapter 6) authorizes the court to have the juvenile court administrator initiate an arrest and fingerprint form when an alleged juvenile felony offender has not been fingerprinted by the arresting law enforcement agency. This legislation has the potential to impact the juvenile courts because it gives law enforcement control over which agency (law enforcement or the juvenile court) will be responsible for fingerprinting juvenile offenders. Previously, the sole responsibility for the fingerprinting of juvenile offenders rested with the arresting law enforcement agency.

New Laws and Recommendations Affect Child Support

Several pieces of state legislation and several recommendations from the Child Support Schedule Commission impacted the area of child support in 1989.

SHB 1547 (Laws of 1989, Chapter 416) requires the court to order either or both parents to provide health insurance coverage (if available) when entering or modifying an order for child support. Specific terminology regarding the enforcement of a medical insurance obligation is to be included on the support order. The impact of this legislation on the courts should be negligible, since most existing child support orders entered by the courts already include medical insurance provisions.

ESHB 1635 (Laws of 1989, Chapter 360) makes several technical changes to support enforcement laws. Those impacting the court include:

- Allowing actions to enforce a judgment for past due child support to commence within ten years after the youngest child subject to the support order turns 18;
- Including on the support order that payments are to be made through the support registry;
- Allowing the Office of Support Enforcement (after July 1, 1990) to issue a notice of payroll deduction at any time after entry of an order by the court.

Although use of the support registry and payroll deduction are mandated by the legislation, the court has the option to approve an alternative payment plan in lieu of the registry. For orders entered on or after July 1, 1990, the court can direct that issuance of a notice of payroll deduction be delayed until a support payment is past due. The model pattern order for support modification recently adopted by the Pattern Forms Committee has incorporated all statements required by this statute to be in a support order.

Changes to the standards of the Child Support Schedule were adopted (by default) by the legislature during the 1989 session. These recommendations were made to rectify inconsistencies between the statute and the schedule, and to clarify the issues of second families and medical support. The standard now treats maintenance in the same manner as child support paid or received, allows the use of a "median income" under certain conditions, clarifies the treatment of medical expenses, and clarifies the ways in which the court may use discretion when dealing with second family issues. The schedule worksheets were also reformatted to incorporate medical support calculations and to add an "other ordinary expense" credit.

Volunteers to Review Foster Care

The Foster Care Citizen Review Board (FCCRB) Pilot Project created by E2SSB 5065 (Laws of 1989, 1st ex. sess., Chapter 17) will use volunteer citizen boards to conduct periodic reviews of the placement of all children in foster care in two counties.

Under the jurisdiction of the local juvenile courts, these appointed citizen boards will review all foster care placements at 90 days, six months, and twelve months, and will make recommendations to the court and the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) regarding permanence and appropriate care.

The juvenile court will conduct permanency planning hearings at 18 months and annually thereafter. The court may review the case more frequently upon its own motion, upon the request of any party to the proceedings, or upon the request of the citizen review board assigned to the case.

The Legislature mandated the OAC to coordinate and assist in the administration of these local citizen review boards. The OAC will evaluate the effects of the FCCRBs on children, on their families, and on the courts. Evaluators will use a control group to document the comparative impact on court costs and foster care length of stay.

Snohomish and Yakima Counties have been selected as pilot sites, and boards have already been formed in Snohomish County. The pilot program is funded through the end of the biennium.

Study Deals with AIDS and Adolescents

The Subcommittee on Out-of-Home Adolescents, HIV Infection, and AIDS (part of the Governor's Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS) began meeting in September 1988 to address the issue of adolescents and AIDS. The Subcommittee completed its final report in September 1989. The Advisory Council adopted the report.

The report's recommendations fall into four categories: prevention; training of professionals; policies and procedures; and services.

Prevention activities should stop or hinder the spread of HIV to youth who are homeless or in out-of-home placement by promoting changes in at-risk behaviors and addressing the emotional and behavioral characteristics that put these youth at risk. Professionals who work with youth have a unique opportunity to educate young people and to affect their behavior. But first, according to the report, the professionals themselves need training about HIV, issues of adolescence, and effective intervention skills. These professionals include judges, probation officers, guardians ad litem, and detention screeners.

Agencies serving adolescents should develop and implement policies and procedures to deal with the risk of HIV infection to high-risk, out-of-home adolescents and to assure nondiscrimination and uniformity in services to HIV-infected youth and youth with AIDS.

There is little local experience with adolescents with HIV/AIDS in Washington State. However, there is every reason to believe their numbers will increase and their service needs will be different from those currently developed for HIV/AIDS adults, infants, and hemophiliacs.

Copies of the final report of the Subcommittee on Out-of-Home Adolescents, HIV Infection, and AIDS are available through the OAC.

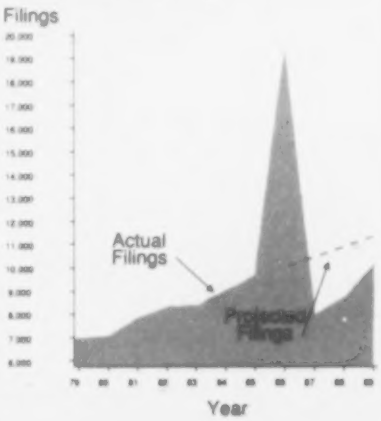
Filings Not Reduced by Tort Reform Act

The Tort Reform Act of 1986 was enacted by the legislature "to create a more equitable distribution of the cost and risk of injury and increase the availability and affordability of insurance." One of the act's provisions placed a ceiling on judgments for non-economic damages.

In order to prevent their tort cases from being under the provisions of the 1986 law, attorneys filed one entire year's worth of tort cases in August 1986. The immediate effect of the reform act on filings was obvious in 1986. It was speculated that the reform act would eventually reduce the number of tort cases being filed in superior courts. This anticipated reduction in tort filings has not occurred.

The accompanying graph illustrates the change in tort filing growth before and after the 1986 Tort Reform Act was implemented. It is obvious from the trend that the law reduced the number of cases filed, but did not appreciably affect the annual growth rate. The 10,146 new tort cases filed in 1989 exceeded the 9,747 filed in 1985, the year before tort reform.

History of Tort Filings



The tort filings from 1979 through 1985 were used to project tort filings for 1986 through 1989. Had the pre-reform growth continued, 11,363 filings were projected for 1989. This projection is 12 percent above the 1989 actual filings of 10,146. At first glance, this would seem to indicate that fewer cases were being filed.

Cumulative Filings Since Tort Reform

Year	Actual	Projected
1986	19,515	10,016
1987	27,522	20,481
1988	36,268	31,395
1989	46,414	42,758

However, the accumulated projected filings for 1986 through 1989 were 42,758 cases, while the actual filings during those four years were 46,414 cases. That is, cumulative actual filings exceeded projected filings by 3,656 cases (7.8 percent).

What appears to have happened is that total filings were not reduced; rather there was a redistribution of when these cases were filed. The lower filing rate during 1987 through 1989 appears to be the result of the depletion of the inventory of tort cases that was cleared prior to reform enactment.

In conclusion, the tort reform act did not reduce the number of new filings over the four years since enactment. No information is available to assess any difference in the prayer nor judgment amounts as a result of tort reform. Unfortunately, no data are

available to evaluate the goal of a more equitable distribution of costs and risk of injury and increased availability and affordability of insurance.

Measuring Court Operation

Measurement of case activity in the court system involves filings, proceedings, dispositions, and time. Filings are the external drivers, since they are generated outside the courts and define the work to be accomplished by the courts. Proceedings are the mechanics of the system, the series of steps that must be undertaken to process a case from filing to disposition. Dispositions are the end product of the courts, an indicator of the work that was accomplished. Time is a measure of the resources needed to accomplish the series of case steps.

In court administration the following terms are defined. **Caseloads** are counts of filings, proceedings, and dispositions. **Caseflow** is measurement of the movement of cases from one proceeding or step in the case process. **Workloads** are the measurement of the time (work) necessary to process a case from filing to disposition. **Pending caseloads** are the number of cases awaiting adjudication. **Backlogs** are the number of cases that have been awaiting adjudication for more than a reasonable amount of time. **Time-in-process** statistics are measures of the length of time between critical steps in cases.

Only caseload measures are available to superior courts to manage cases. Workload measures are somewhat available through the case weights, measures of the average amount of judicial time required per filing, documented in the 1986 Weighted Caseload Study. The Caseflow Management Work Group under the direction of the Court Management Council is working to expand measurement capabilities available to the courts.

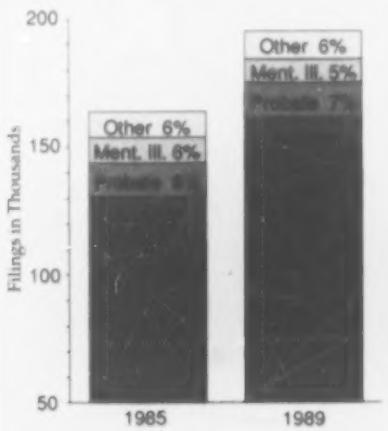
In the meantime, this article attempts to associate caseload measures to available workload measures to demonstrate that these are related but separate aspects of court operation.

Caseloads

Total superior court filings have grown by 19.2 percent, from 163,699 in 1985 to 195,130 in 1989. The accompanying bar graph illustrates this overall growth in filings and decomposes these filings by case categories. From the weighted caseload methodology, estimated judicial position needs have grown from 169.8 in 1985 to 203.0 in 1989, a 19.6 percent increase. This is a surprisingly close correspondence. The bar chart illustrates that case type percentages have remained essentially constant between 1985 and 1989. Had there been a large shift in the percentage of various case types, the growth in caseload would not correspond to the workload growth.

The accompanying pie charts provide a more detailed view of the 1989 percentage composition of filings by type of case for civil

1985 vs 1989 Filing Composition



1989 Civil Filings Composition

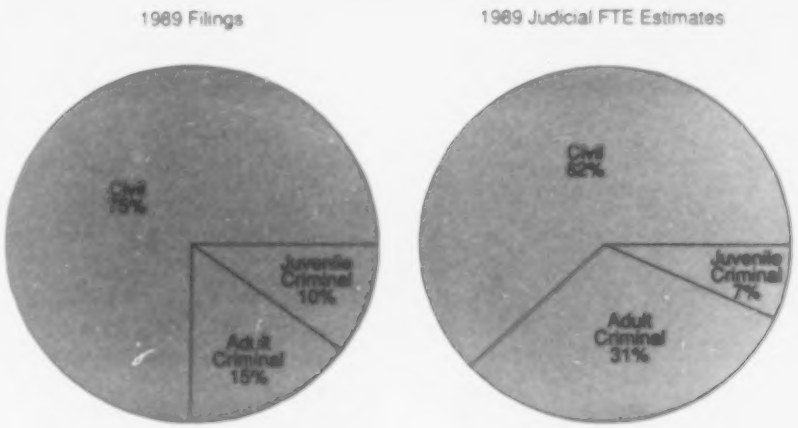
1989 Criminal Filings Composition

and criminal matters. Domestic cases and other civil petitions and complaints dominate civil filings while controlled substances, larceny/theft, and other felonies dominate criminal filings.

Workloads

Judicial full time equivalent (FTE) estimates are based on the results of the 1986 Superior Court Weighted Caseload Study. Filings are "weighted" by the average amount of judicial time needed per filing to estimate the number of positions required to process those filings. The accompanying table, arranged in descending order of filings, and the pie charts compare the composition of filings to the composition of judicial FTE estimates.

Comparison of 1989 Filings to 1989 Estimated Judicial FTEs

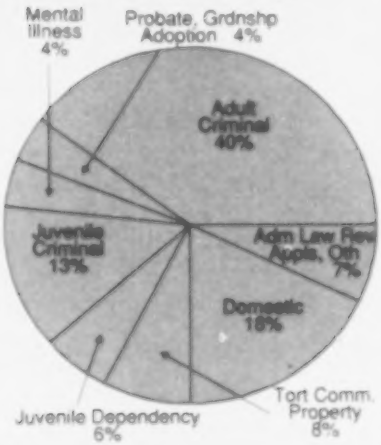


Adult criminal filings are 15 percent of total filings, yet are estimated to require 31.2 percent of total estimated judicial FTEs. Additionally, against-person criminal cases constitute 2.6 percent of filings but 14.5 percent of judicial FTEs. These

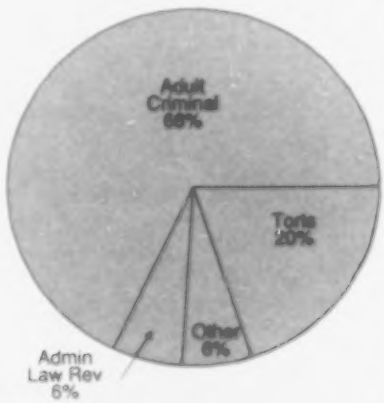
Comparison of 1989 Filings to Estimated Judicial FTEs

Case-Type	Filing Weight	1989 Filings	Percent	1989 FTE Estimate	Percent
Civil Domestic/Paternity	50.5	47,226	24.2%	35.6	17.5%
Civil Other	42.1	23,264	11.9%	14.6	7.2%
Criminal Juvenile	47.2	19,806	10.2%	13.9	6.8%
Civil Property/Condemn.	42.3	15,758	8.1%	9.9	4.9%
Criminal Other	82.1	14,096	7.2%	17.3	3.6%
Civil Probate	13.2	13,676	7.0%	2.7	1.3%
Civil Commercial	76.1	13,633	7.0%	15.5	7.6%
Civil Tort	172.0	10,146	5.2%	26.0	12.8%
Civil Mental Ill.	24.0	9,266	4.7%	3.3	1.6%
Criminal Property	113.0	9,007	4.6%	15.2	7.5%
Civil Juvenile Dependency	119.6	5,413	2.8%	9.7	4.8%
Criminal Person	394.8	5,018	2.6%	29.5	14.5%
Civil Adoption	12.4	2,843	0.5%	0.5	0.2%
Civil Guardianship	36.7	2,635	1.3%	1.4	0.7%
Civil Admin Law Review	217.4	1,588	0.8%	5.1	2.5%
Criminal Appeals	87.0	1,087	0.6%	1.4	0.7%
Civil Appeals	144.9	668	0.3%	1.4	0.7%
Civil Total		140,703	72.1%	116.0	57.1%
Adult Criminal Total		29,208	15.0%	63.4	31.2%
Juvenile Total		25,219	12.9%	23.6	11.6%
Total		195,130	100.0%	203.0	100.0%

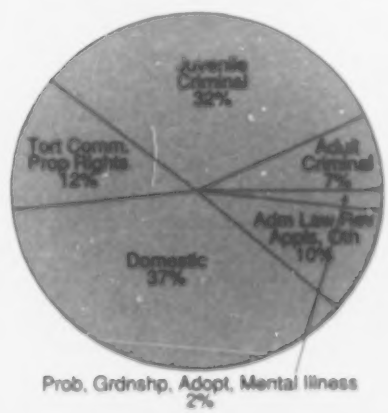
Percentage Composition by Case Type, Non-Trial Proceedings



Percentage Composition by Case Type, JuryTrials



Percentage Composition by Case Type, Non-Jury Trials


Juvenile Criminal 32%
Tort Comm. Prop Rights 12%
Adult Criminal 7%
Adm Law Rev Appls, Oth 10%
Domestic 37%
Prob, Grdnshp, Adopt, Mental Illness 2%

differences in percentages illustrate that caseloads (filings) are not sufficient for describing the workload of the court. Measures of workload must also consider the judicial time requirements.

Caseload - Proceedings

The series of three pie charts illustrate the percentage composition of jury trials, non-jury trials, and non-trial proceedings by type of case. Criminal cases dominate both jury and non-trial proceedings. Civil tort cases also occupy a fair portion of jury trials. Domestic and juvenile offender cases constitute the majority of non-jury trial proceedings.

The percentage composition of proceedings by type of case differs markedly from the percentage composition of filings. That is, the cases that dominate filings do not necessarily account for a large portion of proceedings. Proceedings are more closely related to the expenditure of judicial time than are filings.

Proceeding Rates Per Filing

The following table illustrates the dramatic differences of jury trial, non-jury trial, and non-trial proceeding rates per filing among case types. Adult criminal cases require four times the number of non-trial proceedings per filing as civil cases.

Based on these proceeding rate measures, criminal cases have a much larger judicial resource need. Additionally, civil appeals from lower courts, administrative law reviews, and tort cases have high jury trial rates, while commercial, property rights, and domestic/paternity have high non-jury trial rates. The remaining civil case types rarely involve a trial, but involve high rates of non-trial proceedings. Probate stands out as requiring neither trials nor other proceedings, and juvenile

Ratios of Proceedings To Filings

Case-Type	Jury Trials	Non-Jury Trials	Non-Trials
Total Criminal	0.055	0.015	5.246
Civil			
Tort	0.047	0.016	0.962
Commercial	0.004	0.026	0.713
Property Rights	0.001	0.017	0.645
Domestic/Paternity	0.000	0.049	1.463
Admin. Law Review	0.091	0.143	0.450
Other Civil	0.002	0.011	1.122
Civil Appeals	0.039	0.186	0.969
Probate	--	0.003	0.623
Guardianship	--	0.009	1.720
Adoption	--	0.008	1.040
Mental Illness	--	0.003	1.806
Total Civil	0.007	0.033	1.124
Juvenile			
Offender	--	0.103	2.563
Dependency	--	--	4.204
Total Filings	0.012	0.032	1.977

dependency cases require several non-trial proceedings.

Conclusions

Proceeding rate statistics demonstrate that filings alone do not adequately measure court operations. Proceedings demonstrate that case types which account for a large portion of filings do not necessarily require a large portion of judicial resources. Proceedings statistics correspond more closely with the pseudo-workload measure, the weighted caseload judicial positions estimates.

Caseload statistics illustrate the demand placed upon the court (filings), and the response of the court (proceedings). There is no indication of how well the court is able to complete its work because measurement problems prevent the presentation of accurate pending caseloads or any possible backlogs. Nor is there any indication of how long it takes the court to process these cases because measurement problems prevent the compilation of time-in-process statistics.

Futures

The Caseflow Management Work Group is working to enhance automation facilities to remove these barriers to improved court operational measures. Their goal is to be able to present accurate pending caseload and time-in-process statistics.

In addition, acquiring the ability to measure the time spent per proceeding will permit the integration of caseload, workload, and caseflow measures into models that accurately represent court operations. These simulation models can facilitate estimation of court resources and permit what-if analyses to ascertain the impact of changes to court operation prior to their implementation.

Trial Activity Declines as Filings Increase

Filings and non-trial proceedings have been steadily increasing, while trial activity declined until 1988 and 1989. In order to analyze this movement from trial to non-trial activity, it is necessary to examine the rate of proceeding activity per case filed. The accompanying table and the series of charts on the following page compare the proceedings per filing by type of cases between 1985 and 1989 in an attempt to determine significant shifts in the occurrence of proceedings over the last five years.

Description of Statistics

For all cases combined (A on the table and A on the bar charts on the following page), jury and non-jury trials per filing have declined while non-trial proceedings per filing have increased relative to 1985. The overall rate of jury trials relative to

Ratios of Proceedings To Filings

Case-Type	Jury Trials			Non-Jury Trials			Non-Trials		
	1985	1989	% Chg	1985	1989	% Chg	1985	1989	% Chg
A Total Cases	0.013	0.012	(- 8%)	0.038	0.032	(-16%)	1.687	1.977	(+17%)
B Total Criminal	0.071	0.055	(-23%)	0.037	0.015	(-60%)	4.756	5.246	(+10%)
C Total Civil	0.008	0.007	(-13%)	0.039	0.033	(-15%)	1.088	1.124	(+ 3%)
D Tort	0.050	0.047	(- 6%)	0.020	0.016	(-20%)	0.644	0.962	(+49%)
E Commercial	0.005	0.004	(-20%)	0.035	0.026	(-26%)	0.554	0.713	(+29%)
F Property Rights	0.001	0.001	(0%)	0.027	0.017	(-37%)	0.643	0.645	(+ 0%)
G Domestic/Paternity	0.000	0.000	(--%)	0.043	0.049	(+14%)	1.160	1.463	(+26%)
H Admin. Law Review	0.092	0.091	(- 1%)	0.161	0.143	(-11%)	0.512	0.450	(-12%)
I Other Civil	0.004	0.002	(-50%)	0.018	0.011	(-39%)	0.714	1.122	(+57%)
J Civil Appeals	0.008	0.039	(+388%)	0.146	0.186	(+27%)	0.592	0.969	(+64%)
K Probate	--	--		0.004	0.003	(-25%)	0.692	0.623	(-10%)
L Guardianship	--	--		0.012	0.009	(-25%)	1.511	1.720	(+14%)
M Adoption	--	--		0.003	0.008	(+167%)	0.943	1.040	(+10%)
N Mental Illness	--	--		0.017	0.003	(-82%)	0.924	1.806	(+95%)
O Juvenile Offender	--	--		0.093	0.103	(+11%)	2.332	2.563	(+10%)
P Juvenile Dependency	--	--		--	--		3.862	4.204	(+ 9%)

filings is .012, or 12 jury trials per 1,000 filings.

For jury trials, Criminal jury trial rates (B) have the largest decline. Civil appeals (J) are the exception to decreased jury trial rates, exhibiting a large increase.

Non-jury trial rates have also generally declined since 1985 (A) with domestic relations, adoption, civil appeals, and juvenile dependency cases being the exceptions. The overall rate of non-jury trials is nearly three times higher than jury trials, being .032, or 32 non-jury trials per 1,000 filings.

While trials are relatively rare, non-trial proceedings are more common. The overall ratio of non-trial proceedings to filings for all cases (A) is approximately 2.0; that is two non-trial proceedings per filing. Criminal (B), Juvenile Dependency (P), and Juvenile Offender (O) cases have above average non-trial proceeding rates.

The 1989 non-trial proceeding rate has increased relative to 1985. Two exceptions are Administrative Law Reviews (H) and Probate (K) cases.

Possible Explanations

Several factors can influence the rate of court proceedings including changes in law, increased workloads, increased court delays, increased case complexity, changes in court practice, and changes in attorney practice.

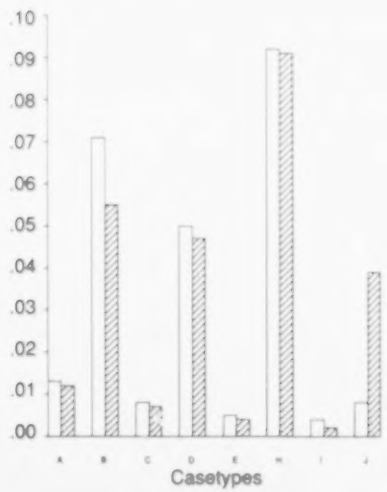
Changes in law probably affect non-trial proceedings more directly than trials. Within the last five years, legislation requiring review hearings has contributed to juvenile dependency and mental illness hearing increases. Legislation making domestic violence and civil harassment a superior court matter has increased the Other Civil Petitions/Complaints non-trial proceeding rate. These antiharassment filings involve mandatory permanent restraining order hearings 14 days after filing. Legislative activity in the area of child support and custody may be contributing to increased domestic/paternity non-trial proceeding rates.

Civil proceeding rates can be directly affected by increased caseloads and any accompanying congestion and delay. The longer it takes to be scheduled for a trial date, the more willing the parties may be to resolve their case without a trial. As a result, the trial rate drops while the non-trial proceeding rate increases as more dispositional proceedings take place.

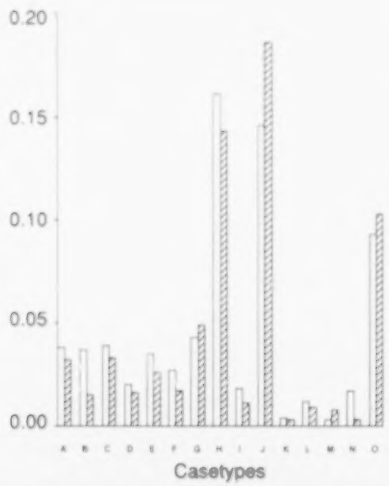
Increased criminal caseload affects the civil proceeding rate regardless of any increases in civil caseloads. To protect the defendants' constitutional rights to a speedy trial, criminal cases take precedence over civil matters. As a result, civil delays can increase and the parties may seek a non-trial resolution of the case.

Criminal case trial rates can be directly affected by increased

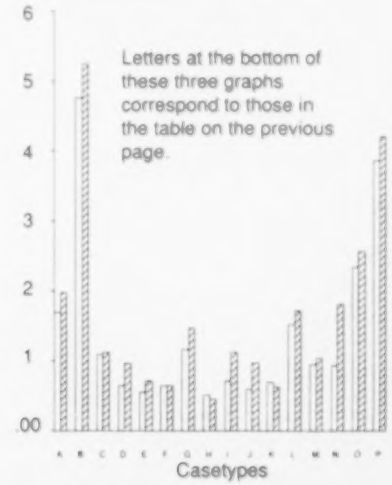
1985 vs 1989 Jury Trials Per Filing by Casetype



1985 vs 1989 Non-Jury Trials Per Filing by Casetype



1985 vs 1989 Non-Trial Proceedings Per Filing by Casetype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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Casetypes

criminal caseloads. Larger criminal caseloads and the associated delays in scheduling trials can directly impact the rate of plea bargaining, and hence all three types of proceedings, with trials being decreased. Felony cases involve a preliminary appearance, an arraignment, an adjudicatory hearing, and for those convicted, a sentencing hearing. This would result in a average of four non-trial proceedings per case; the average is five per case.

Case complexity is another issue that can affect both trial and non-trial proceeding rates. More complex cases will involve more court activity in preparation for trial and, therefore, more non-trial proceedings. Having a higher number of more complex cases should also increase trial rates, but decreasing trial rates do not support this hypothesis.

Conclusions

There continues to be change in the way cases proceed through the court system. There is a decline in trials relative to filings and a gradual increase in non-trial proceeding rates. A variety of factors including new legislation and court congestion are related to this trend.

The justice community must ask itself whether decreasing trial rates is a desirable direction. Trials are expensive. Do the courts wish to foster non-trial resolution of cases to best serve the litigants? Is justice better served by having cases settled without a trial? Or is this direction an artifact of an over-burdened justice system that must reduce its level of service to accommodate the growing demand for service?

Recommendations

Courts must respond to increased filings. Proceedings indicate the manner in which the courts are responding. More detailed information about the nature of these proceedings and the amount of judicial time required per proceeding is needed for further insights. The current Weighted Caseload Study does not adequately measure proceeding times. A more sophisticated form of weighted caseload that incorporates proceeding times, ratios of proceedings to filings, as well as filings is needed. In addition, a methodology for combining this information and relating it to court congestion and potential legislative impacts is also needed. Mathematical modeling using computer simulation is a sophisticated methodology to address these types of caseflow problems. The OAC has submitted a grant application to the State Justice Institute to help fund the application of modeling to the courts. This effort can provide the courts with a proactive tool for analyzing the complex interaction of events in the processing of cases through the court system.

Courts must respond to increased filings. Proceedings indicate the manner in which the courts are responding.

Triage In the Courts: Differentiated Case Management

Triage is a principle of French origin that was developed to manage battlefield casualties. It is a system for deciding in what order medical victims will receive treatment. Treatment order is determined by the urgency of the wounds. Basically, victims are divided into categories: those with minor injuries who can be temporarily ignored, those dead or near death who cannot be helped, and those whose life or limbs might be saved through intervention. It is the last category that receives the most attention since these victims benefit the most from treatment.

A modified version of triage applies to the courts. For example, in order to protect the rights of the criminal defendants, criminal cases take precedence over non-criminal matters.

The table labeled Case Management Group Statistics illustrates the variation in court activity for various types of cases. The table includes "filing weights," the average amount of judicial time spent per case based on the 1985 Weighted Caseload Study, and jury trial, non-jury trial and non-trial proceeding rates per case. Case types with higher filing weights have more proceedings per case.

Criminal cases have a high jury trial rate as well as a very high rate of non-trial proceedings. Probate cases generally require a small amount of judicial time and have a slight likelihood of going to trial. Probate cases are basically resolved by the attorneys with

minimal court intervention. These cases could be ignored for a specified number of days and then checked to ensure they are resolved.

In contrast, tort cases are more complex and consume a disproportionately large amount of court resources. To ensure that torts can be resolved with a controlled impact on court operations, these cases must be managed more carefully. Within the tort category, asbestos cases are an extreme, taking years to resolve. Asbestos torts require expanded time frames with more intense monitoring as the trial date approaches.

A schema for differentiated case management can be constructed from this statistical information. More information about the criminal case complexity would permit a finer differentiation of these cases. The case management schema on the following page, arranged in decreasing judicial resource requirement order, illustrates one possible grouping for a differenti- ated case management system.

Conclusion

Filing weights and proceeding statistics illustrate that different types of cases require varying amounts of judicial activity, and that a classification scheme of cases based on this information can segregate cases according to their proceeding requirements. Courts can then manage each class of cases according to proceeding requirements. Some classes of cases may require only periodic monitoring while others require more intense forms of management.

Case Management Group Statistics

Case-Type	Filings Weight Minutes	Proceedings To Filings Jury Trials	Non-Jury Trials	Non-Trial Proceed.
Criminal Jury Trial Management Cases				
Adult Criminal		0.055	0.015	5.246
Juvenile Offender Non-Jury Trial Management Cases				
Juvenile Criminal	47.2	0.000	0.103	2.563
Juvenile Dependency Management Non-Trial Proceeding Cases				
Juvenile Dependency	119.6	0.000	0.000	4.204
Civil Jury Trial Management Cases				
Administrative Law Review	217.4	0.091	0.143	0.450
Tort	172.0	0.047	0.016	0.962
Civil Appeals	144.9	0.039	0.186	0.969
Civil Non-Jury Trial Management Cases				
Domestic/Patern.	50.5	0.000	0.049	1.463
Commercial	76.1	0.004	0.026	0.713
Property/Condemn.	42.3	0.001	0.017	0.645
Other Civil	42.1	0.002	0.011	1.122
Non-Trial Proceeding Management Cases				
Mental Illness	24.0	0.000	0.003	1.806
Guardianship	36.7	0.000	0.009	1.720
Adoption	12.4	0.000	0.008	1.040
Status Management Cases				
Probate	13.2	0.000	0.003	0.623

State of Statistics: It's in the Eye of the Beholder

The statistical information in this report serves several important functions. It not only can assist each court with the management of their operations, but it can also provide a solid basis for statewide policies that benefit all courts. In order for statistics to assist in court management and policy formulation, they must be accurate and uniform across the state.

Lies, Darn Lies, and Statistics

There are three types of caseload statistics displayed for superior courts: filings, dispositions, and proceedings. This seems like reasonable information that should be easily reported across the state. However, it is recognized that these statistics are not flawless even though the majority of the information is generated from the Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS).

The Dilemma

The Statistics Task Force has compiled a long list of data accuracy issues and the WSCCA has revised model for how reporting caseload information is being developed. However, we are in a "chicken-egg" situation with statistics. There is agreement that the more useful the statistics, the more accurate they will be. Conversely, these statistics are useful only to the degree to which they are accurate. Complicating the accuracy is the realistic anxiety concerning the abuse of these statistics by the media, various organizations, and local governments.

National Perspective

During 1989 the Statistics Task force had David Rottman, Ph.D., of the National Center for State Courts provide a national perspective on the utility of statistical information in operating courts. Dr. Rottman discussed the positive and negative uses of statistics and concluded that courts must be more proactive in demonstrating through statistics the efficient operation of the courts.

Leadership Involvement

Dr. Rottman's statements were motivating. But how do we accomplish this goal? The Task Force concluded that judicial support and commitment were essential ingredients for success. Judicial conferences were viewed as one appropriate forum for discussing the utility of statistical information.

In addition, the Court Management Council, composed of the administrative leadership for all court levels, is providing a means to raise issues to the Board For Judicial Administration and the Board For Trial Court Education. The Court Management Council has also proposed Supreme Court Rules to give administrative personnel the authority to obtain necessary case information.

Perspectives

From another perspective, data accuracy can be "in the eye of the beholder" despite the esistence of a glossary of terms and definitions. For example, prosecuting attorneys count charges, some county clerks count criminal cases, and the state counts defendants. Each measure has its purpose, but only a limited set of measures can be presented. The problem is that those who disagree with the counting rules refer to these published statistics as being "inaccurate" rather than following a different set of counting rules. These statements readily

Possible Case Management Schema

Case Management Group	Case Types in Group
Criminal Jury Trial Management	Cases: Criminal
Civil Jury Trial Management	Torts, administrative law reviews, and civil appeals from lower court.
Juvenile Offender Management	Juvenile offender cases
Non-Jury Trial Management	Commercial, domestic/paternity, and other civil petitions and complaints.
Non-Trial Proceeding Management	Juvenile dependency, adoption, guardianship, and mental illness.
Status Management	Probate

undermine the perceived credibility of every statistic presented. The conclusion is that more care must be taken in labeling the statistics presented.

Timeliness

Another issue is the annual cycle for producing these statistics. Having this information published once a year limits its utility for court operations. To improve utility, more timely court access to information is needed. Some statistics should be available almost daily and others at least monthly. A court information access and reporting facility is needed to provide courts with the ability to obtain this information whenever they need it. This supports the notion that timeliness as well as accuracy is essential for this information to be of use to a court.

The Boring Details

At the other end of the spectrum is the daily task of recording information about cases. It is upon this individual case information that the aggregate statistics are based. Currently, the statistics manual describes how each statistic is computed from case information. The converse perspective is to describe how case information must be entered in order to have accurate management information.

To illustrate, one statistic collected in criminal cases is arraignments. The statistics manual defines an arraignment and describes that arraignments are counted from the SCOMIS docket code entry "ARRAIGN." However, the manual does not tell the data entry operators what to do when a case is arraigned and a plea is entered. Do they enter an "ARRAIGN" for the arraignment or a "PREHRG" for the plea hearing? It is at this detailed level of instruction to the data entry operator that the accuracy of statistics is built. The data entry operator needs a set of instructions organized according to their perspective. That is, what information must be entered after a hearing and how to enter it.

Recommendations

So what's the conclusion from all of this? Get statistics on the agenda at judicial and administrative conferences and have discussions on how to better take advantage of statistical information. Publish a new statistics manual and a data entry operator's guide. Provide courts with improved access to statistical information about their court. Continue to use statistical information to positively demonstrate efficient court operations, identify issues of concern, and form the basis for recommendations to improve court operations. It would also be advantageous to recruit more judges to participate on the Statistics Task Force. This represents a lot of effort, but the information is vital to court operations.

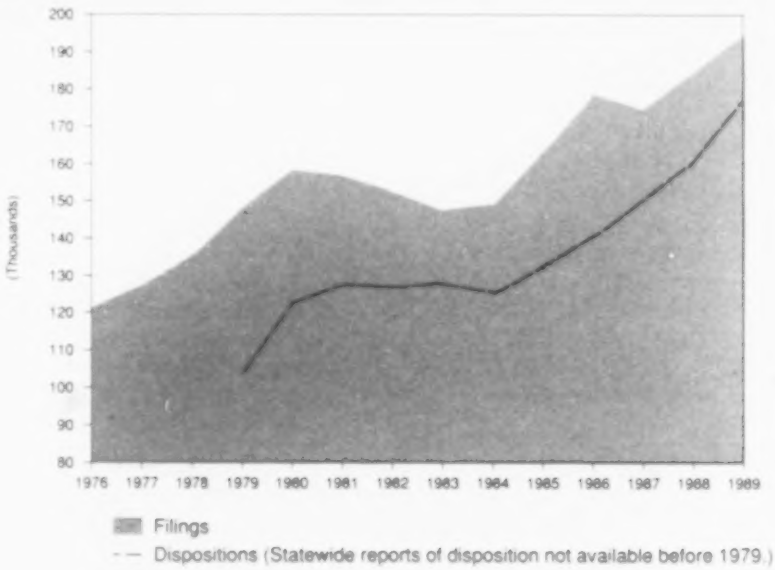
Statistical tables for the Superior Courts can be found in Chapter 9

Superior Court: *Caseload Highlights*

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1985-1989

- Overall, a 5.4 percent increase in case filings occurred in 1989.
- While criminal filings increased by nine percent, the six percent rise in civil cases accounted for the new high in overall statewide case filings.
- Juvenile offender filings rose for the second consecutive year, up 5.5 percent in 1989.
- Adoption filings increased by 4.4 percent in 1989.
- Total statewide dispositions increased by 10.3 percent in 1989, continuing the upward trend for the fifth consecutive year.
- The 10.9 percent rise in civil dispositions and the 13.3 percent jump in criminal dispositions accounted for most of the increase in total case dispositions statewide.
- Juvenile offender and dependency dispositions increased by 6.8 percent and 13 percent, respectively in 1989.
- The number of non-trial proceedings continued to increase, up 9.1 percent in 1989. This increase is due principally to the rise in criminal, civil, and juvenile offender non-trial matters.
- Non-trial proceedings increased among all case categories except for probate matters.

Total Cases Filed and Disposed at Year End, 1976-1989



- The number of trials rose 2.8 percent during 1989. While civil jury trials increased by 3.5 percent, criminal jury and non-jury trials increased by 7.8 percent and 13.2 percent, respectively.

Criminal Activity, 1985-1989

- Among criminal filings, the 21.9 percent increase in controlled substance cases is primarily responsible for the nine percent increase in statewide criminal filings.
- Sex crimes filings rose for the second consecutive year, with an 8.1 percent increase in 1989.
- Although aggravated assault cases increased by 6.7 percent in 1989, homicide filings declined by more than 23 percent statewide.
- Both larceny/theft and robbery filings increased during the year, up 10.4 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively.
- Criminal convictions increased for the fifth consecutive year. In 1989 convictions rose by 13.8 percent.
- The proportion of criminal matters with not guilty by reason of insanity dispositions decreased by 48.6 percent in 1989, though this statistic is exaggerated by a very small number of cases disposed in this manner.
- While the percent of criminal defendants sentenced to probation only remained unchanged since 1988, defendants sentenced to jail, or jail and probation increased by 16.9 percent. Criminal defendants sentenced to a state institution jumped 26.4 percent during 1989.

Superior Court

- The number of criminal proceedings increased appreciably in all reporting categories in 1989. Most notably, non-jury trials increased by 13.2 percent, and jury trials rose 7.8 percent.

Civil Activity, 1985-1989

- Tort filings continued to increase for the second consecutive year following implementation of the Tort Reform Act in 1986. Tort cases increased by 16 percent during the year.
- Total civil filings rose six percent in 1989, due principally to a 6.7 percent increase in domestic relations cases and a 6.5 percent gain in other petitions and complaints.
- Total statewide civil proceedings continued to increase, reaching a record level in 1989.

Other Case Activity, 1985-1989

- Other civil filings remained essentially unchanged statewide in 1989, except for a 4.4 percent increase in adoption cases.
- Total dispositions for other civil cases rose 5.7 percent in 1989 due to modest increases in disposed probate and guardianship matters.
- Other civil case proceedings rose to a record level during the year, up 5.5 percent in 1989.

Juvenile Offender Activity, 1985-1989

- Juvenile offender filings increased for the second consecutive year, with a 5.5 percent increase in 1989.
- The number of juvenile offender venue changes and declinations of jurisdiction increased 10.3 percent in 1989, reaching the highest level since 1982.
- Juvenile offender convictions rose 6.9 percent in 1989.
- Juvenile offender sentences not involving state institutions increased by 9.6 percent in 1989, while the number of defendants sentenced to state institutions increased by 1.4 percent.

Juvenile Dependency Activity, 1985-1989

- Juvenile dependency filings dropped slightly in 1989, reflecting the first decrease since 1985.
- The number of approved dependency petitions rose by 21 percent in 1989, the second consecutive year in which appreciable increases have been observed.
- Total statewide dependency proceedings increased only 3.3 percent during the year.

Statistical tables for the Superior Courts can be found in Chapter 9

Facing page: A Territorial district court document circa 1860

William H. Miles

vs

F. A. Blanks G. D. Blanks

Henry Wilson

Rec'd Satisfaction
Jan'y 6th 1861
M. Mullen

And now March 26th 1860, comes Thomas Evans an attorney of this Court, and files herein a Warrant of Attorney executed by Fred. A. Blanks, G. D. Blanks and Henry Wilson, empowering him to confess Judgment on a certain note dated March 24th 1860, for the sum of Five hundred and twenty eight dollars - with interest from the date thereof at three per cent per month - interest to be paid quarterly, or go to the principal and draw interest the same as the principal, and a waiver of service and filing of Complaint and notice, and a release of all manner of errors with stay of Execution for six months.

Judgment is therefore entered in favor of said William H. Miles against the said Fred. A. Blanks, G. D. Blanks, and Henry Wilson for the sum recited in said Warrant of Attorney, that is to say, the sum of Five hundred and twenty eight dollars principal, and the interest thereon from and after the 24th day of March, 1860. at the rate of three per cent per month, the interest to be paid quarterly and if not so paid, to go to the principal and draw interest the same as the principal, and that execution may issue thereon at the Termination of said Stay for six months. as specified in said Warrant of Attorney

William H. Miles Clerk
By A. J. Moses Deputy.

FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE...One of the first Americans to settle in Washington Territory, John R. Jackson served the territorial government as sheriff, assessor, tax collector, and justice of the peace. Court historian and political scientist Charles Sheldon notes early Washington citizens, suspicious of federal judges appointed and assigned to the territory from far-off Washington, D.C., created the office of JP as a way of maintaining local control over the business of justice. Photo courtesy of Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Chapter Highlights

- **Personnel Development Program and DISCIS conversion challenge court administrators (Page 6-6)**
- **Misdemeanant Corrections Association works for greater offender accountability (Page 6-6)**
- **Weighted Caseload study identifies need for additional judges (Page 6-7)**
- **DWI filings leap 14.7 percent (Page 6-10)**
- **Low appeal rates demonstrate court effectiveness (Page 6-11)**
- **Volume of complex cases increases (Page 6-12)**
- **Measures will enforce statistics reporting requirements (Page 6-15)**

A Guide to Using this Chapter

On the next two pages you will find a bit of historical narrative about the courts of limited jurisdiction and a description of the courts' organization and responsibilities.

After that comes a mini-index to help you find the articles you are interested in.

Next come signed reports from judicial and administrative leaders, followed by short articles on the significant events of 1989.

Statistical tables for the courts of limited jurisdiction can be found in Chapter 10.

The Washington State Court System Then...

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

A Legacy

"Perhaps no other public office has had such a profound influence upon the lives of people in the civilized world as has the office of justice of the peace. It is essential that those who choose to serve in the office be aware of the background upon which contemporary practices in the area of criminal and civil justice are based."

-Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

His home became the first territorial courthouse in what is now Washington State, and its owner, John R. Jackson, became its first justice of the peace.

Jackson frequently volunteered his diminutive log house in Lewis County as a way-station for weary travelers and also loaned it out for use as the territory's first federal courthouse. A non-attorney justice of the peace, he also tried cases in it.

The roots of the office of justice of the peace are buried deeply in ancient legal history. A prime part of the legal system of the American Old West, "JPs" were also the foundation for the structure known today as "courts of limited jurisdiction" in Washington State.

The provisional government that ruled the Oregon Territory in 1847 provided specifically for elected justices of the peace, a provision continued when Washington split off on its own in 1853. Amendments to territorial law in 1881 and provisos in the state's new Constitution in 1889 strengthened the function.

"Early ordinances and laws relating to the territories included the office of the justice of the peace as part of the primary peace keeping establishment in the frontier areas," according to the manual used by today's district and municipal courts. "Preservation of social order and the rule of law again became a major role of the justice of the peace, much as was during the formative days of English civilization."

Petty crimes and neighbor-to-neighbor disputes were typically ground out in the judicial mills of early justices of the peace. The 20th century brought the automobile and with it a whole new legal genre: the traffic offense.

FIRST COURT HOUSE--Built in 1850, the "Jackson Courthouse" still stands on its original site near Chehalis. In 1849 its builder, John R. Jackson, headed the grand jury that brought murder indictments against six Indians, the Territory's first trial proceeding. Photo courtesy of Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

FIRST HOSTESS--Matilda Jackson presided over "The Highlands," one of the first settler's homes and the first courthouse north of the Columbia River. The homestead hosted such notables as future general and U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant, Thurston County pioneer Michael T. Simmons, and Isaac Stevens, the first governor of Washington Territory. In her diary, Mrs. Stevens noted her hostess, "was a superior woman, she was a fine looking woman and a thorough housekeeper. At night she took us across the yard into another log house, where we found a bright fire burning on the hearth, and nice, clean beds." Photo courtesy of Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

Uniquely local, JPs dispensed justice as defined by local statutes and ordinances. From town to town and hamlet to hamlet, laws and their interpretations were colored in distinctly local hues. Automobiles became the vehicle for increasing citizen exposure to these local legalities. Some grumbled about "speedtrap justice."

But, "Early attempts to upgrade and reform the office of the justice of the peace met with only partial success. Perhaps the first real breakthrough came with passage of the Justice Court Act of 1961," according to the manual.

"Issues concerning the inclusion or exclusion of cities and towns from the legislation generated the most controversy during its consideration," according to the manual. These "reflected a compromise...which make cities' and towns' participation in the act provisional. The legislation also provided for a hybrid form of court called a 'municipal department' or municipal court which is, in reality, a 'department' of the district court."

By 1980 all of the state's 39 counties had abandoned justice of the peace systems in favor of organizing themselves under the 1961 act. In 1989 as a total of 199 full and part-time judges presided over more than two million traffic, small claims, civil, and criminal cases statewide, officials were reopening public discussions on perceived needs to consolidate county and city court functions in the interest of efficiently- administered justice.

With roots planted deep in ancient Anglo-Saxon legal traditions and the history of the American Old West, the legacy of Washington's justice of the peace system, which began in a little log cabin in Lewis County, continues to evolve.

SOURCES: "Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction," Office of the Administrator for the Courts; "Seattle Post-Intelligencer"; "Daily Olympian"; video, "Her Day In Court."

The Washington State Court System Now...

What are the

COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION?

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction include district and municipal courts. These "limited" courts handle a seemingly unlimited number of cases--more than two million misdemeanors, infractions, civil, and small claims cases each year.

Jurisdiction

District courts handle criminal and civil matters, including misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, and criminal traffic violations (such as driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs (DWI), hit-and-run, and driving with a suspended license). They also have jurisdiction in civil cases involving personal injury, property damage, and contract disputes for amounts up to $10,000.

Municipal courts handle violations of municipal or city ordinances. Some cities contract with district courts to dispose of such cases.

Selection of Judges

District court judges are elected for four-year terms. Municipal court judges may be elected or appointed, depending on the statutory provisions under which the positions are established.

Court Personnel

Courts of limited jurisdiction are supported by administrative personnel who are responsible for maintaining the court's fiscal and administrative records under the direction of the presiding judge of the particular court.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

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Statistical tables for the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction can be found in Chapter 10

See Special Features:

- Caseflow Management
- Technology
- Judicial Education
- Gender and Justice

Beginning on page 1-1

COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION:

The Year in Review

By:
W. Daniel Phillips
President, District and Municipal Court Judges Association

Each year the courts of limited jurisdiction receive some 350,000 criminal case filings and 110,000 civil and small claims filings. There are 90 full time judges. Adding up the remaining part-time judge positions, we have the equivalent of 23 additional full time judges. The statewide total of criminal and civil filings averages 4,200 cases per year among these 113 positions.

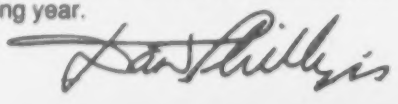
A serious problem exists in many trial courts, especially in our urban areas, attempting to hear this many cases. Our Association and its individual members are devising methods to meet the challenge of giving individual attention to each case while recognizing that several other persons (or as many as 50-100 people) may be waiting for their cases to be heard.

Many courts are beyond the breaking point in dealing with these serious offenses as well as their "regular" calendars.

Our society appears to be becoming more aware of problems such as domestic violence, drivers impaired by alcohol (DWI), and drug/marijuana offenses. Not only has the number of these cases increased in our local trial courts, but the pre-trial, trial, and sentencing aspects have correspondingly become more predominant. Many courts are beyond the breaking point in dealing with these serious offenses as well as their "regular" calendars. The legislature is attempting to agree upon additional funding for local government to help meet the needs of our courts and other arms of the criminal justice system; when funding is available, our trial courts shall be substantially enhanced.

The recently-completed District Court Weighted Caseload Study, conducted by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) and our Association, made recommendations for additional judges based on the number and type of cases handled in each court. The study's unique methodology is expected to become a model for other court systems in the nation, and the recommendations will supplement the current population formula in creating district court judicial positions.

Our judges are proud of their past year's efforts which included holding educational seminars, advising the legislature, and working with groups such as the Traffic Safety Conference attendees, the Misdemeanant Corrections Association, the Department of Licensing, and others. I have been particularly impressed by the achievements of the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) and by our coordinated efforts with the Superior Court Judges' Association leadership. I hope these groups have found our participation helpful. Great strides have been made through these association efforts and those of our individual judges. We look forward with enthusiasm to continuing our improvement of the judicial system in the upcoming year.



Washington State Association For Court Administration: The Year In Review

By: Cathleen Grindle
President

As the new decade opens, the Washington State Association for Court Administration celebrates its twentieth year. Our organization was established to improve training and education, and to help standardize procedures in the courts of limited jurisdiction; 1989 has been a year of many accomplishments in these areas.

During the last year our members were instrumental in getting the Professional Development Program on its feet. This program will certify the accomplishments of court employees and give our people new opportunities for advancement. We have been actively working with the judges' associations to plan legislative ventures, and have established excellent lines of communication with all court levels.

One of the greatest changes and challenges for district and municipal court administrators in 1989 was the conversion of the District Court Information System (DISCIS).

The existing DISCIS had put an end to the old lament, "I can't find the file. I can't find the docket." The "new and improved" DISCIS will make life even easier for clerks and judges by giving us better calendaring and better tracking of parking violations and civil cases. The addition of new terminals will also help deal with backlogs and bottlenecks. In short, DISCIS will help court personnel be more efficient and process cases more quickly.

When the conversion began in 1988 our Association acted as an observer to the DISCIS conversion team. Gradually, we realized we needed to take a more active part in the project; today we keep in almost daily contact with the team. I'm looking forward to having my court, the Seattle District Court, be the pilot site for testing the new system.

In 1990 the Association for Court Administration will be reexamining the goals and objectives of our founders to see if they still meet today's needs. We anticipate an interesting year of discovery.

Cathleen M. Grindle

Misdemeanant Corrections Association: The Year In Review

By: Storme Thompson
President

Offender accountability continues to be the main focus for probation supervision in Washington's courts of limited jurisdiction. This focus is consistent with public opinion that offenders of all types must be held accountable. To that end, probation officers around the state supervise a growing number of misdemeanant probationers.

As jail construction fails to keep pace with demand, probation supervision continues to be a viable economic option. New options such as electronic home monitoring have also proven to be useful supervision tools. This technology was first used in Washington State at the district court level in conjunction with local probation offices.

The Misdemeanant Corrections Association has worked closely this year with the OAC, the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, the Department of Licensing, Washington Traffic Safety Commission, Bureau of Alcohol & Substance Abuse, Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, and the Criminal Justice Training Commission. Issues of mutual interest and concern have included DWI enforcement, *per se* license suspension, the deferred prosecution law (RCW 10.05), alternative incarceration facility options for first offense DWI offenders, court consolidation, and domestic violence.

Our Association appreciates the opportunity to act in a leadership role along with other criminal justice professionals. Collectively, all of our efforts are establishing a network of agencies sharing information, creating an environment for greater offender accountability.

Storme Thompson

District Court Weighted Caseload Study Finds Need for Additional Judges

In 1987 the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) was directed by the Legislature to make recommendations for creating additional district court judicial positions based on a completed weighted caseload analysis. The report summarizing the study findings was forwarded to the Legislature in January 1990 for their consideration.

How a Weighted Caseload Study Works

Weighted caseload systems are perhaps the most common method used by courts nationally to assess judicial workload and resource requirements. Three features characterize weighted caseload methodologies: (1) measurement of the judicial time needed to process various types of cases; (2) application of the time required to process each type of case to the individual court workload; and (3) determination of the amount of a judge's annual work time that can be devoted exclusively to processing cases.

To assess judicial resource needs, the weighted caseload system relies on three specific types of information: annual case filings, case "weights," and the judge year value.

Case Filings. Each calendar month courts throughout the state furnish caseload counts to the OAC. These caseload data include the number of new filings per case type, as well as the number and type of judicial proceedings and case dispositions that occurred. The filing counts are used to measure the number of cases to be processed at each court, and are necessary in determining the case-oriented workload imposed by the community.

Case Weights. The central feature of a weighted caseload system is the recognition that the amount of judicial time required to dispose of court cases varies according to the type of case. For example, the disposition of a serious criminal offense involves more judicial time than does a mitigation hearing for a traffic infraction. By measuring the total judicial time expended on a sample of cases from each caseload category, "weights" can be computed that depict the average judicial time (in minutes) necessary to dispose of each case type.

Given an appropriate weight for each case category, a court's case-oriented workload value can be computed by multiplying the number of annual filings by the relevant case weight. These figures are then summed across case categories giving the total time (in minutes) required to dispose of all cases filed.

Judge Year Value. The final component in a weighted caseload system is the judge year value: the amount of time (in minutes) available annually to a full time judge for case-related work. In establishing an appropriate judge year value, three steps are needed.

First, the number of annual workdays is determined by subtracting weekends, holidays, sick time, and vacation from 365 days per year. The second step is to apply the standard for the length (in minutes) of each workday. The number of annual work minutes per judicial full time equivalent (FTE) can then be computed by multiplying the length of each workday with the number of workdays each year.

The final step in deriving the judge year value is to determine what proportion of a judicial FTEs annual total work time must be devoted to the numerous tasks other than district court case-related activities. These tasks are court administration, general research, judicial meetings, waiting time, civic activities, travel to other court sites, multiple case activities, search warrants, and hearings before a case is filed.

Once a court's case-oriented workload is known, judicial FTE requirements can be computed by dividing the time needed to dispose of all cases (the workload) by the amount of time one full time judge can expect to have available for cases each year (the judge year value). In this way, it is a straightforward matter to compute needed judicial positions based on a court's filings for a given year.

Study Results

The results of this study are displayed in three tables. The first table lists the results from Phase One of this research, the weights for each statistical reporting category. The second table reveals the judge year value, which required the results from the second study phase. Finally, the third table shows estimated need and current judicial full time equivalents for each district court. The FTE needs estimated in this table are

based on 1989 district court caseload data. Where no filing information was reported for this period, no FTE estimates can be provided.

Case Weights. The filing weights shown below reflect the average amount of judicial time needed to process each type of case. These weights are necessary to determine the case-oriented workload at each court. By multiplying the number of filings per case category for each court by the appropriate category weight, a workload estimate is produced which indicates the average number of judicial minutes needed to dispose of those cases.

District Court Filing Weights

Case Category	Weight
Traffic Infractions	1.73
Non-Traffic Infractions	.86
Parking Infractions	.27
Driving While Intoxicated	34.77
Other Criminal Traffic	11.72
Criminal Non-Traffic	15.23
Civil Protection	8.31
Civil[1]	7.00
Small Claims	7.00
Felony	7.00

[1] The small claims weight has been temporarily substituted for civil cases.

It should be noted that due to a problem encountered with Phase One civil data, the small claims weight is being temporarily substituted for civil matters. This temporary weight is a conservative estimate for civil cases, and will be replaced in the coming year.

Judge Year Value. The following table shows the judicial work year model and the judge year value. After determining the number of yearly work minutes expected per full time equivalent, the judge year value specifies the number of work minutes that should be devoted to case-related matters annually. Phase Two of this research documented that statewide 29 percent of each judge's time is needed for court administration, general research, judicial meetings, waiting time, civic activities, multiple case activities, and issuing warrants.

Judge Year Value

Calendar days per year	365
Less weekends	- 104
Less holidays	- 11
Court days per year	250
Less Pro Tempore days per year	- 30
Less illness	- 6
Annual judicial days available	214
Hours per day	8.00
Less lunch break	- 1.00
Less other breaks	- .33
Work hours per day	6.67
Work minutes per day	400.2
Annual work minutes (1 FTE)	85,643
Judge Year Value (71%)	60,806

FTE Estimates. The table on the following page displays the estimated need and current judicial full time equivalents for each district court. All results in this table are expressed as FTEs. For convenience, district court FTE need estimates are segregated by caseload FTEs, pre-filing hearing FTEs, and travel FTEs. Additional needs are segregated by municipal department caseload FTEs, municipal department travel FTEs, and superior court commissioner FTEs. Finally, a comparison between current and estimated FTE need for each court is provided where possible.

Conclusion

In 1989 judges and court personnel expended significant effort to complete the work necessary for the legislative report. Although most of the work involved in this research is completed, sampled misdemeanant cases that are not closed will continue to be tracked until November 1990. At that time, the misdemeanant case category weights will be recomputed and the study results updated.

Study findings indicate the state requires more than fifteen additional full time judges. These additional judges are needed to meet the projected district court caseload, the municipal caseload handled by district courts (both based on 1989 filings), the time needed for court travel and hearings prior to a case being filed, and support of the superior courts.

FTE Estimates Per Court Based On 1989 Filings

Court	District Court Caseload FTEs	Pre-Filing Hearing FTEs	District Court Travel FTEs	Total District Court FTEs	Municipal Department Caseload FTEs	Municipal Department Travel FTEs	Superior Court Comm. FTEs	Total FTEs	District Court Current FTEs	FTE Difference
Othello	0.34	0.00	0.15	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.30	0.19
Ritzville	0.48	0.02	0.15	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.10	0.56
Asotin	0.31	0.03	0.02	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.30	0.06
Benton	2.75	0.44	0.13	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	2.00	1.32
Chelan	1.98	0.04	0.00	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02	2.00	0.02
Clallam # 1	1.36	0.00	0.01	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.39	1.00	0.39
Clallam # 2	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.20	0.26
Clark	5.09	0.00	0.04	5.13	0.40	0.00	0.00	5.54	5.00	0.54
Columbia	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	N/R	---
Cowlitz	2.82	0.00	0.00	2.82	0.93	0.02	0.00	3.77	2.00	1.77
Douglas	0.62	0.04	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.69	0.60	0.09
Ferry # 1	0.12	0.03	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.24	N/R	---
Franklin	0.66	0.04	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.30	0.40
Garfield	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	N/R	---
Grant	1.77	0.25	0.22	2.24	0.00	0.09	0.13	2.46	2.00	0.46
Grays Harbor # 1	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	1.00	-0.44
Grays Harbor # 2	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	1.00	-0.48
Island	0.91	0.03	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94	1.00	-0.06
Jefferson	0.57	0.04	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.90	-0.29
Southwest	2.69	0.01	0.13	2.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.82	3.00	-0.18
Aukeen	4.05	0.13	0.00	4.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.18	3.00	1.18
Bellevue	2.33	0.01	0.00	2.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.34	2.00	0.34
Federal Way	2.20	0.01	0.03	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.24	2.00	0.24
Issaquah	1.36	0.04	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.41	1.00	0.41
Mercer Island	0.33	0.00	0.16	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	1.00	-0.51
Northeast	3.49	0.01	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.00	0.50
Renton	1.78	0.01	0.02	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.81	2.00	-0.19
Seattle	3.41	0.84	0.07	4.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.33	5.00	-0.67
Shoreline	1.35	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	2.00	-0.65
Kitsap	2.37	0.00	0.06	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.44	3.00	-0.56
Upper Kittitas	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.50	-0.15
Lower Kittitas	0.79	0.01	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.85	0.60	0.25
Klickitat East	0.29	0.02	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.52	0.70	-0.18
Klickitat West	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.40	-0.16
Lewis	1.38	0.01	0.03	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.64	2.00	-0.36
Lincoln	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.60	-0.36
Mason	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	1.00	-0.28
Okanogan	1.35	0.04	0.02	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.51	1.91	1.80	0.11
Pacific South	0.31	0.08	0.08	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.54	N/R	---
Pacific North	0.18	0.00	0.04	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.20	0.03
Pend Oreille	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.60	-0.37
Pierce # 1	5.80	0.00	0.01	5.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.81	4.00	1.81
Pierce # 2	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	N/R	---
Pierce # 3	N/R	0.01	0.17	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.60	-0.42
Pierce # 4	0.21	0.13	0.17	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	N/R	---
San Juan	0.16	0.02	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.19	N/R	---
Skagit	1.56	0.15	0.03	1.74	0.90	0.04	0.00	2.68	2.00	0.68
Skamania	N/R	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/R	---
Cascade	1.66	0.00	0.00	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66	1.00	0.66
Everett	2.36	0.25	0.00	2.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.64	2.00	0.64
Evergreen	2.18	0.11	0.00	2.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29	1.00	1.29
Snohomish South	3.60	0.00	0.00	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.03	3.64	3.00	0.64
Spokane *	6.51	0.21	0.04	6.76	5.25	0.11	0.00	12.12	8.00	4.12
Stevens	N/R	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.21	N/R	---
Thurston	2.36	0.00	0.00	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36	2.00	0.36
Wahkiakum	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.15	N/R	---
Walla Walla	0.59	0.08	0.01	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	1.00	-0.31
Whatcom	2.85	0.02	0.00	2.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	2.00	0.87
Whitman	0.85	0.06	0.17	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.13	1.21	1.00	0.21
Yakima	5.35	0.00	0.18	5.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.53	4.00	1.53
Statewide	89.44	2.38	2.15	94.97	7.48	0.26	1.64	104.34	86.70	15.26

N/R indicates that caseload or staffing data are not available for 1989.

* Three of Spokane's eight judges currently serve the court's municipal department.

DWI Filings: The Picture is Changing

During the 1970s, drunk driving became a highly visible issue across our nation. In Washington State, driving while intoxicated (DWI) laws were changed in 1979, and more severe penalties were imposed in 1982 and 1983. Statewide counting of DWI cases began in 1981.

These filing trends are intriguing. DWI filings had been declining since 1984 (except for small increases in 1986 and 1988). When stiffer penalties were imposed in 1982, the optimistic interpretation of the decrease was that changes in law reduced the incidence of drinking and driving. The pessimistic interpretation was that law enforcement was being overwhelmed by a growing criminal workload which diminished agencies' ability to monitor drinking and driving. For example, increased law enforcement emphasis on controlled substance cases may have taken priority over DWIs. It is still unclear whether the optimistic or the pessimistic interpretation is more accurate.

But in 1989 filings jumped by 14.7 percent, to a level comparable to the early 80s. This increase in filings is one of several dramatic leaps in DWI-related statistics. Other examples of disproportionate increases are: a 22.6 percent increase in cases amended to a reduced charge, a 41.8 percent increase in jury trials, and a 24.1 percent increase in stipulations to the record. These increases are difficult to interpret.

"...in 1989 filings jumped by 14.7 percent, to a level comparable to the early 80s. This increase in filings is one of several dramatic leaps in DWI-related statistics."

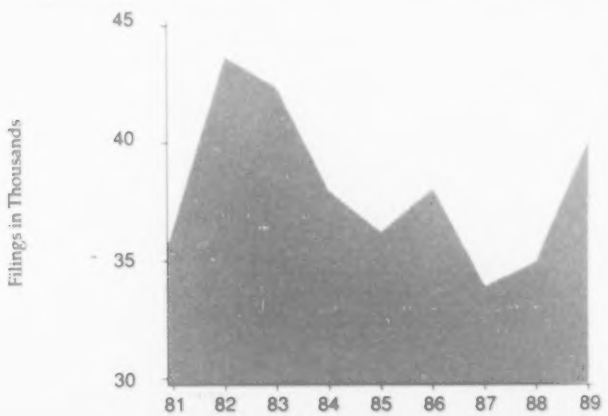
What is clear is that the DWI picture is changing. Recent case law has undoubtedly had an influence in a variety of ways. The 1988 Supreme Court BAC (breath alcohol content) verifier rulings in *State v. Ford* and *State v. Brayman* resulted from appeals challenging the accuracy of the BAC verifier in proving drunk driving.

Prior to these rulings, law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys, aware of the appeals, may have changed their behavior to avoid the unsettled BAC issue. That is, some DWI cases may have been filed under the Other Traffic Misdemeanor category during this period; more cases may have been amended, accounting for the increase in reduced/amended; and more stipulations to the record may have occurred based on confusion in the case law. Rendering of the 1988 decisions could account for the sudden upward swing in filings in 1989.

Additional issues continue to arise regarding the breathalyzer, such as the failure to establish required breathalyzer toxicology standards. The defense has used this issue successfully in the district courts, and it may encourage prosecutors to seek convictions on reduced charges.

Another example of the influence of case law is a recent Supreme Court decision emphasizing the courts' role in extending rights to jury trials. DWI defendants must now sign an affirmative waiver of that right. This procedure has presumably enhanced defendants' understanding of their rights, thereby increasing jury trials. Stiffer penalties, including mandatory jail time, loss of license, and rising insurance costs, have steadily increased the propensity of defendants to seek a trial. Local practices can also have an influence. For example, King County recently changed

History of DWI Filings



accessibility to public defense at the various district courts. Previously, defendants were sent to downtown Seattle from districts such as Federal Way. Now access is available on-site. The upshot is that more defendants receive counsel early in the process, and may better understand their rights and avenues of defense. All these factors may combine to account for the dramatic 41.8 percent increase in jury trials during 1989.

In turn, the significant upsurge of DWI jury trials has important ramifications. The demand for jury trials currently exceeds the available time to conduct them. Crowded proceedings calendars and limited prosecutor and defender time increase the pressure to negotiate cases. Negotiations may lead to increases in stipulations to the record and reduced/amended.

Conclusion

DWI filings offer an example of the independence yet inter-relatedness of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. The need to view and fund the executive and judicial components of the criminal justice system to accomplish legislative intent is evident. In response, private research organizations are developing mathematical models of the criminal justice system to better predict the impact of change throughout the system. It is recommended that a joint venture to acquire/develop system mathematical models be undertaken by the criminal justice community through the Governor's Interagency Criminal Justice Work Group.

Limited Jurisdiction Courts Prove Effectiveness Through Low Appeal Rates

With 2,167,555 limited jurisdiction court filings in 1989, as compared to 195,130 in the superior courts, district and municipal courts are most likely to be the first contact that members of the public have with the judicial system.

Appeals provide one measure of public satisfaction with the courts. In 1989 only 1,629 district and municipal court cases were appealed. This represents less than one-tenth of one percent of cases filed. DWI cases, with 378 appeals, have the highest appeal rate of any case type handled by courts of limited jurisdiction, and that rate (0.94 percent) is still less than one percent of DWI filings.

Furthermore, appeals from lower-jurisdiction courts comprise a very small proportion of superior court caseload. In 1989 superior courts handled 1,087 criminal appeals, constituting 3.7 percent of their criminal caseload. Similarly, 668 (less than six-tenths of one percent) of superior courts' 112,283 civil filings were appeals. In conclusion, district and municipal courts effectively resolve cases before them and contribute negligibly to the workload of superior courts.

Percentage of Limited Jurisdiction Appeals Per Filing

Case Type	Filings	Appeals	Percent
Infractions:			
Traffic	774,492	159	0.02%
Non-Traffic	5,954	4	0.07%
Sub-Total	780,446	163	0.02%
Parking	883,179	31	0.00%
Total	1,663,625	194	0.01%
Misdemeanors			
DWI/Physical Control	40,060	378	0.94%
Other Traffic	166,764	236	0.14%
Sub-Total	206,824	614	0.30%
Non-Traffic	181,417	537	0.30%
Total	388,241	1,151	0.30%
Civil	77,479	112	0.14%
Small Claims	29,975	172	0.57%
Total *	2,159,320	1,629	0.08%

* Does not include Domestic Violence Petitions or Felony Complaints for which appeals are not applicable.

Case Complexity: Is it on the Increase?

The Statistics Task Force has proposed that there is a trend toward more complex cases coming before the courts. In assessing this proposition there are three factors to examine: Has there been an increase in the number of complex cases? Are complex cases comprising a larger proportion of total filings? Or is the typical case more complex?

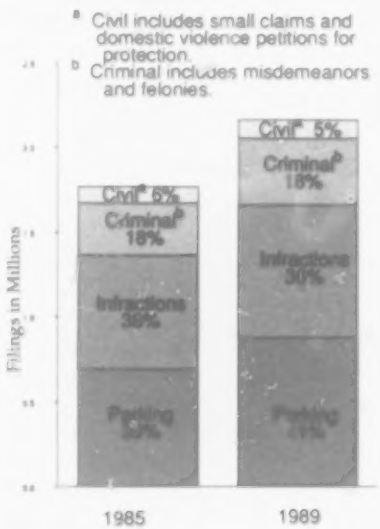
It is also necessary to define and measure complexity. One measure of case complexity is the judicial time required to resolve the case. Infraction proceedings, which involve a relatively less serious offense, require less than five or ten minutes. Conversely, criminal case proceedings, being more serious, require judicial time ranging from half an hour to an hour. If a trial is involved, the time required ranges from a few hours to several days.

The 1989 Weighted Caseload Study provided an assessment of judicial time requirements. This study measured the average amount of judicial time spent on a large sample of cases filed in 1987 and 1988. These averages or weights, shown on page 6-8, permit an analysis of the impact of filing growth on judicial resources. These weights indicate that criminal cases, particularly DWIs, are the most complex since they require the most judicial time.

Is there an increase in the number of complex cases?

Limited jurisdiction filings have grown from 1,783,438 filings in 1985 to 2,167,555 filings in 1989. This is a 21.5 percent growth in caseload over the last five years. The ratio of proceedings to filings is 0.56, indicating that one proceeding occurs for every two cases filed. Criminal cases (misdemeanors and felonies) have increased from 313,739 in 1985 to 393,991 in 1989, an 80,252 case increase. Therefore, the first proposition is correct: there has been an increase in the number of complex cases, since annual criminal filings have substantially increased.

Composition of Filings, 1985 vs 1989



Are complex cases comprising a larger proportion of total filings?

Let us further examine the judicial workload for shifts in the composition of filings. The bar chart illustrates the portion of filings by case types for 1985 and 1989. Surprisingly, there has been little change in case composition. Each case type accounts for essentially the same percentage of total filings in 1989 as in 1985. Criminal cases represented 18 percent of total filings in 1989 compared to 18 percent in 1985. Therefore, complex cases are not comprising a larger proportion of total filings.

Is the typical case more complex?

Case complexity can be viewed as consisting of several factors, including but not limited to number of issues, litigants and witnesses; clarity and amount of evidence; and the clarity and amount of case law to apply to the evidence. The more complex the case, the more judicial time expended to resolve it. Unfortunately, we can not assess the third possibility, that the typical case is more complex, since we do not have any measures of judicial time expenditures for 1985 cases.

Conclusion

In conclusion, there has been an increase in the volume of complex cases coming before the courts. The increase is proportional to the overall increase in case filings. The proposition that the typical case before the court is more complex can not be adequately assessed. It must be noted that judicial time alone is an imperfect measure of case complexity, since judges of courts of limited jurisdiction compress their caseload into the time available. To overcome the pressure to compress the processing of cases into the judicial time available, standards for a minimum amount of time per proceeding might be explored. The Caseflow Management Work Group is discussing the desirability of collecting case complexity measurements for differentiated case management (see page 1-3). In addition,

efforts to develop mathematical simulation are being undertaken to lend insight to these issues.

Filings vs. Estimated Judicial FTEs: A Difference in Perspective Between Judges and Staff?

As noted in the previous article, limited jurisdiction filings increased by 21.5 percent between 1985 and 1989. Because infractions account for approximately 75 percent of filings, the filing growth rate is predominantly determined by infractions.

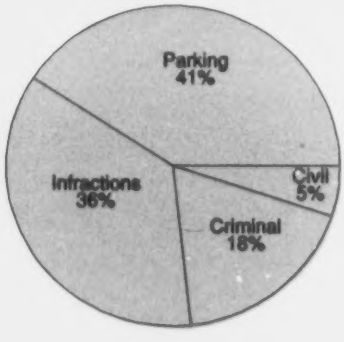
Infractions, however, require little judicial time; so the growth in estimated judicial FTEs was not expected to correspond to the overall filing growth. But when FTEs were computed, based on 1988 case filings and weights from the recently-completed Weighted Caseload Study, the estimate of judicial FTEs for 1985 filings was found to be 116.9, as compared to 139.9 for 1989 filings. This is a 20 percent increase in judicial FTEs. The close correspondence in growth rates between filings and estimated FTEs is a surprising result.

Although infractions constitute over 75 percent of the filings, they consume less than 20 percent of judicial resources. Conversely, criminal matters consume over 70 percent of judicial resources although they represent less than 20 percent of filings. Civil (non-infraction) and criminal cases combined account for less than 25 percent of filings, yet consume over 80 percent of judicial time. See Comparison of Filing and Estimated Judicial FTEs pie charts below.

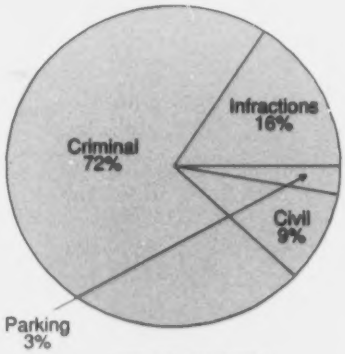
The pie charts to the right illustrate how the composition of proceedings corresponds to this allocation of judicial time. In each instance criminal cases dominate, comprising the majority of jury trials (99 percent), non-jury trials (64 percent), and non-trial proceedings (69 percent).

Civil matters (including small claims and domestic violence) have a notable impact on proceedings. While they constitute a very small proportion

Comparison of Filings and Estimated Judicial FTE Estimates

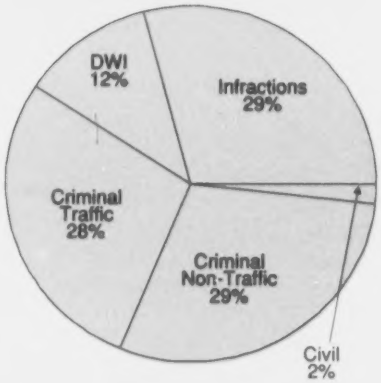


1989 Filings

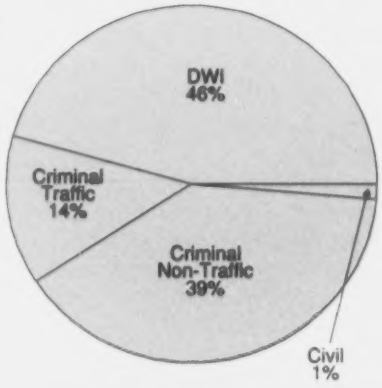


1989 Judicial FTEs

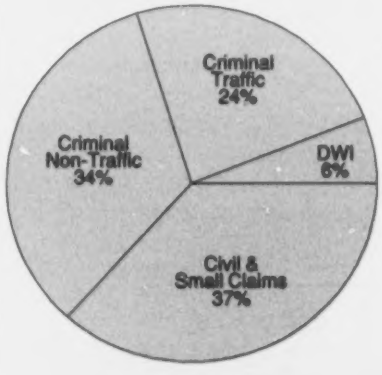
Percentage Composition by Case Type, Non-Trial Proceedings



Percentage Composition by Case Type, Jury Trials



Percentage Composition by Case Type, Non-Jury Trials



of total filings, they account for 37 percent of all non-jury trials.

A different view can be gained by turning away from the pie charts and looking at trial activity as a whole. Criminal matters constitute 66 percent of all trials (jury and non-jury combined), and civil matters account for 34 percent. There are no trials for infraction cases. These various percentages correspond closely with estimates of judicial FTEs across case types and can be interpreted as one form of validation for the filing weights obtained in the 1989 Weighted Caseload Study.

Differing Perspectives

At this time, there is no comparable weighted caseload analysis for administrative resources, nor are there measures of administrative workload other than filings and trial settings. It can be concluded that infractions account for a large portion of administrative time since each case requires administrative attention and case volume is huge.

This situation may indicate an interesting differentiation of perspectives between judges and administrative staff. Quite correctly, judges view their caseload being dominated by criminal and civil matters. Also quite correctly, administrative staff view a substantial portion of their workload being dominated by processing infraction cases. The scheduling and re-scheduling of trials also has a heavy impact on administrative time, but not necessarily judicial time.

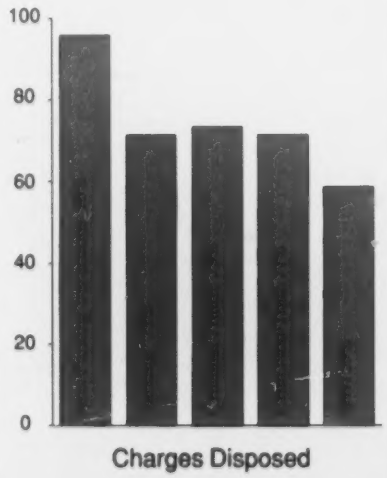
This situation may make it difficult for judges and administrators to communicate on issues of court operational improvement because the cases that consume their time might often be mutually exclusive. It is important that judges and administrative staff recognize workload differential. Therefore, it is recommended that a methodology be developed and implemented to estimate administrative staffing necessary to support court operations, in addition to judicial position estimates.

Varying Disposition Rates Reflect Varying Case Types

Disposition rates of cases vary substantially depending upon the type of case. Some case types take substantially longer to reach disposition. For some case types courts' actions to reach a disposition are limited. And finally, the value to the court for taking a dispositive action varies.

The significance of disposition rates also varies. For example, there is less public concern for unpaid parking infractions than for misdemeanors where the defendant has an outstanding warrant.

Percentage of Annual Charges Filed to Annual Charges Disposed



The accompanying bar chart illustrates the differences between annual charges filed and annual charges disposed by type of case. In non-parking infraction charges, annual charge dispositions approximately equal annual charge filings. This is because it takes little time to process infractions, because a high rate of violators (40 percent) pay their fines, and because the court declares a substantial percentage (21.7) guilty by failure to appear or failure to respond (FTA/FTR). When a failure to appear disposition is sent to the Department of Licensing, the individual will not be able to renew his or her license until the FTA is adjudicated. Thus, the issuing of an FTA benefits the court system because the FTA eventually resolves the charge.

Parking cases are similar to non-parking infractions, except in handling an FTA. Charges disposed equal approximately 70 percent of annual charges filed, and 88 percent of charges disposed are paid. Although FTAs can also be issued for parking matters and are placed on the record, courts seldom dispose of these cases as failures to appear (5.6 percent).

Increased FTA Enforcement for Parking

Presently, the Department of Licensing places a hold on the vehicle registration after three parking FTAs have accumulated. The registration will not be released until the tickets are paid. After new legislation goes into effect in 1990, the hold will be

triggered by the accumulation of two FTAs. This should enhance the benefit of issuance of FTAs for parking violations, and courts are encouraged to utilize this means of disposition.

In conclusion, courts can take action to actively close infraction cases when that action can later resolve the charges through the Department of Licensing's enforcement capability. Courts are encouraged to issue FTAs for parking as well as traffic infractions.

Criminal Charges

A comparable examination of non-DWI criminal charge dispositions reveals that annual charges disposed equal approximately 70 percent of annual charges filed. For DWI charges, annual charges disposed or reduced to a lesser charge equal 58.5 percent of annual charges filed.

One reason criminal charges disposed in a year do not equal charges filed is the longer time it takes to dispose of more serious cases. Some cases will be disposed within the same year while others will be disposed in subsequent years. These annual disposition statistics include charges that were filed in previous years and were disposed in the current year, as well as charges filed and disposed within the same year.

In 1989, 17 percent of DWI cases were placed on deferred prosecution. Approximately 93 percent of deferred prosecution cases successfully complete the conditions imposed for two years and are dismissed. As a result, there is at least a two-year lag between annual filings and annual dispositions for these cases.

A more important reason for the disparity between annual charges filed and annual charges disposed is the issuance of outstanding warrants. Several large metropolitan district courts estimate that a high percentage of cases with undisposed charges involve individuals who absconded and have an outstanding bench warrant for their arrest. The estimates of the courts agree with a collections study published by the OAC which revealed that the majority of uncollected court revenues result from cases with outstanding bench warrants.

Warrants illustrate the interdependence of the criminal justice system. Although courts issue warrants, law enforcement, already overburdened with new criminal activity, may give warrant serving a lower priority. Therefore, a large number of warrants are not cleared. Those warrants that are cleared often result from the arrest of the individual for a new offense.

In conclusion, three issues concerning warrants need to be addressed. The first is the need for a reliable and up-to-date statewide warrant automation system to record individuals issued warrants. The new District Court Information System (DISCIS) serves this need, but DISCIS is currently available only in larger jurisdictions. Every court in the state should be able to send warrant information to a statewide information system and have some method to retrieve warrant information from that system.

The second issue is the need to pursue individuals on outstanding warrants. But active pursuit requires adequate resources.

Finally, we need to develop statistics that measure the number of outstanding warrants issued and the number of individuals on outstanding warrants. These statistics can document the magnitude of the outstanding warrant problem. We also need to improve the statewide system for recording warrant information. Finally, programs to address active pursuit of warrants should be sponsored by the Board for Judicial Administration and the Judicial Council.

Addressing the Problem of Non-Reporting Courts

Our system of government is based on three independent branches that check and balance each other to preserve citizens' rights. The judiciary must not only manage itself effectively, it must demonstrate this to the public and the other two branches of government.

The judiciary demonstrates its effectiveness in the courtroom and in the interaction of its leaders with the executive and legislative branches of government. Being able to describe and support the judiciary's point of view with reliable information is a critical component of its credibility. RCW 2.56.050, which requires courts to collect and submit statistics, is explicit acknowledgement by all branches of

government of the importance of this information.

Such information also gives a solid basis for making improvements that benefit all courts in the state. The recommendations concerning warrants, judicial resources, etc., contained in this year's Court Report are evidence that these data can be used to influence policies and decisions.

Each year the Statistics Task Force, composed of judges and administrative personnel, reviews statewide statistics collected by the OAC. The Task Force's goal is to interpret court activities and trends in order to make recommendations for operational improvement to the Court Management Council.

The courts sometimes view collection of this information as a burden that benefits only the OAC and not the courts themselves. The Statistics Task Force knows that, in fact, this information permits courts to compare their level of operation with other courts within the state and helps them manage their own operations.

Virtually all courts report complete statistical information as mandated by RCW 2.56.050. There are, however, a few courts which consistently do not comply with reporting requirements. The following summarizes the lack of reporting by limited jurisdiction courts for the 1989 Report of the Courts of Washington:

District Courts
Total: 67
Non-Complying: 4 (6.0%)

Contracting Municipal Courts
Total: 96
Non-Complying: 9 (9.4%)

Independent Municipal Courts
Total: 130
Non-Complying: 28 (21.5%)

Traffic Violations Bureaus
Total: 36
Non-Complying: 7 (19.4%)

Non-reporting by these courts greatly skews statistical trends for the limited jurisdiction courts. Decreases or increases in activity and the ability to interpret and make recommendations from these data are compromised by this lack of reporting.

Members of the Task Force on Statistics will be seeking means to rectify this problem through the Board for Judicial Administration, the Court Management Council, the Washington Association for Court Administration, and the District and Municipal Court Judges Association. Strong actions are necessary to ensure accurate documentation of court activities and to make sound recommendations for improvements which will benefit every court in Washington State.

Statistical tables for the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction can be found in Chapter 10

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction:
Caseload Highlights

Filings

- Total filings were essentially unchanged from 1988s' figure, increasing by less than 17,000 cases. The 2.17 million filings are, however, a record high for this category.
- Parking and Traffic Infractions made up the bulk of filings, accounting for 41 and 36 percent, respectively.
- After peaking in 1986 at 38,041, DWIs experienced an 11 percent decline in 1987. This was followed by a mild increase, and in 1989, a surge to over 40,000.
- In contrast to DWIs, Other Traffic Misdemeanors have maintained a strong growing trend. In 1986, 126,494 cases of other criminal traffic were recorded. The following year, filings jumped by 20,000 cases. Each year after, filings have increased an additional 10,000.
- The five-year trend for Non-Traffic Misdemeanors demonstrates a consistent pattern of growth, with an overall rate of approximately four percent annually (30,000 cases over the five years).
- Filings handled by district courts increased at a pace slightly greater than that for matters handled by municipal courts. This reverses a trend started in 1987.

Dispositions

- An estimated 24 percent of traffic infraction filings result in the issuance of an FTA. This group, along with Paids and Committed, accounts for 94 percent of charges disposed.
- Under five percent of traffic infraction charges end in a dismissal. One percent end with a not committed finding.
- Over the last five years, DWI charges resulting in a disposition of guilty have consistently maintained a rate of over 70 percent of total dispositions.
- In comparison to DWI, Other Traffic Misdemeanors charges resulting in a disposition of guilty have consistently maintained a rate of approximately 68 percent of total dispositions. Charges either dismissed or found not guilty comprise approximately 20 percent of dispositions.

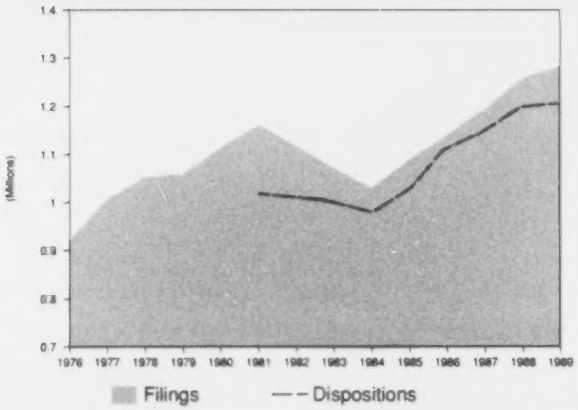
Proceedings

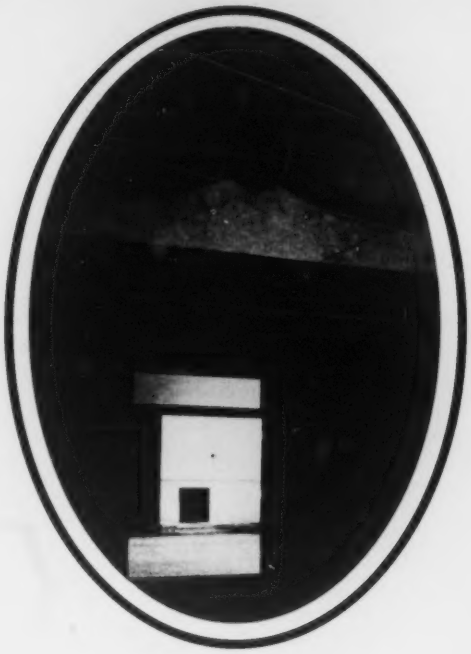
- Jury trials are up 30.4 percent over last year. All casetypes contribute to this increase. (DWI jury trials up 41.8 percent, Non-Traffic Misdemeanor jury trials up 27.3 percent, and Civil jury trials up 25.8 percent.)

Revenue

- Total revenue edged up almost 1.7 million, or 2.4 percent, to a total of $73.7 million.
- The 30 percent Public Safety and Education Assessment (PSEA), increased 6.5 percent to $9.9 million.
- Infractions dominated collections, totalling more than $37.3 million. While infractions represent 36 percent of the filing caseload, they account for over 50 percent of the reported revenue. Infraction revenue approximated $49 per committed charge. This is up from $41 in 1985.
- In comparison to infractions, parking matters represent nearly 41 percent of matters filed and only 12 percent of revenue. However, parking does not include the 60 percent and 30 percent PSEA assessments, nor are the fines as great as for infractions.

Total Cases Filed and Disposed at Year End, 1976 - 1989





Supreme Court

STATISTICAL TABLES

The Supreme Court

History of Filings, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
APPEALS									
Criminal	39	29	-25.6%	14	-51.7%	14	-0.0%	12	-14.2%
Civil	155	133	-14.1%	121	-9.0%	103	-14.8%	85	-17.4%
Total Appeals	194	162	-16.4%	135	-16.6%	117	-13.3%	97	-17.0%
PETITIONS FOR REVIEW									
Criminal	216	228	5.5%	327	43.4%	284	-13.1%	253	-10.9%
Civil	262	282	7.6%	324	14.8%	276	-14.8%	255	-7.6%
Total Petitions for Review	478	510	6.6%	651	27.6%	560	-13.9%	508	-9.2%
OTHER REVIEWS									
Personal Restraint Petitions	78	74	-5.1%	101	36.4%	51	-49.5%	42	-17.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	278	262	-5.7%	349	33.2%	266	-23.7%	212	-20.3%
Actions Against State Officers	23	13	-43.4%	6	-53.8%	8	33.3%	4	-50.0%
Other	49	38	-22.4%	44	15.7%	68	54.5%	59	-13.2%
Total Other Reviews	428	387	-9.5%	500	29.1%	393	-21.4%	317	-19.3%
Total Filed	1,100	1,059	-3.7%	1,286	21.4%	1,070	-16.7%	922	-13.8%

The Supreme Court

History of Dispositions, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
APPEALS									
Criminal	28	29	3.5%	24	-17.2%	20	-16.6%	22	10.0%
Civil	156	180	15.3%	124	-31.1%	131	5.6%	98	-25.1%
Total Appeals	184	209	13.5%	148	-29.1%	151	2.0%	120	-20.5%
PETITIONS FOR REVIEW									
Criminal	224	203	-9.3%	282	38.9%	321	13.8%	248	-22.7%
Civil	271	256	-5.5%	293	14.4%	294	0.3%	272	-7.4%
Total Petitions for Review	495	459	-7.2%	575	25.2%	615	6.9%	520	-15.4%
OTHER REVIEWS									
Personal Restraint Petitions	70	68	-2.8%	96	41.1%	69	-28.1%	42	-39.1%
Notices of Discretionary Review	278	202	-27.3%	371	83.6%	307	-17.2%	198	-35.5%
Actions Against State Officers	17	20	17.6%	9	-55.0%	7	-22.2%	6	-14.2%
Other	47	37	-21.2%	42	13.5%	65	54.7%	70	7.6%
Total Other Reviews	412	327	-20.6%	518	58.4%	448	-13.5%	316	-29.4%
Total Disposed	1,091	995	-8.7%	1,241	24.7%	1,214	-2.1%	956	-21.2%

The Supreme Court

History of Pending Cases, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
APPEALS									
Criminal	38	37	-2.6%	25	-32.4%	16	-36.0%	22	37.5%
Civil	153	97	-36.6%	109	12.3%	86	-21.1%	99	15.1%
Total Appeals	191	134	-29.8%	134	-0.0%	102	-23.8%	121	18.6%
PETITIONS FOR REVIEW									
Criminal	31	36	16.1%	96	166.6%	64	-33.3%	71	10.9%
Civil	38	49	28.9%	103	110.2%	79	-23.3%	74	-6.3%
Total Petitions for Review	69	85	23.1%	199	134.1%	143	-28.1%	145	1.3%
OTHER REVIEWS									
Personal Restraint Petitions	17	19	11.7%	13	-31.5%	6	-53.8%	8	33.3%
Notices of Discretionary Review	49	98	100.0%	86	-12.2%	52	-39.5%	60	15.3%
Actions Against State Officers	8	3	-62.5%	0	-62.5%	0	-62.5%	0	-62.5%
Other	9	5	-44.4%	13	160.0%	15	15.3%	12	-20.0%
Total Other Reviews	83	125	50.6%	112	-10.4%	73	-34.8%	80	9.5%
Total Pending	343	344	0.2%	445	29.3%	318	-28.5%	346	8.8%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, All Reviews, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	1,100	1,059	-3.7%	1,286	21.4%	1,070	-16.7%	922	-13.8%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	148	.	145	-2.0%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated	134	197	47.0%	134	-31.9%	141	5.2%	147	4.2%
Dismissed	56	61	8.9%	49	-19.6%	52	6.1%	41	-21.1%
Review Not Accepted	709	589	-16.9%	852	44.6%	821	-3.6%	630	-23.2%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	112	87	-22.3%	145	66.6%	109	-24.8%	66	-39.4%
Terminated	72	56	-22.2%	55	-1.7%	83	50.9%	68	-18.0%
Total Disposed	1,091	995	-8.7%	1,241	24.7%	1,214	-2.1%	956	-21.2%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	12	54	350.0%	17	-68.5%	14	-17.6%	7	-50.0%
Not Ready for Setting	131	127	-3.0%	182	43.3%	114	-37.3%	154	35.0%
Ready for Setting	19	22	15.7%	3	-86.3%	9	200.0%	9	-0.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	28	40	42.8%	129	222.5%	90	-30.2%	92	2.2%
Set for Oral Argument	60	43	-28.3%	42	-2.3%	25	-40.4%	34	36.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	250	286	14.4%	373	30.4%	252	-32.4%	296	17.4%
Opinion/Order in Process	93	58	-37.6%	72	24.1%	66	-8.3%	50	-24.2%
Total Pending Decision	343	344	0.2%	445	29.3%	318	-28.5%	346	8.8%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	48	42	-12.5%	65	54.7%	46	-29.2%	49	6.5%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Criminal Appeals, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	39	29	-25.6%	14	-51.7%	14	-0.0%	12	-14.2%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	10	-33.3%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated	11	22	100.0%	11	-50.0%	12	9.0%	12	-0.0%
Dismissed	2	1	-50.0%	2	100.0%	1	-50.0%	3	200.0%
Review Not Accepted	2	0	.	2	.	3	50.0%	0	50.0%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	12	5	-58.3%	8	60.0%	4	-50.0%	6	50.0%
Terminated	1	1	-0.0%	1	-0.0%	0	-0.0%	1	-0.0%
Total Disposed	28	29	3.5%	24	-17.2%	20	-16.6%	22	10.0%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	1	0	.	2	.	2	-0.0%	0	-0.0%
Not Ready for Setting	15	23	53.3%	9	-60.8%	10	11.1%	11	10.0%
Ready for Setting	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	2	.
Set for Motion Calendar	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Set for Oral Argument	8	9	12.5%	4	-55.5%	1	-75.0%	2	100.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	25	32	28.0%	15	-53.1%	13	-13.3%	15	15.3%
Opinion/Order in Process	13	5	-61.5%	10	100.0%	3	-70.0%	7	133.3%
Total Pending Decision	38	37	-2.6%	25	-32.4%	16	-36.0%	22	37.5%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	0	0	.	3	.	6	100.0%	3	-50.0%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Civil Appeals, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	155	133	-14.1%	121	-9.0%	103	-14.8%	85	-17.4%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	52	30.0%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated	67	113	68.6%	55	-51.3%	43	-21.8%	50	16.2%
Dismissed	26	26	-0.0%	11	-57.6%	23	109.0%	13	-43.4%
Review Not Accepted	14	4	-71.4%	7	75.0%	17	142.8%	7	-58.8%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	39	24	-38.4%	48	100.0%	42	-12.5%	25	-40.4%
Terminated	9	12	33.3%	1	-91.6%	4	300.0%	1	-75.0%
Total Disposed	156	180	15.3%	124	-31.1%	131	5.6%	98	-25.1%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	4	2	-50.0%	4	100.0%	4	-0.0%	3	-25.0%
Not Ready for Setting	51	44	-13.7%	71	61.3%	46	-35.2%	62	34.7%
Ready for Setting	13	10	-23.0%	1	-90.0%	5	400.0%	4	-20.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Set for Oral Argument	46	10	-78.2%	11	10.0%	7	-36.3%	10	42.8%
Total Awaiting Hearing	114	66	-42.1%	87	31.8%	62	-28.7%	79	27.4%
Opinion/Order in Process	39	31	-20.5%	22	-29.0%	24	9.0%	20	-16.6%
Total Pending Decision	153	97	-36.6%	109	12.3%	86	-21.1%	99	15.1%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	11	15	36.3%	10	-33.3%	4	-60.0%	3	-25.0%

Court Activity, Criminal Petitions For Review, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	216	228	5.5%	327	43.4%	284	-13.1%	253	-10.9%
Reviews Receiving Opinios	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	25	8.6%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated	16	14	-12.5%	16	14.2%	27	68.7%	21	-22.2%
Dismissed	1	1	-0.0%	3	200.0%	2	-33.3%	1	-50.0%
Review Not Accepted	205	185	-9.7%	260	40.5%	286	10.0%	225	-21.3%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	0	0	.	0	.	1	.	0	.
Terminated	2	3	50.0%	1	-66.6%	3	200.0%	1	-66.6%
Total Disposed	224	203	-9.3%	282	38.9%	321	13.8%	248	-22.7%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	3	2	-33.3%	4	100.0%	4	-0.0%	2	-50.0%
Not Ready for Setting	2	1	-50.0%	10	900.0%	1	-90.0%	8	700.0%
Ready for Setting	2	5	150.0%	0	150.0%	0	150.0%	0	150.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	14	19	35.7%	65	242.1%	44	-32.3%	44	-0.0%
Set for Oral Argument	2	4	100.0%	9	125.0%	4	-55.5%	9	125.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	23	31	34.7%	88	183.8%	53	-39.7%	63	18.8%
Opinion/Order in Process	8	5	-37.5%	8	60.0%	11	37.5%	8	-27.2%
Total Pending Decision	31	36	16.1%	96	166.6%	64	-33.3%	71	10.9%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	3	1	-66.6%	7	600.0%	1	-85.7%	5	400.0%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Civil Petitions For Review, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	262	282	7.6%	324	14.8%	276	-14.8%	255	-7.6%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	47	.	36	-23.4%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated	21	23	9.5%	29	26.0%	41	41.3%	39	-4.8%
Dismissed	1	5	400.0%	4	-20.0%	3	-25.0%	2	-33.3%
Review Not Accepted	246	225	-8.5%	260	15.5%	245	-5.7%	230	-6.1%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Terminated	3	2	-33.3%	0	-33.3%	5	-33.3%	1	-80.0%
Total Disposed	271	256	-5.5%	293	14.4%	294	0.3%	272	-7.4%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	1	4	300.0%	1	-75.0%	2	100.0%	2	-0.0%
Not Ready for Setting	3	0	.	5	.	1	-80.0%	5	400.0%
Ready for Setting	2	5	150.0%	0	150.0%	0	150.0%	0	150.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	14	21	50.0%	64	204.7%	46	-28.1%	48	4.3%
Set for Oral Argument	4	9	125.0%	11	22.2%	10	-9.0%	10	-0.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	24	39	62.5%	81	107.6%	59	-27.1%	65	10.1%
Opinion/Order in Process	14	10	-28.5%	22	120.0%	20	-9.0%	9	-55.0%
Total Pending Decision	38	49	28.9%	103	110.2%	79	-23.3%	74	-6.3%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	7	4	-42.8%	1	-75.0%	7	600.0%	2	-71.4%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Other Reviews, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	428	387	-9.5%	500	29.1%	393	-21.4%	317	-19.3%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	22	-4.3%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated	19	25	31.5%	23	-8.0%	18	-21.7%	25	38.8%
Dismissed	26	28	7.6%	29	3.5%	23	-20.6%	22	-4.3%
Review Not Accepted	242	175	-27.6%	323	84.5%	270	-16.4%	168	-37.7%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	61	58	-4.9%	89	53.4%	62	-30.3%	35	-43.5%
Terminated	57	38	-33.3%	52	36.8%	71	36.5%	64	-9.8%
Total Disposed	412	327	-20.6%	518	58.4%	448	-13.5%	316	-29.4%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	3	46	.	6	-86.9%	2	-66.6%	0	-66.6%
Not Ready for Setting	60	59	-1.6%	87	47.4%	56	-35.6%	68	21.4%
Ready for Setting	1	2	100.0%	2	-0.0%	4	100.0%	3	-25.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Set for Oral Argument	0	11	.	7	-36.3%	3	-57.1%	3	-0.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	64	118	84.3%	102	-13.5%	65	-36.2%	74	13.8%
Opinion/Order in Process	19	7	-63.1%	10	42.8%	8	-20.0%	6	-25.0%
Total Pending Decision	83	125	50.6%	112	-10.4%	73	-34.8%	80	9.5%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	27	22	-18.5%	44	100.0%	28	-36.3%	36	28.5%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, 1989

	Appeals			Petitions For Review			Other Reviews						
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	OASO[a]	Exp. Pub Funds	Cert Fed Court	Total	All Reviews
FILED	12	85	97	253	255	508	42	212	4	55	4	317	922
Reviews Receiving Opinions	10	52	62	25	36	61	1	11	3	0	7	22	145
DISPOSED													
Opinion Mandated	12	50	62	21	39	60	2	13	3	0	7	25	147
Dismissed	3	13	16	1	2	3	3	11	3	5	0	22	41
Review Not Accepted	0	7	7	225	230	455	0	168	0	0	0	168	630
Transferred/Certified	6	25	31	0	0	0	34	1	0	0	0	35	66
Terminated	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	0	58	0	64	68
Total Disposed[b]	22	98	120	248	272	520	42	198	6	63	7	316	956
PENDING AT YEAR END													
Case Stayed	0	3	3	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Not Ready For Setting	11	62	73	8	5	13	7	52	0	9	0	68	154
Ready For Setting	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	9
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	0	44	48	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
Set For Oral Argument	2	10	12	9	10	19	0	0	0	0	3	3	34
Total Awaiting Hearing	15	79	94	63	65	128	7	55	0	9	3	74	296
Opinion/Order In Process	7	20	27	8	9	17	1	5	0	0	0	6	50
Total Pending Decision	22	99	121	71	74	145	8	60	0	9	3	80	346
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	3	3	6	5	2	7	3	31	1	0	1	36	49

[a] Original actions against state officers

[b] May include cases opened in error.

Glossary

This glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Filings

Notice of Appeal: A review of appeals in these select circumstances: review is authorized statutorily; an issue of constitutionality is involved; conflicting appellate decisions are at issue; questions of public importance are raised; or, the death penalty was decreed. Notices of appeal directly following a judgment in a superior court as a matter of right must be filed within 30 days. Notices of appeal are categorized into criminal and civil appeals.

Cases opened on notice of appeal can reach the Supreme Court by these means: direct appeal from trial court; certification by the Court of Appeals; granting of a motion to transfer an appeal from the Court of Appeals; and an administrative transfer initiated by the Supreme Court to relieve pressure on the Court of Appeals.

Petitions for Review: A review of any Court of Appeals decision terminating review. The Supreme Court only accepts reviews of decisions that conflict with other Supreme Court or Court of Appeals decisions that involve a significant question of law under the federal or state constitution, or that concern "an issue of substantial public interest..." (Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP) 13.4).

Other Reviews: The four following categories are grouped under the title of "Other Reviews": discretionary reviews, personal restraint petitions, original actions against state officers, and other.

Discretionary Reviews: A review of interlocutory orders of the superior court. Those made prior to a final determination of the case, in which a party argues that the trial court has committed an error pursuant to [RAP 2.3(b)]. Discretionary reviews are in the purview of the Supreme Court under most of the same conditions that apply for notices of appeal.

The Supreme Court may be requested by motion for discretionary review to review interlocutory Court of Appeals decisions, and decisions on personal restraint petitions.

Personal Restraint Petition: A petition to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement. The Supreme Court normally exercises its jurisdiction over such petitions by transferring them to the Court of Appeals (RAP 16.5).

Original Actions Against State Officers: Both the Supreme Court and the superior courts have concurrent original jurisdiction of a petition against a state officer in the nature of quo warranto, prohibition, and mandamus (RAP 16.2), generally preventing a continued exercise of authority unlawfully asserted. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction only if the writ is brought against a state officer.

Other: Reviews concerning questions certified from federal court and petitions for expenditure of public monies from the indigent defense fund are categorized under the broad title of "Other."

Dispositions

Cases are considered officially disposed in the Supreme Court after being mandated. A decision is mandated by the Clerk of the Supreme Court with a written notification of the Court's decision to the trial court and the parties involved.

Opinions: Those cases which were reviewed by the Court, had an opinion written, and were mandated by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Dismissed: An order, issued by the Court, dismissing the review prior to a determination of the merits. The commissioner or clerk, on 30 days notice, may dismiss a review for failure to comply with procedures. The Court, on motion of a party, may dismiss a review if the review is frivolous, moot, or solely for the purpose of delay. Also, the Court may dismiss reviews for want of prosecution or for failure to comply with procedures (RAP 18.19).

Review Not Accepted: Reviews disposed through this manner are not accepted because they fail to meet the requirements of review stated in Rule 2 and Rule 13 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure. These requirements are summarized in the above glossary definitions for each review type.

Transferred to Court of Appeals: To promote the orderly administration of justice, the Supreme Court may, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, transfer a case to the Court of Appeals.

Terminated: An order issued by the Court terminating the review before an opinion is rendered. An order to terminate a review would result if, for example, a petitioner withdrew the review. For matters filed requesting the expenditure of public funds, terminated signifies a determination in a motion for public funding of the costs of a review.

Pending

Case Stayed: Those cases temporarily arrested or removed from judicial processing by order of the court.

Not Ready for Setting: Those cases within the stages of perfection which are ready for consideration but have yet to file further pleadings.

Ready for Setting: Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief filed but have yet to be set on the court calendar for review.

Set for Motion Calendar: Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting. Because motions exist concerning these cases, they are set for the motion calendar.

Set for Oral Argument: Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting for review.

Opinion/Order in Process: Those cases which have been reviewed by the Court but have yet to receive a decision.

Opinion/Order Filed But Not Yet Mandated: Those cases which have been reviewed by the court, have received a decision, but have yet to have the decision mandated.

Court of Appeals

STATISTICAL TABLES

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, Division I, 1989

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
FILED	687	753	1,440	259	164	423	1,863
Cases Receiving Opinions	345	281	626	12	17	29	655
DISPOSED							
Opinion Mandated	342	302	644	12	19	31	675
Opinion Published	102	129	231	3	11	14	245
Opinion Unpublished	240	173	413	9	8	17	430
Dismissed	156	358	514	213	26	239	753
Review Not Accepted	0	1	1	0	116	116	117
Transferred/Certified [a]	10	14	24	1	1	2	26
Terminated	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Commissioners Ruling	114	58	172	0	0	0	172
Unpublished Ruling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposed [b]	624	737	1,361	226	164	390	1,751
PENDING AT YEAR END							
Case Stayed	13	38	51	13	11	24	75
Not Ready For Setting	571	454	1,025	85	56	141	1,166
Ready For Setting [c]	71	40	111	27	1	28	139
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	4	2	6	0	0	0	6
Set For Motion On The Merits	23	17	40	0	0	0	40
Ruling Referred To Panel	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Set For Oral Argument	132	99	231	3	3	6	237
Total Awaiting Hearing	814	650	1,464	128	73	201	1,665
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Opinion/Order In Process	53	88	141	6	3	9	150
Total Pending Decision	867	740	1,607	134	76	210	1,817
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	132	97	229	2	22	24	253

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] May include cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, Division II, 1989

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
FILED	391	362	753	118	70	188	941
Cases Receiving Opinions	178	177	355	3	2	5	360
DISPOSED							
Opinion Mandated	170	144	314	2	3	5	319
Opinion Published	18	39	57	0	1	1	58
Opinion Unpublished	152	105	257	2	2	4	261
Dismissed	44	146	190	110	7	117	307
Review Not Accepted	2	4	6	0	41	41	47
Transferred/Certified [a]	3	9	12	0	1	1	13
Terminated	1	0	1	0	15	15	16
Commissioners Ruling	105	20	125	0	0	0	125
Unpublished Ruling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposed [b]	327	323	650	112	67	179	829
PENDING AT YEAR END							
Case Stayed	1	15	16	11	4	15	31
Not Ready For Setting	240	164	404	24	11	35	439
Ready For Setting [c]	145	108	253	34	0	34	287
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	25	12	37	1	7	8	45
Set For Motion On The Merits	13	11	24	0	0	0	24
Ruling Referred To Panel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Oral Argument	36	59	95	0	0	0	95
Total Awaiting Hearing	460	369	829	70	22	92	921
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
Opinion/Order In Process	27	57	84	0	0	0	84
Total Pending Decision	487	427	914	71	22	93	1,007
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	68	88	156	42	8	50	206

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] May include cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, Division III, 1989

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
FILED	256	299	555	97	84	181	736
Cases Receiving Opinions	108	138	246	9	13	22	268
DISPOSED							
Opinion Mandated	101	133	234	8	12	20	254
Opinion Published	30	66	96	1	8	9	105
Opinion Unpublished	71	67	138	7	4	11	149
Dismissed	25	99	124	59	9	68	192
Review Not Accepted	1	12	13	0	47	47	60
Transferred/Certified [a]	2	6	8	2	1	3	11
Terminated	2	1	3	1	4	5	8
Commissioners Ruling	68	31	99	2	1	3	102
Unpublished Ruling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposed [b]	199	282	481	72	74	146	627
PENDING AT YEAR END							
Case Stayed	7	7	14	24	2	26	40
Not Ready For Setting	191	168	359	33	4	37	396
Ready For Setting [c]	25	36	61	5	3	8	69
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	1	0	1	0	19	19	20
Set For Motion On The Merits	14	16	30	0	1	1	31
Ruling Referred To Panel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Oral Argument	52	31	83	1	11	12	95
Total Awaiting Hearing	290	258	548	63	40	103	651
Opinion/Order Stayed	3	1	4	0	0	0	4
Opinion/Order In Process	16	15	31	0	2	2	33
Total Pending Decision	309	274	583	63	42	105	688
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	45	45	90	10	17	27	117

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] May include cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, 1989

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
FILED	1,334	1,414	2,748	474	318	792	3,540
Cases Receiving Opinions	631	596	1,227	24	32	56	1,283
DISPOSED							
Opinion Mandated	613	579	1,192	22	34	56	1,248
Opinion Published	150	234	384	4	20	24	408
Opinion Unpublished	463	345	808	18	14	32	840
Dismissed	225	603	828	382	42	424	1,252
Review Not Accepted	3	17	20	0	204	204	224
Transferred/Certified [a]	15	29	44	3	3	6	50
Terminated	4	1	5	1	20	21	26
Commissioners Ruling	287	109	396	2	1	3	399
Unpublished Ruling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposed [b]	1,150	1,342	2,492	410	305	715	3,207
PENDING AT YEAR END							
Case Stayed	21	60	81	48	17	65	146
Not Ready For Setting	1,002	786	1,788	142	71	213	2,001
Ready For Setting [c]	241	184	425	66	4	70	495
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	30	14	44	1	26	27	71
Set For Motion On The Merits	50	44	94	0	1	1	95
Ruling Referred To Panel	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Set For Oral Argument	220	189	409	4	14	18	427
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,564	1,277	2,841	261	135	396	3,237
Opinion/Order Stayed	3	4	7	1	0	1	8
Opinion/Order In Process	96	160	256	6	5	11	267
Total Pending Decision	1,663	1,441	3,104	268	140	408	3,512
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	245	230	475	54	47	101	576

[a] Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] May include cases opened in error.

[c] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

History of Filings, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Criminal Appeals	562	568	1.0%	573	0.8%	717	25.1%	687	-4.1%
Civil Appeals	662	577	-12.8%	704	22.0%	735	4.4%	753	2.4%
Total Appeals	1,224	1,145	-6.4%	1,277	11.5%	1,452	13.7%	1,440	-0.8%
Personal Restraint Petitions	448	625	39.5%	432	-30.8%	310	-28.2%	259	-16.4%
Notices of Discretionary Review	144	188	30.5%	173	-7.9%	199	15.0%	164	-17.5%
Total Filings, Division I	1,816	1,958	7.8%	1,882	-3.8%	1,961	4.1%	1,863	-4.9%
DIVISION II									
Criminal Appeals	339	303	-10.6%	316	4.2%	338	6.9%	391	15.6%
Civil Appeals	352	352	-0.0%	380	7.9%	327	-13.9%	362	10.7%
Total Appeals	691	655	-5.2%	696	6.2%	665	-4.4%	753	13.2%
Personal Restraint Petitions	315	426	35.2%	219	-48.5%	144	-34.2%	118	-18.0%
Notices of Discretionary Review	79	102	29.1%	87	-14.7%	65	-25.2%	70	7.6%
Total Filings, Division II	1,085	1,183	9.0%	1,002	-15.3%	874	-12.7%	941	7.6%
DIVISION III									
Criminal Appeals	150	174	16.0%	194	11.4%	226	16.4%	256	13.2%
Civil Appeals	287	277	-3.4%	269	-2.8%	276	2.6%	299	8.3%
Total Appeals	437	451	3.2%	463	2.6%	502	8.4%	555	10.5%
Personal Restraint Petitions	155	233	50.3%	151	-35.1%	84	-44.3%	97	15.4%
Notices of Discretionary Review	97	81	-16.4%	86	6.1%	108	25.5%	84	-22.2%
Total Filings, Division III	689	765	11.0%	700	-8.4%	694	-0.8%	736	6.0%
COURT OF APPEALS TOTAL									
Criminal Appeals	1,051	1,045	-0.5%	1,083	3.6%	1,281	18.2%	1,334	4.1%
Civil Appeals	1,301	1,206	-7.3%	1,353	12.1%	1,338	-1.1%	1,414	5.6%
Total Appeals	2,352	2,251	-4.2%	2,436	8.2%	2,619	7.5%	2,748	4.9%
Personal Restraint Petitions	918	1,284	39.8%	802	-37.5%	538	-32.9%	474	-11.8%
Notices of Discretionary Review	320	371	15.9%	346	-6.7%	372	7.5%	318	-14.5%
Total Filings, Court of Appeals	3,590	3,906	8.8%	3,584	-8.2%	3,529	-1.5%	3,540	0.3%

The Court of Appeals

History of Dispositions, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Criminal Appeals	479	430	-10.2%	665	54.6%	638	-4.0%	624	-2.1%
Civil Appeals	746	687	-7.9%	826	20.2%	718	-13.0%	737	2.6%
Total Appeals	1,225	1,117	-8.8%	1,491	33.4%	1,356	-9.0%	1,361	0.3%
Personal Restraint Petitions	319	512	60.5%	594	16.0%	379	-36.1%	226	-40.3%
Notices of Discretionary Review	121	132	9.0%	229	73.4%	196	-14.4%	164	-16.3%
Total Dispositions, Division I	1,665	1,761	5.7%	2,314	31.4%	1,931	-16.5%	1,751	-9.3%
DIVISION II									
Criminal Appeals	232	321	38.3%	397	23.6%	344	-13.3%	327	-4.9%
Civil Appeals	337	345	2.3%	449	30.1%	381	-15.1%	323	-15.2%
Total Appeals	569	666	17.0%	846	27.0%	725	-14.3%	650	-10.3%
Personal Restraint Petitions	246	317	28.8%	360	13.5%	191	-46.9%	112	-41.3%
Notices of Discretionary Review	81	92	13.5%	91	-1.0%	66	-27.4%	67	1.5%
Total Dispositions, Division II	896	1,075	19.9%	1,297	20.6%	982	-24.2%	829	-15.5%
DIVISION III									
Criminal Appeals	166	143	-13.8%	141	-1.3%	216	53.1%	199	-7.8%
Civil Appeals	333	294	-11.7%	245	-16.6%	309	26.1%	282	-8.7%
Total Appeals	499	437	-12.4%	386	-11.6%	525	36.0%	481	-8.3%
Personal Restraint Petitions	136	189	38.9%	193	2.1%	113	-41.4%	72	-36.2%
Notices of Discretionary Review	81	93	14.8%	68	-26.8%	126	85.2%	74	-41.2%
Total Dispositions, Division III	716	719	0.4%	647	-10.0%	764	18.0%	627	-17.9%
COURT OF APPEALS TOTAL									
Criminal Appeals	877	894	1.9%	1,203	34.5%	1,198	-0.4%	1,150	-4.0%
Civil Appeals	1,416	1,326	-6.3%	1,520	14.6%	1,408	-7.3%	1,342	-4.6%
Total Appeals	2,293	2,220	-3.1%	2,723	22.6%	2,606	-4.2%	2,492	-4.3%
Personal Restraint Petitions	701	1,018	45.2%	1,147	12.6%	683	-40.4%	410	-39.9%
Notices of Discretionary Review	283	317	12.0%	388	22.3%	388	-0.0%	305	-21.3%
Total Dispositions, Court of Appeals	3,277	3,555	8.4%	4,258	19.7%	3,677	-13.6%	3,207	-12.7%

The Court of Appeals

History of Pending Cases, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Criminal Appeals	744	790	6.1%	716	-9.3%	802	12.0%	867	8.1%
Civil Appeals	941	698	-25.8%	709	1.5%	684	-3.5%	740	8.1%
Total Appeals	1,685	1,488	-11.6%	1,425	-4.2%	1,486	4.2%	1,607	8.1%
Personal Restraint Petitions	222	331	49.0%	157	-52.5%	90	-42.6%	134	48.8%
Notices of Discretionary Review	70	78	11.4%	72	-7.6%	79	9.7%	76	-3.7%
Total Pending, Division I	1,977	1,897	-4.0%	1,654	-12.8%	1,655	0.0%	1,817	9.7%
DIVISION II									
Criminal Appeals	503	451	-10.3%	380	-15.7%	408	7.3%	487	19.3%
Civil Appeals	515	485	-5.8%	408	-15.8%	395	-3.1%	427	8.1%
Total Appeals	1,018	936	-8.0%	788	-15.8%	803	1.9%	914	13.8%
Personal Restraint Petitions	158	230	45.5%	108	-53.0%	61	-43.5%	71	16.3%
Notices of Discretionary Review	24	28	16.6%	24	-14.2%	21	-12.5%	22	4.7%
Total Pending, Division II	1,200	1,194	-0.5%	920	-22.9%	885	-3.8%	1,007	13.7%
DIVISION III									
Criminal Appeals	166	190	14.4%	230	21.0%	243	5.6%	309	27.1%
Civil Appeals	277	260	-6.1%	253	-2.6%	252	-0.3%	274	8.7%
Total Appeals	443	450	1.5%	483	7.3%	495	2.4%	583	17.7%
Personal Restraint Petitions	50	61	22.0%	45	-26.2%	33	-26.6%	63	90.9%
Notices of Discretionary Review	38	32	-15.7%	45	40.6%	39	-13.3%	42	7.6%
Total Pending, Division III	531	543	2.2%	573	5.5%	567	-1.0%	688	21.3%
COURT OF APPEALS TOTAL									
Criminal Appeals	1,413	1,431	1.2%	1,326	-7.3%	1,453	9.5%	1,663	14.4%
Civil Appeals	1,733	1,443	-16.7%	1,370	-5.0%	1,331	-2.8%	1,441	8.2%
Total Appeals	3,146	2,874	-8.6%	2,696	-6.1%	2,784	3.2%	3,104	11.4%
Personal Restraint Petitions	430	622	44.6%	310	-50.1%	184	-40.6%	268	45.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	132	138	4.5%	141	2.1%	139	-1.4%	140	0.7%
Total Pending, Court of Appeals	3,708	3,634	-1.9%	3,147	-13.4%	3,107	-1.2%	3,512	13.0%

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, All Reviews, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	3,590	3,906	8.8%	3,584	-8.2%	3,529	-1.5%	3,540	0.3%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	1,265	.	1,283	1.4%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	421	429	1.9%	481	12.1%	414	-13.9%	408	-1.4%
Unpublished	858	766	-10.7%	1,164	51.9%	961	-17.4%	840	-12.5%
Dismissed	1,386	1,745	25.9%	1,850	6.0%	1,534	-17.0%	1,252	-18.3%
Review Not Accepted	180	183	1.6%	308	68.3%	260	-15.5%	224	-13.8%
Transferred/Certified	82	79	-3.6%	54	-31.6%	35	-35.1%	50	42.8%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	333	341	2.4%	391	14.6%	458	17.1%	425	-7.2%
Total Disposed	3,277	3,555	8.4%	4,258	19.7%	3,677	-13.6%	3,207	-12.7%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	232	143	-38.3%	70	-51.0%	75	7.1%	146	94.6%
Not Ready for Setting	1,603	1,622	1.1%	1,637	0.9%	1,802	10.0%	2,001	11.0%
Ready for Setting	1,105	712	-35.5%	655	-8.0%	482	-26.4%	495	2.6%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	6	1	-83.3%	0	-83.3%	0	-83.3%	0	-83.3%
Set for Motion Calendar	141	156	10.6%	174	11.5%	153	-12.0%	166	8.4%
Set for Oral Argument	407	564	38.5%	337	-40.2%	364	8.0%	427	17.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	3,494	3,198	-8.4%	2,873	-10.1%	2,876	0.1%	3,237	12.5%
Opinion/Order Stayed	4	4	-0.0%	11	175.0%	4	-63.6%	8	100.0%
Opinion/Order in Process	210	432	105.7%	268	-37.9%	227	-15.2%	267	17.6%
Total Pending Decision	3,708	3,634	-1.9%	3,147	-13.4%	3,107	-1.2%	3,512	13.0%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	442	815	84.3%	636	-21.9%	547	-13.9%	576	5.3%

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Criminal Appeals, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	1,051	1,045	-0.5%	1,083	3.6%	1,281	18.2%	1,334	4.1%
Review Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	601	.	631	4.9%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	145	143	-1.3%	196	37.0%	146	-25.5%	150	2.7%
Unpublished	443	354	-20.0%	593	67.5%	490	-17.3%	463	-5.5%
Dismissed	198	231	16.6%	218	-5.6%	247	13.3%	225	-8.9%
Review Not Accepted	3	9	200.0%	5	-44.4%	14	180.0%	3	-78.5%
Transferred/Certified	10	16	60.0%	6	-62.5%	6	-0.0%	15	150.0%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	74	137	85.1%	181	32.1%	287	58.5%	291	1.3%
Total Disposed	877	894	1.9%	1,203	34.5%	1,198	-0.4%	1,150	-4.0%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	15	18	20.0%	4	-77.7%	7	75.0%	21	200.0%
Not Ready for Setting	716	599	-16.3%	690	15.1%	908	31.5%	1,002	10.3%
Ready for Setting	447	332	-25.7%	309	-6.9%	220	-28.8%	241	9.5%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	2	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Set for Motion Calendar	44	78	77.2%	85	8.9%	66	-22.3%	80	21.2%
Set for Oral Argument	113	234	107.0%	119	-49.1%	164	37.8%	220	34.1%
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,337	1,261	-5.6%	1,207	-4.2%	1,365	13.0%	1,564	14.5%
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	3	200.0%	3	-0.0%	1	-66.6%	3	200.0%
Opinion/Order in Process	75	167	122.6%	116	-30.5%	87	-25.0%	96	10.3%
Total Pending Decision	1,413	1,431	1.2%	1,326	-7.3%	1,453	9.5%	1,663	14.4%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	159	281	76.7%	243	-13.5%	230	-5.3%	245	6.5%

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Civil Appeals, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	1,301	1,206	-7.3%	1,353	12.1%	1,338	-1.1%	1,414	5.6%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	598	.	596	-0.3%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	244	255	4.5%	263	3.1%	230	-12.5%	234	1.7%
Unpublished	390	388	-0.5%	533	37.3%	435	-18.3%	345	-20.6%
Dismissed	524	491	-6.2%	557	13.4%	555	-0.3%	603	8.6%
Review Not Accepted	12	9	-25.0%	9	-0.0%	17	88.8%	17	-0.0%
Transferred/Certified	60	56	-6.6%	20	-64.2%	21	5.0%	29	38.0%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	179	124	-30.7%	134	8.0%	145	8.2%	110	-24.1%
Total Disposed	1,416	1,326	-6.3%	1,520	14.6%	1,408	-7.3%	1,342	-4.6%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	39	39	-0.0%	42	7.6%	49	16.6%	60	22.4%
Not Ready for Setting	617	538	-12.8%	653	21.3%	699	7.0%	786	12.4%
Ready for Setting	596	250	-58.0%	262	4.8%	211	-19.4%	184	-12.7%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Set for Motion Calendar	71	47	-33.8%	66	40.4%	53	-19.6%	58	9.4%
Set for Oral Argument	275	317	15.2%	201	-36.5%	191	-4.9%	189	-1.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,599	1,191	-25.5%	1,224	2.7%	1,203	-1.7%	1,277	6.1%
Opinion/Order Stayed	3	1	-66.6%	8	700.0%	3	-62.5%	4	33.3%
Opinion/Order in Process	131	251	91.6%	138	-45.0%	125	-9.4%	160	28.0%
Total Pending Decision	1,733	1,443	-16.7%	1,370	-5.0%	1,331	-2.8%	1,441	8.2%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	182	316	73.6%	261	-17.4%	214	-18.0%	230	7.4%

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Personal Restraint Petitions, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	918	1,284	39.8%	802	-37.5%	538	-32.9%	474	-11.8%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	24	4.3%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	8	5	-37.5%	8	60.0%	12	50.0%	4	-66.6%
Unpublished	13	10	-23.0%	19	90.0%	17	-10.5%	18	5.8%
Dismissed	621	956	53.9%	1,055	10.3%	643	-39.0%	382	-40.5%
Review Not Accepted	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Transferred/Certified	9	5	-44.4%	19	280.0%	2	-89.4%	3	50.0%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	48	39	-18.7%	46	17.9%	8	-82.6%	3	-62.5%
Total Disposed	701	1,018	45.2%	1,147	12.6%	683	-40.4%	410	-39.9%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	158	79	-50.0%	12	-84.8%	6	-50.0%	48	700.0%
Not Ready for Setting	212	406	91.5%	212	-47.7%	118	-44.3%	142	20.3%
Ready for Setting	44	123	179.5%	77	-37.3%	47	-38.9%	66	40.4%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	3	1	-66.6%	0	-66.6%	0	-66.6%	0	-66.6%
Set for Motion Calendar	5	1	-80.0%	1	-0.0%	1	-0.0%	1	-0.0%
Set for Oral Argument	8	7	-12.5%	5	-28.5%	7	40.0%	4	-42.8%
Total Awaiting Hearing	430	617	43.4%	307	-50.2%	179	-41.6%	261	45.8%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	.
Opinion/Order in Process	0	5	.	3	-40.0%	5	66.6%	6	20.0%
Total Pending Decision	430	622	44.6%	310	-50.1%	184	-40.6%	268	45.6%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	46	116	152.1%	80	-31.0%	63	-21.2%	54	-14.2%

Court Activity, All Divisions, Notices of Discretionary Review, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	320	371	15.9%	346	-6.7%	372	7.5%	318	-14.5%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	43	.	32	-25.5%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	24	26	8.3%	14	-46.1%	26	85.7%	20	-23.0%
Unpublished	12	14	16.6%	19	35.7%	19	-0.0%	14	-26.3%
Dismissed	43	67	55.8%	20	-70.1%	89	345.0%	42	-52.8%
Review Not Accepted	165	165	-0.0%	294	78.1%	229	-22.1%	204	-10.9%
Transferred/Certified	3	2	-33.3%	9	350.0%	6	-33.3%	3	-50.0%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	32	41	28.1%	31	-24.3%	18	-41.9%	21	16.6%
Total Disposed	283	317	12.0%	388	22.3%	388	-0.0%	305	-21.3%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	20	7	-65.0%	12	71.4%	13	8.3%	17	30.7%
Not Ready for Setting	58	79	36.2%	82	3.7%	77	-6.0%	71	-7.7%
Ready for Setting	18	7	-61.1%	7	-0.0%	4	-42.8%	4	-0.0%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Set for Motion Calendar	21	30	42.8%	22	-26.6%	33	50.0%	27	-18.1%
Set for Oral Argument	11	6	-45.4%	12	100.0%	2	-83.3%	14	600.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	128	129	0.7%	135	4.6%	129	-4.4%	135	4.6%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Opinion/Order in Process	4	9	125.0%	6	-33.3%	10	66.6%	5	-50.0%
Total Pending Decision	132	138	4.5%	141	2.1%	139	-1.4%	140	0.7%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	55	102	85.4%	52	-49.0%	40	-23.0%	47	17.5%

The Court of Appeals

Median Days Between Events for Civil Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	62	55	-11.2%	56	1.8%	58	3.5%	46	-20.6%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	91	115	26.3%	106	-7.8%	76	-28.3%	61	-19.7%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	91	68	-25.2%	77	13.2%	107	38.9%	59	-44.8%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	87	79	-9.1%	73	-7.5%	77	5.4%	70	-9.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	577	523	-9.3%	386	-26.1%	169	-56.2%	148	-12.4%
Oral Argument - Opinion	81	107	32.0%	130	21.4%	113	-13.0%	103	-8.8%
Opinion - Mandate	85	72	-15.2%	123	70.8%	103	-16.2%	100	-2.9%
Filing - Opinion, Division I	900	868	-3.5%	753	-13.2%	512	-32.0%	480	-6.2%
DIVISION II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	48	41	-14.5%	44	7.3%	50	13.6%	45	-10.0%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	54	37	-31.4%	61	64.8%	59	-3.2%	41	-30.5%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	98	86	-12.2%	91	5.8%	95	4.3%	77	-18.9%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	61	69	13.1%	78	13.0%	78	-0.0%	67	-14.1%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	558	604	8.2%	399	-33.9%	272	-31.8%	301	10.6%
Oral Argument - Opinion	71	70	-1.4%	72	2.8%	83	15.2%	53	-35.5%
Opinion - Mandate	85	78	-8.2%	99	26.9%	101	2.0%	96	-4.9%
Filing - Opinion, Division II	863	883	2.3%	692	-21.6%	597	-13.7%	608	1.8%
DIVISION III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	51	52	1.9%	45	-13.4%	54	20.0%	45	-15.7%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	64	77	20.3%	60	-22.0%	50	-16.6%	44	-12.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	76	78	2.6%	69	-11.5%	73	5.7%	67	-8.2%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	61	62	1.6%	63	1.6%	64	1.5%	55	-14.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	300	240	-20.0%	211	-12.0%	185	-12.3%	139	-24.8%
Oral Argument - Opinion	82	75	-8.5%	72	-4.0%	73	1.3%	62	-15.0%
Opinion - Mandate	70	69	-1.4%	88	27.5%	87	-1.1%	71	-18.3%
Filing - Opinion, Division III	601	526	-12.4%	504	-4.1%	470	-6.7%	415	-11.7%
COURT OF APPEALS TOTAL									
A* Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	55	50	-9.0%	50	-0.0%	54	8.0%	46	-14.8%
B* Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	75	86	14.6%	81	-5.8%	61	-24.6%	50	-18.0%
C* Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	88	76	-13.6%	80	5.2%	91	13.7%	67	-25.8%
D* App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	74	72	-2.7%	72	-0.0%	73	1.3%	67	-8.2%
E* Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	494	478	-3.2%	342	-28.4%	201	-41.2%	166	-17.1%
F* Oral Argument - Opinion	79	91	15.1%	99	8.7%	93	-6.0%	83	-10.7%
Opinion - Mandate	81	73	-9.8%	107	46.5%	98	-8.4%	95	-3.0%
Filing - Opinion, Court of Appeals	810	795	-1.8%	670	-15.7%	522	-22.0%	490	-6.1%

* Letters refer to bar charts on page 4-8.

Median Days Between Events for Criminal Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	42	46	9.5%	38	-17.3%	37	-2.6%	24	-35.1%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	68	95	39.7%	67	-29.4%	63	-5.9%	54	-14.2%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	120	156	30.0%	157	0.6%	149	-5.0%	126	-15.4%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	108	113	4.6%	106	-6.1%	114	7.5%	117	3.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	138	204	47.8%	199	-2.4%	179	-10.0%	148	-17.0%
Oral Argument - Opinion	85	99	16.4%	107	8.0%	109	1.8%	96	-11.9%
Opinion - Mandate	89	75	-15.7%	86	14.6%	100	16.2%	72	-28.0%
Filing - Opinion, Division I	519	638	22.9%	628	-1.5%	587	-6.5%	556	-5.2%
DIVISION II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	50	51	2.0%	53	3.9%	58	9.4%	50	-13.7%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	49	50	2.0%	58	16.0%	52	-10.3%	48	-7.6%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	104	97	-6.7%	107	10.3%	134	25.2%	90	-32.8%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	92	116	26.0%	134	15.5%	125	-6.7%	118	-5.2%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	497	463	-6.8%	274	-40.8%	201	-26.6%	200	-0.2%
Oral Argument - Opinion	43	69	60.4%	48	-30.4%	52	8.3%	25	-51.9%
Opinion - Mandate	71	81	14.0%	89	9.8%	110	23.5%	79	-28.1%
Filing - Opinion, Division II	802	809	0.8%	624	-22.8%	586	-6.0%	602	2.7%
DIVISION III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	44	45	2.2%	43	-4.4%	58	34.8%	46	-20.6%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	70	63	-10.0%	88	39.6%	69	-21.5%	50	-26.8%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	97	99	2.0%	87	-12.1%	111	27.5%	82	-26.1%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	69	70	1.4%	72	2.8%	87	20.8%	71	-18.3%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	280	236	-15.7%	208	-11.8%	164	-21.1%	128	-21.6%
Oral Argument - Opinion	77	70	-9.0%	69	-1.4%	62	-10.1%	49	-20.9%
Opinion - Mandate	66	72	9.0%	88	22.2%	83	-5.6%	69	-16.8%
Filing - Opinion, Division III	622	567	-8.8%	541	-4.5%	541	-0.0%	473	-12.5%
COURT OF APPEALS TOTAL									
A* Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	45	47	4.4%	42	-10.6%	45	7.1%	33	-26.6%
B* Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	63	74	17.4%	67	-9.4%	61	-8.9%	51	-16.3%
C* Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	111	121	9.0%	133	9.9%	137	3.0%	107	-21.5%
D* App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	96	106	10.4%	110	3.7%	112	1.8%	110	-1.7%
E* Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	266	310	16.5%	222	-28.3%	182	-18.0%	153	-15.9%
F* Oral Argument - Opinion	72	82	13.8%	86	4.8%	83	-3.4%	69	-16.8%
Opinion - Mandate	80	77	-3.7%	87	12.9%	100	14.9%	77	-23.0%
Filing - Opinion, Court of Appeals	615	688	11.8%	618	-10.1%	579	-6.3%	546	-5.6%

* Letters refer to bar charts on page 4-8.

The Court of Appeals

Median Days Between Events for Total Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	45	44	-2.2%	37	-15.9%	34	-8.1%	32	-5.8%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	56	58	4.4%	55	-5.9%	51	-7.2%	56	9.8%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	83	83	0.6%	105	25.7%	108	2.8%	98	-9.2%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	81	76	-6.1%	84	11.1%	85	0.5%	92	8.2%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	226	461	103.9%	223	-51.6%	152	-31.8%	148	-2.6%
Oral Argument - Opinion	76	91	19.7%	104	14.2%	100	-3.8%	97	-3.0%
Opinion - Mandate	53	43	-18.8%	72	67.4%	81	12.5%	88	8.6%
Filing - Opinion, Division I	669	774	15.6%	645	-16.6%	529	-18.0%	518	-2.0%
DIVISION II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	43	44	2.3%	45	2.2%	47	4.4%	46	-2.1%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	42	39	-7.1%	45	16.6%	45	-1.0%	47	4.4%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	74	70	-4.7%	76	7.8%	84	10.5%	84	0.5%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	72	82	13.1%	95	15.8%	90	-5.2%	93	3.3%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	536	544	1.4%	352	-35.2%	224	-36.3%	253	12.9%
Oral Argument - Opinion	36	47	30.5%	42	-10.6%	44	4.7%	35	-20.4%
Opinion - Mandate	56	57	1.7%	77	35.9%	91	17.4%	90	-1.0%
Filing - Opinion, Division II	827	845	2.1%	650	-23.0%	571	-12.1%	603	5.6%
DIVISION III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	44	45	2.2%	45	-0.0%	47	4.4%	46	-2.1%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	55	55	0.9%	59	6.3%	50	-15.2%	49	-2.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	64	70	9.3%	59	-15.7%	74	25.4%	73	-1.3%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	61	61	-0.0%	56	-8.9%	65	16.0%	65	-0.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	285	233	-18.3%	199	-14.3%	168	-15.7%	133	-20.5%
Oral Argument - Opinion	69	57	-17.3%	48	-15.7%	56	16.6%	56	-0.0%
Opinion - Mandate	60	61	0.8%	76	25.4%	72	-5.8%	70	-2.7%
Filing - Opinion, Division III	595	526	-11.5%	501	-4.8%	484	-3.3%	445	-7.9%
COURT OF APPEALS TOTAL									
A* Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	44	45	2.2%	41	-8.8%	42	2.4%	41	-2.3%
B* Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	53	51	-3.7%	53	3.9%	49	-7.5%	50	2.0%
C* Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	76	74	-2.6%	84	13.5%	91	8.3%	85	-6.5%
D* App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	74	73	-1.3%	83	13.6%	80	-3.6%	86	8.1%
E* Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	386	426	10.2%	227	-46.7%	173	-23.7%	160	-7.5%
F* Oral Argument - Opinion	68	74	8.8%	82	10.8%	75	-7.9%	76	0.6%
Opinion - Mandate	56	49	-12.5%	74	51.0%	81	9.4%	84	3.7%
Filing - Opinion, Court of Appeals	711	759	6.7%	611	-19.4%	529	-13.4%	521	-1.5%

* Letters refer to bar charts on page 4-8.

The Court of Appeals

History of Activity, All Reviews, Division I, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	1,816	1,958	7.8%	1,882	-3.8%	1,961	4.1%	1,863	-4.9%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	662	.	655	-1.0%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	196	224	14.2%	263	17.4%	214	-18.6%	245	14.4%
Unpublished	483	396	-18.0%	621	56.8%	482	-22.3%	430	-10.7%
Dismissed	736	973	32.2%	1,036	6.4%	912	-11.9%	753	-17.4%
Review Not Accepted	71	54	-23.9%	204	277.7%	130	-36.2%	117	-10.0%
Transferred/Certified	31	40	29.0%	29	-27.5%	13	-55.1%	26	100.0%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	137	65	-52.5%	152	133.8%	170	11.8%	174	2.3%
Total Disposed	1,665	1,761	5.7%	2,314	31.4%	1,931	-16.5%T	,751	-9.3%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	111	70	-36.9%	43	-38.5%	48	11.6%	75	56.2%
Not Ready for Setting	994	969	-2.5%	952	-1.7%	1,102	15.7%	1,166	5.8%
Ready for Setting	449	211	-53.0%	255	20.8%	107	-58.0%	139	29.9%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	4	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Set for Motion Calendar	41	57	39.0%	77	35.0%	48	-37.6%	46	-4.1%
Set for Oral Argument	244	344	40.9%	166	-51.7%	225	35.5%	237	5.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,843	1,651	-10.4%	1,493	-9.5%	1,530	2.4%	1,665	8.8%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	.	7	.	2	-71.4%	2	-0.0%
Opinion/Order in Process	134	246	83.5%	154	-37.3%	123	-20.1%	150	21.9%
Total Pending Decision	1,977	1,897	-4.0%	1,654	-12.8%	1,655	0.0%	1,817	9.7%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	180	416	131.1%	221	-46.8%	256	15.8%	253	-1.1%

The Court of Appeals

History of Activity, All Reviews, Division II, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	1,085	1,183	9.0%	1,002	-15.3%	874	-12.7%	941	7.6%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	321	.	360	12.1%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	93	101	8.6%	102	0.9%	75	-26.4%	58	-22.6%
Unpublished	212	242	14.1%	455	88.0%	312	-31.4%	261	-16.3%
Dismissed	416	501	20.4%	534	6.5%	398	-25.4%	307	-22.8%
Review Not Accepted	56	64	14.2%	65	1.5%	50	-23.0%	47	-6.0%
Transferred/Certified	35	30	-14.2%	18	-40.0%	3	-83.3%	13	333.3%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	78	135	73.0%	122	-9.6%	141	15.5%	141	-0.0%
Total Disposed	896	1,075	19.9%	1,297	20.6%	982	-24.2%	829	-15.5%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	79	56	-29.1%	14	-75.0%	14	-0.0%	31	121.4%
Not Ready for Setting	345	371	7.5%	371	-0.0%	360	-2.9%	439	21.9%
Ready for Setting	571	393	-31.1%	332	-15.5%	300	-9.6%	287	-4.3%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Set for Motion Calendar	70	62	-11.4%	51	-17.7%	53	3.9%	69	30.1%
Set for Oral Argument	102	194	90.1%	96	-50.5%	96	-0.0%	95	-1.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,168	1,076	-7.8%	864	-19.7%	823	-4.7%	921	11.9%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	.	0	.	1	.	2	100.0%
Opinion/Order in Process	32	118	268.7%	56	-52.5%	61	8.9%	84	37.7%
Total Pending Decision	1,200	1,194	-0.5%	920	-22.9%	885	-3.8%	1,007	13.7%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	161	270	67.7%	256	-5.1%	182	-28.9%	206	13.1%

The Court of Appeals

History of Activity, All Reviews, Division III, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	689	765	11.0%	700	-8.4%	694	-0.8%	736	6.0%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	282	.	268	-4.9%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	132	104	-21.2%	116	11.5%	125	7.7%	105	-16.0%
Unpublished	163	128	-21.4%	88	-31.2%	167	89.7%	149	-10.7%
Dismissed	234	271	15.8%	280	3.3%	224	-20.0%	192	-14.2%
Review Not Accepted	53	65	22.6%	39	-40.0%	80	105.1%	60	-25.0%
Transferred/Certified	16	9	-43.7%	7	-22.2%	19	171.4%	11	-42.1%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	118	141	19.4%	117	-17.0%	147	25.6%	110	-25.1%
Total Disposed	716	719	0.4%	647	-10.0%	764	18.0%	627	-17.9%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	42	17	-59.5%	13	-23.5%	13	-0.0%	40	207.6%
Not Ready for Setting	264	282	6.8%	314	11.3%	340	8.2%	396	16.4%
Ready for Setting	85	108	27.0%	68	-37.0%	75	10.2%	69	-8.0%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	1	1	-0.0%	0	-0.0%	0	-0.0%	0	-0.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	30	37	23.3%	46	24.3%	52	13.0%	51	-1.9%
Set for Oral Argument	61	26	-57.3%	75	188.4%	43	-42.6%	95	120.9%
Total Awaiting Hearing	483	471	-2.4%	516	9.5%	523	1.3%	651	24.4%
Opinion/Order Stayed	4	4	-0.0%	4	-0.0%	1	-75.0%	4	300.0%
Opinion/Order in Process	44	68	54.5%	53	-22.0%	43	-18.8%	33	-23.2%
Total Pending Decision	531	543	2.2%	573	5.5%	567	-1.0%	688	21.3%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	101	129	27.7%	159	23.2%	109	-31.4%	117	7.3%

The Court of Appeals

History of Activity, All Reviews, All Divisions, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILED	3,590	3,906	8.8%	3,584	-8.2%	3,529	-1.5%	3,540	0.3%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	.	.	.	.	.	1,265	.	1,283	1.4%
DISPOSED									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	421	429	1.9%	481	12.1%	414	-13.9%	408	-1.4%
Unpublished	858	766	-10.7%	1,164	51.9%	961	-17.4%	840	-12.5%
Dismissed	1,386	1,745	25.9%	1,850	6.0%	1,534	-17.0%	1,252	-18.3%
Review Not Accepted	180	183	1.6%	308	68.3%	260	-15.5%	224	-13.8%
Transferred/Certified	82	79	-3.6%	54	-31.6%	35	-35.1%	50	42.8%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	333	341	2.4%	391	14.6%	458	17.1%	425	-7.2%
Total Disposed	3,277	3,555	8.4%	4,258	19.7%	3,677	-13.6%	3,207	-12.7%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	232	143	-38.3%	70	-51.0%	75	7.1%	146	94.6%
Not Ready for Setting	1,603	1,622	1.1%	1,637	0.9%	1,802	10.0%	2,001	11.0%
Ready for Setting	1,105	712	-35.5%	655	-8.0%	482	-26.4%	495	2.6%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	6	1	-83.3%	0	-83.3%	0	-83.3%	0	-83.3%
Set for Motion Calendar	141	156	10.6%	174	11.5%	153	-12.0%	166	8.4%
Set for Oral Argument	407	564	38.5%	337	-40.2%	364	8.0%	427	17.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	3,494	3,198	-8.4%	2,873	-10.1%	2,876	0.1%	3,237	12.5%
Opinion/Order Stayed	4	4	-0.0%	11	175.0%	4	-63.6%	8	100.0%
Opinion/Order in Process	210	432	105.7%	268	-37.9%	227	-15.2%	267	17.6%
Total Pending Decision	3,708	3,634	-1.9%	3,147	-13.4%	3,107	-1.2%	3,512	13.0%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	442	815	84.3%	636	-21.9%	547	-13.9%	576	5.3%

Glossary

This glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Filings

Notice of Appeal: The filing of an appeal of a trial court final judgment is reviewable as a matter of right. Notices of appeal must be filed within 30 days of the trial court judgment. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may appeal from trial court decisions only as specified in RAP 2.2.

Discretionary Review: The filing of a review of interlocutory orders of a trial court, made prior to a final determination of the case, concerning whether errors or substantial departure from accepted and usual courses of proceedings occurred in the case. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may seek discretionary review of any act of superior court not appealable as a matter of right (RAP 2.3).

Personal Restraint Petition: The filing of a review to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement, or other restrictions imposed by a criminal or civil trial court decision (RAP 16.4).

Dispositions

The appellate court may reverse, affirm, or modify the decision being reviewed and take any other action as the merits of the case and the interest of justice may require (RAP 12.2). Each review is counted as being disposed only after its jurisdiction has been returned to the appropriate court. Reviews mandated, the written notification to all parties terminating the review, is required, when appropriate, for recognizing the final disposition of the review.

Opinion: The statement by the court of the decision reached in regards to a cause argued before it, expounding the law as applied to the case, and detailing the reasons upon which the judgment is based.

Opinion Published: The published written opinion terminating the review.

Opinion Unpublished: The unpublished written opinion terminating the review.

Dismissed: An order issued by the court dismissing the review prior to the point where case merit is determined. The commissioner or clerk, on 30 days notice, may dismiss a review for failure to comply with procedures. The court, on motion of a party, may dismiss a review for want of prosecution, if the review is frivolous, moot or solely for the purpose of delay, or for failure to comply with procedures (RAP 18.9).

Review Not Accepted: Reviews may not be accepted if they do not meet the conditions governing the acceptance of review (RAP 2.2, 2.3, and 16.4).

Transferred/Certified

The Supreme Court, to promote orderly administration of justice may, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, transfer a case from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court or from one division to another within the Court of Appeals.

Terminated: An order issued by the court terminating the review before an opinion is rendered. An order to terminate a review would result if, for example, a petitioner decided to withdraw the review.

Unpublished Ruling: An unpublished written decision granting or denying, in full or in part, a motion before the court.

Pending Cases

Case Stayed: Those cases temporarily arrested or removed from judicial processing by order of the court.

Not Ready for Setting: Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the review filed but have yet to file the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief.

Ready for Setting: Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief filed but have yet to be set on the court calendar for review.

Remanded to Trial Court: Those cases whose jurisdiction has been temporarily returned to the trial court of origination.

Set for Motion Calendar: Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served, and now qualify for setting. Because motions exist concerning these cases, they are set for the motion calendar.

Set for Motion on the Merits: Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served, and now qualify for setting. Because a motion to affirm a decision, or any part thereof, on the merits has been made, these cases are set for Motion on the Merits.

Set for Oral Argument: Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served, and now qualify for setting for review.

Opinion/Order Stayed: Those cases which have been reviewed by the court and then, for various reasons, were removed from judicial processing before a decision was rendered.

Opinion/Order In Process: Those cases which have been reviewed by the court but have yet to receive a decision.

Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated: Those cases which have been reviewed by the court, have received a decision, but have yet to have the decision mandated.

Time in Process Statistics

Notice of Appeals

Filing: The date the appeal is filed in the trial court.

Statement of Arraignments: The date of the first occurrence when the Statement of Arraignments has either been "Received" or "Filed."

Report of Proceedings: The date of the first occurrence when the Report of Proceedings has either been "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers. Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Appellant's Brief: The date of the last occurrence for the Appellant's Brief to either be "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers." Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Respondent's Brief: The date of the last occurrence for the Respondent's Brief to either be "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers. Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Oral Argument: The date of the first occurrence that the oral argument received a status of "Heard."

Opinion: The date of the first occurrence of the opinion being filed.

Mandate: A written notification by the clerk of the appellate court to the trial court and to the parties of an appellate court decision terminating review.

Superior Court

STATISTICAL TABLES

The Superior Courts

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS									
Civil	93,936	107,899	14.9%	101,482	-5.9%	105,888	4.3%	112,283	6.0%
Criminal	18,902	20,764	9.9%	22,348	7.6%	26,793	19.9%	29,208	9.0%
Probate	13,368	13,594	1.7%	13,419	-1.3%	13,828	3.0%	13,676	-1.1%
Guardianship	2,394	2,425	1.3%	2,518	3.8%	2,603	3.4%	2,635	1.2%
Adoption	2,714	2,792	2.9%	2,698	-3.4%	2,723	0.9%	2,843	4.4%
Mental Illness	10,093	9,223	-8.6%	9,725	5.4%	9,138	-6.0%	9,266	1.4%
Juv. Offender	17,525	17,701	1.0%	17,670	-0.2%	18,776	6.3%	19,806	5.5%
Juv. Dependency	4,767	4,813	1.0%	5,002	3.9%	5,471	9.4%	5,413	-1.1%
Total Filings	163,699	179,211	9.5%	174,862	-2.4%	185,220	5.9%	195,130	5.4%
DISPOSITIONS									
Civil	75,215	82,968	10.3%	92,807	11.9%	97,096	4.6%	107,706	10.9%
Criminal	16,343	17,128	4.8%	19,398	13.3%	22,792	17.5%	25,828	13.3%
Probate	10,918	9,551	-12.5%	9,524	-0.3%	10,163	6.7%	10,828	6.5%
Guardianship	529	577	9.1%	609	5.5%	1,028	68.8%	1,234	20.0%
Adoption	2,203	2,348	6.6%	2,197	-6.4%	2,177	-0.9%	2,222	2.1%
Mental Illness	6,633	6,967	5.0%	5,651	-18.9%	5,707	1.0%	5,874	2.9%
Juv. Offender	15,244	15,891	4.2%	15,112	-4.9%	16,154	6.9%	17,260	6.8%
Juv. Dependency	4,903	5,195	6.0%	4,740	-8.8%	5,491	15.8%	6,204	13.0%
Total Dispositions	131,988	140,625	6.5%	150,038	6.7%	160,608	7.0%	177,156	10.3%
NON-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS									
Civil	102,174	108,189	5.9%	113,429	4.8%	119,604	5.4%	126,209	5.5%
Criminal	89,903	100,218	11.5%	116,328	16.1%	133,983	15.2%	153,239	14.4%
Probate	9,244	8,939	-3.3%	8,662	-3.1%	8,702	0.5%	8,555	-1.7%
Guardianship	3,617	4,110	13.6%	4,153	1.0%	4,314	3.9%	4,532	5.1%
Adoption	2,560	2,687	5.0%	2,662	-0.9%	2,771	4.1%	2,958	6.7%
Mental Illness	9,326	12,598	35.1%	14,566	15.6%	15,271	4.8%	16,735	9.6%
Juv. Offender	40,875	41,185	0.8%	41,180	0.0%	46,959	14.0%	50,764	8.1%
Juv. Dependency	18,408	18,555	0.8%	18,963	2.2%	22,037	16.2%	22,755	3.3%
Total Non-Trial Proceedings	276,107	296,481	7.4%	319,943	7.9%	353,641	10.5%	385,747	9.1%
TRIALS									
Civil Jury	795	705	-11.3%	674	-4.4%	736	9.2%	762	3.5%
Civil Non-Jury	3,709	3,595	-3.1%	3,518	-2.1%	3,678	4.5%	3,706	0.8%
Criminal Jury	1,351	1,310	-3.0%	1,178	-10.1%	1,494	26.8%	1,610	7.8%
Criminal Non-Jury	693	554	-20.1%	373	-32.7%	386	3.5%	437	13.2%
Probate	54	42	-22.2%	42	0.0%	58	38.1%	42	-27.6%
Guardianship	29	18	-37.9%	27	50.0%	26	-3.7%	25	-3.8%
Adoption	8	17	112.5%	24	41.2%	15	-37.5%	24	60.0%
Mental Illness	167	9	-94.6%	18	100.0%	19	5.6%	25	31.6%
Juv. Offender	1,632	1,543	-5.5%	1,418	-8.1%	2,018	42.3%	2,037	0.9%
Total Trials	8,438	7,793	-7.6%	7,272	-6.7%	8,430	15.9%	8,668	2.8%

The Superior Courts

Criminal Activity, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS									
Homicide	258	243	-5.8%	247	1.6%	345	39.7%	265	-23.2%
Sex Crimes	1,701	1,682	-1.1%	1,545	-8.1%	1,708	10.6%	1,847	8.1%
Robbery	712	677	-4.9%	788	16.4%	825	4.7%	874	5.9%
Aggravated Assault	1,676	1,853	10.6%	1,796	-3.1%	1,905	6.1%	2,032	6.7%
Burglary	3,281	3,653	11.3%	3,288	-10.0%	3,553	8.1%	3,576	0.6%
Larceny/Theft	3,243	3,614	11.4%	3,488	-3.5%	4,129	18.4%	4,557	10.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	562	637	13.3%	694	8.9%	848	22.2%	874	3.1%
Controlled Substances	2,630	3,121	18.7%	4,772	52.9%	7,474	56.6%	9,114	21.9%
Other Felony	3,822	4,213	10.2%	4,453	5.7%	4,689	5.3%	4,982	6.2%
Total Felony Filings	17,885	19,693	10.1%	21,071	7.0%	25,476	20.9%	28,121	10.4%
Lower Court Appeals	1,017	1,070	5.2%	1,277	19.3%	1,317	3.1%	1,087	-17.5%
Total Criminal Filings	18,902	20,764	9.9%	22,348	7.6%	26,793	19.9%	29,208	9.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Change of Venue	143	199	39.2%	206	3.5%	256	24.3%	256	0.0%
Lower Court Appeal Decision	664	741	11.6%	675	-8.9%	1,001	48.3%	976	-2.5%
Dismissal/Deferred	2,846	2,848	0.1%	3,115	9.4%	3,528	13.3%	4,144	17.5%
Acquittal	250	198	-20.8%	184	-7.1%	171	-7.1%	171	0.0%
Not Guilty-Insanity	27	43	59.3%	27	-37.2%	35	29.6%	18	-48.6%
Conviction	12,377	13,099	5.8%	15,191	16.0%	17,801	17.2%	20,263	13.8%
Not Specified	36	0	-100.0%	0	---	0	---	0	---
Total Dispositions	16,343	17,128	4.8%	19,398	13.3%	22,792	17.5%	25,828	13.3%
SENTENCES									
Probation Only	2,212	2,090	-5.5%	2,143	2.5%	1,549	-27.7%	1,558	0.6%
Jail/Jail and Probation	8,421	9,069	7.7%	10,261	13.1%	12,404	20.9%	14,495	16.9%
State Institution	1,813	1,963	8.3%	2,498	27.3%	3,239	29.7%	4,093	26.4%
Total Defendants Sentenced	12,446	13,122	5.4%	14,902	13.6%	17,192	15.4%	20,146	17.2%
PROCEEDINGS									
Non-Jury Trial	693	554	-20.1%	373	-32.7%	386	3.5%	437	13.2%
Jury Trial	1,351	1,310	-3.0%	1,178	-10.1%	1,494	26.8%	1,610	7.8%
Arraignment	15,962	17,416	9.1%	19,355	11.1%	22,210	14.8%	26,153	17.8%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	42,563	47,695	12.1%	56,569	18.6%	66,232	17.1%	76,066	14.8%
Disposition Hearing	13,931	15,129	8.6%	17,107	13.1%	18,924	10.6%	22,878	20.9%
Post-Disposition Hearing	17,447	19,978	14.5%	23,297	16.6%	26,617	14.3%	28,142	5.7%
Total Proceedings	91,947	102,082	11.0%	117,879	15.5%	135,863	15.3%	155,286	14.3%

The Superior Courts

Civil Activity, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS									
Torts	9,747	19,515	100.2%	8,007	-59.0%	8,746	9.2%	10,146	16.0%
Commercial	14,996	15,571	3.8%	14,352	-7.8%	13,970	-2.7%	13,633	-2.4%
Property Rights	12,161	12,203	0.3%	13,719	12.4%	15,107	10.1%	15,758	4.3%
Domestic Relations	43,757	43,647	-0.3%	46,114	5.7%	44,251	-4.0%	47,226	6.7%
Admin. Law Review	966	868	-10.1%	1,102	27.0%	1,244	12.9%	1,588	27.7%
Other Petitions/Complaints	11,699	15,460	32.1%	17,532	13.4%	21,837	24.6%	23,264	6.5%
Lower Court Appeals	610	635	4.1%	656	3.3%	733	11.7%	668	-8.9%
Total Filings	93,936	107,899	14.9%	101,482	-5.9%	105,888	4.3%	112,283	6.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Change of Venue	462	410	-11.3%	383	-6.6%	398	3.9%	545	36.9%
Lower Court Appeal Decision	268	333	24.3%	279	-16.2%	328	17.6%	332	1.2%
Default Judgment/ Uncontested	29,756	29,590	-0.6%	33,679	13.8%	35,168	4.4%	36,685	4.3%
Dismissal	16,072	19,177	19.3%	27,815	45.0%	29,180	4.9%	36,487	25.0%
Settlement/Agreed Judgment	17,016	20,791	22.2%	22,147	6.5%	22,187	0.2%	22,694	2.3%
Summary Judgment	1,255	1,222	-2.6%	1,199	-1.9%	1,144	-4.6%	1,216	6.3%
Judgment After Trial	4,476	5,037	12.5%	7,305	45.0%	8,691	19.0%	9,747	12.2%
Not Specified	5,911	6,408	8.4%	572	-91.1%	0	-100.0%	0	---
Total Dispositions	75,216	82,968	10.3%	93,379	12.5%	97,096	4.0%	107,706	10.9%
PROCEEDINGS									
Non-Jury Trial	3,709	3,595	-3.1%	3,518	-2.1%	3,678	4.5%	3,706	0.8%
Jury Trial	795	705	-11.3%	674	-4.4%	736	9.2%	762	3.5%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	44,975	46,189	2.7%	47,703	3.3%	50,487	5.8%	52,192	3.4%
Disposition Hearing	41,888	44,708	6.7%	46,840	4.8%	50,052	6.9%	54,794	9.5%
Post-Disposition Hearing	15,311	17,292	12.9%	18,886	9.2%	19,065	0.9%	19,223	0.8%
Total Proceedings	106,678	112,489	5.4%	117,621	4.6%	124,018	5.4%	130,677	5.4%

The Superior Courts

Other Case Activity, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS									
Probate	13,368	13,594	1.7%	13,419	-1.3%	13,828	3.0%	13,676	-1.1%
Guardianship	2,394	2,425	1.3%	2,518	3.8%	2,603	3.4%	2,635	1.2%
Adoption	2,714	2,792	2.9%	2,698	-3.4%	2,723	0.9%	2,843	4.4%
Mental Illness	10,093	9,223	-8.6%	9,725	5.4%	9,138	-6.0%	9,266	1.4%
Total Filings	28,569	28,034	-1.9%	28,360	1.2%	28,292	-0.2%	28,420	0.5%
DISPOSITIONS									
Probate	10,918	9,551	-12.5%	9,524	-0.3%	10,163	6.7%	10,828	6.5%
Guardianship	529	577	9.1%	609	5.5%	1,028	68.8%	1,234	20.0%
Adoption	2,203	2,348	6.6%	2,197	-6.4%	2,177	-0.9%	2,222	2.1%
Mental Illness	6,633	6,967	5.0%	5,651	-18.9%	5,707	1.0%	5,874	2.9%
Total Dispositions	20,283	19,443	-4.1%	17,981	-7.5%	19,075	6.1%	20,158	5.7%
PROCEEDINGS									
Trial	258	86	-66.7%	111	29.1%	118	6.3%	116	-1.7%
Probate Hearing	9,244	8,939	-3.3%	8,662	-3.1%	8,702	0.5%	8,555	-1.7%
Guardianship Hearing	3,617	4,110	13.6%	4,153	1.0%	4,314	3.9%	4,532	5.1%
Adoption Hearing	2,560	2,687	5.0%	2,662	-0.9%	2,771	4.1%	2,958	6.7%
Mental Illness Hearing	9,326	12,598	35.1%	14,566	15.6%	15,271	4.8%	16,735	9.6%
Total Proceedings	25,005	28,420	13.7%	30,154	6.1%	31,176	3.4%	32,896	5.5%

The Superior Courts

Civil Activity, 1989

	Torts	Commercia	Property Rights	Domestic Relations/ Paternity	Adminis- trative Law Review	Other Petitions Complaints	Subtotals	Appeals From Lower Courts	Totals
FILINGS	10,146	13,633	15,758	47,226	1,588	23,264	111,615	668	112,283
PROCEEDINGS									
Pre-Disposition Hearing	6,573	5,383	3,117	26,453	407	9,963	51,896	296	52,192
Non-Jury Trial	159	350	267	2,324	227	255	3,582	124	3,706
Jury Trial	475	52	16	6	144	43	736	26	762
Disposition Hearing	2,238	2,765	6,338	28,570	213	14,367	54,491	303	54,794
Post Disposition Hearing	955	1,567	708	14,071	94	1,780	19,175	48	19,223
Total Proceedings	10,400	10,117	10,446	71,424	1,085	26,408	129,880	797	130,677
DISPOSITIONS									
Change of Venue/Jurisdiction	86	193	34	195	6	31	545	0	545
Lower Court Appeal Decision	0	1	0	0	80	31	112	220	332
Default Judgment/Uncontested	541	3,560	7,512	18,455	22	6,574	36,664	21	36,685
Dismissal	6,517	8,042	4,584	5,413	508	11,178	36,242	245	36,487
Settlement/Agreed Judgment	3,680	2,348	819	14,972	154	686	22,659	35	22,694
Summary Judgment	240	598	206	15	15	140	1,214	2	1,216
Judgment After Trial	447	643	1,423	3,590	287	3,307	9,697	50	9,747
Total Dispositions	11,511	15,385	14,578	42,640	1,072	21,947	107,133	573	107,706

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Offender Activity, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS	17,525	17,701	1.0%	17,670	-0.2%	18,776	6.3%	19,806	5.5%
DISPOSITIONS									
Decline of Jurisdiction	191	134	-29.8%	175	30.6%	214	22.3%	236	10.3%
Dismissal	3,166	3,943	24.5%	3,847	-2.4%	3,825	-0.6%	4,169	9.0%
Acquittal	324	240	-25.9%	230	-4.2%	385	67.4%	317	-17.7%
Conviction	11,543	11,574	0.3%	10,860	-6.2%	11,730	8.0%	12,538	6.9%
Not Specified	20	0	-100.0%	0	---	0	---	0	---
Total Dispositions	15,244	15,891	4.2%	15,112	-4.9%	16,154	6.9%	17,260	6.8%
SENTENCES									
Community Sentence	10,022	10,247	2.2%	9,029	-11.9%	9,836	8.9%	10,779	9.6%
State Institution	1,568	1,828	16.6%	1,451	-20.6%	1,701	17.2%	1,725	1.4%
Total Defendants Sentenced	11,590	12,075	4.2%	10,480	-13.2%	11,537	10.1%	12,504	8.4%
PROCEEDINGS									
Trial	1,632	1,543	-5.5%	1,418	-8.1%	2,018	42.3%	2,037	0.9%
Pre-Adjudication Hearing	17,565	17,184	-2.2%	18,453	7.4%	23,633	28.1%	25,095	6.2%
Guilty Plea Only Hearing	2,233	2,478	11.0%	2,090	-15.7%	1,816	-13.1%	2,706	49.0%
Guilty Plea/Sentencing Hearing	4,997	4,606	-7.8%	4,249	-7.8%	4,527	6.5%	4,200	-7.2%
Separate Disposition Hearing	7,179	7,813	8.8%	7,222	-7.6%	7,659	6.1%	9,218	20.4%
Post-Disposition Hearing	8,901	9,104	2.3%	9,166	0.7%	9,324	1.7%	9,545	2.4%
Total Proceedings	42,507	42,728	0.5%	42,598	-0.3%	48,977	15.0%	52,801	7.8%

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Dependency Activity, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS	4,767	4,813	1.0%	5,002	3.9%	5,471	9.4%	5,413	-1.1%
DISPOSITIONS									
Change of Venue	107	50	-53.3%	79	58.0%	76	-3.8%	153	101.3%
Dismissal	2,630	2,605	-1.0%	2,255	-13.4%	2,099	-6.9%	2,039	-2.9%
Petition Approved	2,133	2,533	18.8%	2,406	-5.0%	3,316	37.8%	4,012	21.0%
Not Specified	33	7	-78.8%	0	-100.0%	0	---	0	---
Total Dispositions	4,903	5,195	6.0%	4,740	-8.8%	5,491	15.8%	6,204	13.0%
PROCEEDINGS									
Pre-Fact Finding Hearing	3,952	3,724	-5.8%	4,143	11.3%	5,475	32.2%	5,240	-4.3%
Fact Finding Only Hearing	794	717	-9.7%	846	18.0%	1,200	41.8%	1,440	20.0%
Fact Finding and Disposition Hearing	1,255	1,365	8.8%	1,186	-13.1%	1,365	15.1%	965	-29.3%
Separate Disposition Hearing	961	885	-7.9%	915	3.4%	1,460	59.6%	1,815	24.3%
Post Disposition Hearing	11,446	11,864	3.7%	11,873	0.1%	12,537	5.6%	13,295	6.0%
Total Proceedings	18,408	18,555	0.8%	18,963	2.2%	22,037	16.2%	22,755	3.3%

Cases Filed, 1989

County/ Court	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile Offender	Juvenile Depend.	Pro-bate	Guard-ianship	Adoption	Mental Illness	1989 Total	1988 Total	Percent Change
Adams	218	137	33	6	62	9	4	21	490	475	3.2%
Asotin	388	112	35	16	52	7	5	29	644	686	-6.1%
Columbia	57	36	10	1	16	2	3	18	143	142	0.7%
Garfield	34	21	5	3	22	4	1	5	95	60	58.3%
..Judicial District	479	169	50	20	90	13	9	52	882	888	-0.7%
Benton	2,147	517	382	107	246	44	64	187	3,694	3,581	3.2%
Franklin	679	443	252	58	76	8	18	66	1,600	1,556	2.8%
..Judicial District	2,826	960	634	165	322	52	82	253	5,294	5,137	3.1%
Chelan	1,424	495	334	92	179	21	32	111	2,688	2,356	14.1%
Douglas	313	118	129	16	66	2	15	17	676	621	8.9%
..Judicial District	1,737	613	463	108	245	23	47	128	3,364	2,977	13.0%
Clallam	1,157	197	170	120	243	40	30	100	2,057	2,121	-3.0%
Clark	5,297	1,399	982	294	443	136	172	375	9,098	8,688	4.7%
Cowlitz	1,876	663	374	110	142	51	34	122	3,372	3,440	-2.0%
Ferry	162	48	29	10	15	4	6	0	274	246	11.4%
Pend Oreille	216	44	33	37	26	11	6	6	379	321	18.1%
Stevens	549	105	100	49	83	3	13	49	951	943	0.8%
..Judicial District	927	197	162	96	124	18	25	55	1,604	1,510	6.2%
Grant	1,160	310	327	42	158	15	25	107	2,144	1,915	12.0%
Grays Harbor	1,665	303	317	74	194	22	32	30	2,637	2,674	-1.4%
Island	975	119	114	22	185	26	43	53	1,537	1,535	0.1%
San Juan	193	45	22	4	58	5	7	1	335	320	4.7%
..Judicial District	1,168	164	136	26	243	31	50	54	1,872	1,855	0.9%
Jefferson	394	150	79	24	95	18	20	30	810	845	-4.1%
King	35,014	8,344	6,950	1,708	4,560	849	981	2,614	61,020	57,524	6.1%
Kitsap	4,098	841	895	128	628	117	108	257	7,072	6,236	13.4%
Kittitas	458	191	101	16	81	11	13	65	936	953	-1.8%
Klickitat	332	211	72	24	52	8	9	25	733	721	1.7%
Skamania	292	55	23	17	28	3	3	12	433	393	10.2%
..Judicial District	624	266	95	41	80	11	12	37	1,166	1,114	4.7%
Lewis	1,475	359	201	137	211	24	35	80	2,522	2,398	5.2%
Lincoln	1,512	54	25	3	77	2	5	7	1,685	1,579	6.7%
Mason	648	267	231	40	161	11	17	0	1,375	1,330	3.4%
Okanogan	612	243	174	61	120	8	9	0	1,227	1,198	2.4%
Pacific	414	211	140	18	82	12	7	13	897	780	15.0%
Wahkiakum	72	29	9	4	13	3	4	0	134	147	-8.8%
..Judicial District	486	240	149	22	95	15	11	13	1,031	927	11.2%
Pierce	17,202	4,979	1,644	546	1,370	488	357	2,534	29,120	27,906	4.4%
Skagit	1,645	385	246	96	272	43	40	66	2,793	2,647	5.5%
Snohomish	10,490	1,879	1,516	407	975	232	230	283	16,012	14,966	7.0%
Spokane	7,964	1,471	1,285	554	1,115	168	191	1,214	13,962	12,725	9.7%
Thurston	3,863	974	746	148	415	51	95	151	6,443	6,433	0.2%
Walla Walla	1,013	346	91	101	209	27	43	108	1,938	2,039	-5.0%
Whatcom	2,243	709	595	77	295	55	72	65	4,111	3,936	4.4%
Whitman	359	85	34	35	117	11	9	11	661	590	12.0%
Yakima	3,673	2,313	1,101	208	534	84	85	434	8,432	8,194	2.9%
State	112,283	29,208	19,806	5,413	13,676	2,635	2,843	9,266	195,130	185,220	5.4%

The Superior Courts

History of Judicial Position Needs Based on Weighted Caseload Methodology

County/District	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Adams	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
Asotin/Columbia/Garfield	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
Benton/Franklin	4.2	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.5
Chelan	1.4	2.6										
Chelan/Douglas			2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.6
Clallam					2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
Clallam/Jefferson	2.9	3.8	4.1	4.0								
Clark	5.0	5.9	7.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.3	9.6	10.3	9.6	9.7	10.0
Cowlitz	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8
Douglas/Grant	2.3											
Ferry/Okanogan	1.6	2.1	1.7									
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille				1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Grant			2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1
Grays Harbor	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6
Island/San Juan	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Jefferson					0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
King	34.6	40.1	44.5	42.8	43.4	42.5	45.0	52.4	66.0	55.4	58.8	63.0
Kitsap	3.6	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.8	6.8
Kittitas	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4
Klickitat/Skamania	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
Lewis	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.6
Lincoln	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7
Mason										1.5	1.7	1.9
Mason/Thurston	4.5	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.5	7.3	8.3			
Okanogan				1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Pacific/Wahkiakum	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5
Pend Oreille/Stevens	1.1	1.2	1.3									
Pierce	14.6	19.4	20.1	19.8	18.9	18.7	18.3	21.3	25.8	22.3	26.7	28.5
Skagit	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9
Snohomish	7.5	9.4	11.1	10.1	9.7	9.7	10.4	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.6	16.1
Spokane	9.3	10.3	10.8	10.9	11.2	10.3	9.6	11.2	14.1	10.8	11.4	13.0
Thurston										6.1	6.9	7.2
Walla Walla	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1
Whatcom	2.9	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.4
Whitman	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
Yakima	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.6	8.6	8.5	9.3	9.9
State Total	120	141	156	150	149	145	148	170	200	177	191	203

Superior Courts Staffing, 1989[a]

County/District	Judges[b] FTEs	Commissioner FTEs	Court Reporter FTEs	Administrative Administrator FTEs	Administrative Support Staff FTEs	Administrative Work Week	County Clerks Office Clerk FTEs	County Clerks Office Support Staff FTEs	County Clerks Office Work Week
Adams	1	0.0					1.0	1.6	35.0
Asotin							1.0	0.5	35.0
Columbia							1.0	0.1	35.0
Garfield							1.1	0.2	37.5
..Judicial District	1	0.2	0.1		0.1	35.0	3.1	0.9	
Benton							1.1	18.3	40.0
Franklin							1.1	7.4	35.0
..Judicial District	5	3.3	11.4	1.1	2.3	40.0	2.2	25.7	
Chelan							1.1	13.7	37.5
Douglas							1.1	4.1	40.0
..Judicial District	3	1.6	2.7	0.3	1.3	37.5	2.2	17.8	
Clallam	2		2.1	1.1		40.0	1.0	4.3	35.0
Clark	6	1.1	4.3	1.1	13.0	40.0	1.1	27.4	40.0
Cowlitz	3	0.1	3.2	1.1	1.3	37.5	1.1	12.9	37.5
Ferry							1.1	1.7	37.5
Pend Oreille							1.1	2.2	35.0
Stevens							1.1	2.6	37.5
..Judicial District	2	0.2		1.1	0.7	37.5	3.2	6.4	
Grant	2	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.1	40.0	1.1	8.1	40.0
Grays Harbor	2	0.3	2.3	1.1		40.0	1.1	8.6	40.0
Island							1.0	4.0	35.0
San Juan							1.1	2.9	40.0
..Judicial District	2	0.1	2.3	1.0	2.4	35.0	2.1	6.9	
Jefferson	1	0.3		0.7		35.0	1.0	4.0	35.0
King	43	6.0	39.0	1.0	76.8	35.0	1.0	154.1	35.0
Kitsap	5	1.1	5.7	1.1	9.0	38.8	1.1	24.9	38.8
Kittitas	1	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.3	37.5	1.1	2.9	40.0
Klickitat							1.0	2.0	35.0
Skamania							1.1	2.3	40.0
..Judicial District	1			1.0	1.3	35.0	2.1	4.3	
Lewis[c]	2	0.8	2.1	1.1	0.9	40.0	1.1	9.6	40.0
Lincoln	1	0.2				0.0	1.1	2.3	40.0
Mason	1	0.9		0.6	1.1	40.0	0.6	4.6	40.0
Okanogan	1	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.1	35.0	1.1	5.7	40.0
Pacific							1.1	3.4	40.0
Wahkiakum							1.0	1.0	35.0
..Judicial District	1	0.2	1.1	1.1		40.0	2.1	4.5	
Pierce	15	5.0	18.2	1.0	23.0	35.0	1.0	35.2	35.0
Skagit	2	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.6	35.0	1.0	9.5	35.0
Snohomish	9	2.0	9.1	1.1	15.0	40.0	1.1	44.1	37.5
Spokane	10	4.3	8.6	1.1	19.4	37.5	1.1	41.2	37.5
Thurston	5	1.1	5.7	1.1	8.6	40.0	1.1	23.2	40.0
Walla Walla	2	0.2	2.0		8.0	35.0	1.0	6.3	35.0
Whatcom	3	2.0	3.4	0.6	3.7	40.0	0.6	15.0	40.0
Whitman	1	0.1	0.7		0.7	40.0	1.1	2.3	40.0
Yakima	6	1.1	6.4	1.1	5.4	37.5	1.1	22.5	37.5
State	139	34.8	136.3	24.9	201.2		40.6	536.7	

[a] Full time equivalents (FTEs) are based on a 35-hour work week to facilitate comparison among counties.

[b] The number of judges per county reflect resident judgeships, not FTEs.

[c] Judicial, court reporter, and court administration FTEs are based on 1988 staffing levels.

The Superior Courts

History of Criminal Filings, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
Adams	83	77	-7.2%	88	14.3%	171	94.3%	137	-19.9%
Asotin	116	91	-21.6%	90	-1.1%	118	31.1%	112	-5.1%
Columbia	26	22	-15.4%	16	-27.3%	24	50.0%	36	50.0%
Garfield	8	14	75.0%	14	0.0%	6	-57.1%	21	250.0%
..Judicial District	150	127	-15.3%	120	-5.5%	148	23.3%	169	14.2%
Benton	330	412	24.8%	454	10.2%	556	22.5%	517	-7.0%
Franklin	232	299	28.9%	360	20.4%	434	20.6%	443	2.1%
..Judicial District	562	711	26.5%	814	14.5%	990	21.6%	960	-3.0%
Chelan	244	244	0.0%	271	11.1%	359	32.5%	495	37.9%
Douglas	63	67	6.3%	133	98.5%	94	-29.3%	118	25.5%
..Judicial District	307	311	1.3%	404	29.9%	453	12.1%	613	35.3%
Clallam	114	119	4.4%	133	11.8%	161	21.1%	197	22.4%
Clark	1,205	1,179	-2.2%	1,332	13.0%	1,517	13.9%	1,399	-7.8%
Cowlitz	608	628	3.3%	733	16.7%	700	-4.5%	663	-5.3%
Ferry	31	38	22.6%	41	7.9%	37	-9.8%	48	29.7%
Pend Oreille	23	32	39.1%	44	37.5%	31	-29.5%	44	41.9%
Stevens	75	97	29.3%	103	6.2%	105	1.9%	105	0.0%
..Judicial District	129	167	29.5%	188	12.6%	173	-8.0%	197	13.9%
Grant	217	258	18.9%	291	12.8%	312	7.2%	310	-0.6%
Grays Harbor	323	252	-22.0%	348	38.1%	352	1.1%	303	-13.9%
Island	81	90	11.1%	83	-7.8%	92	10.8%	119	29.3%
San Juan	32	28	-12.5%	26	-7.1%	46	76.9%	45	-2.2%
..Judicial District	113	118	4.4%	109	-7.6%	138	26.6%	164	18.8%
Jefferson	102	133	30.4%	112	-15.8%	168	50.0%	150	-10.7%
King	4,870	5,803	19.2%	5,986	3.2%	7,363	23.0%	8,344	13.3%
Kitsap	688	604	-12.2%	611	1.2%	619	1.3%	841	35.9%
Kittitas	112	133	18.8%	162	21.8%	244	50.6%	191	-21.7%
Klickitat	69	101	46.4%	153	51.5%	159	3.9%	211	32.7%
Skamania	99	71	-28.3%	91	28.2%	86	-5.5%	55	-36.0%
..Judicial District	168	172	2.4%	244	41.9%	245	0.4%	266	8.6%
Lewis	320	304	-5.0%	332	9.2%	316	-4.8%	359	13.6%
Lincoln	51	52	2.0%	60	15.4%	47	-21.7%	54	14.9%
Mason	187	186	-0.5%	153	-17.7%	190	24.2%	267	40.5%
Okanogan	178	176	-1.1%	232	31.8%	277	19.4%	243	-12.3%
Pacific	128	144	12.5%	137	-4.9%	171	24.8%	211	23.4%
Wahkiakum	27	20	-25.9%	20	0.0%	42	110.0%	29	-31.0%
..Judicial District	155	164	5.8%	157	-4.3%	213	35.7%	240	12.7%
Pierce	2,557	3,110	21.6%	3,595	15.6%	4,468	24.3%	4,979	11.4%
Skagit	264	254	-3.8%	308	21.3%	352	14.3%	385	9.4%
Snohomish	1,322	1,400	5.9%	1,561	11.5%	1,735	11.1%	1,879	8.3%
Spokane	1,197	1,023	-14.5%	833	-18.6%	1,140	36.9%	1,471	29.0%
Thurston	651	662	1.7%	665	0.5%	893	34.3%	974	9.1%
Walla Walla	312	315	1.0%	380	20.6%	437	15.0%	346	-20.8%
Whatcom	597	706	18.3%	603	-14.6%	656	8.8%	709	8.1%
Whitman	60	65	8.3%	54	-16.9%	66	22.2%	85	28.8%
Yakima	1,300	1,555	19.6%	1,740	11.9%	2,249	29.3%	2,313	2.8%
State	18,902	20,764	9.9%	22,348	7.6%	26,793	19.9%	29,208	9.0%

Criminal Cases Filed by Type of Case, 1989

County/ Court	Homicide	Sex Crimes	Robbery	Aggr. Assault	Burglary	Theft/ Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Controlled Substance	Other	Sub-Total	Lower Court Appeals	Total
Adams	2	12	0	12	10	23	5	50	21	135	2	137
Asotin	3	9	3	4	15	14	0	29	35	112	0	112
Columbia	1	1	0	0	4	6	1	15	7	35	1	36
Garfield	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	9	4	21	0	21
..Judicial District	4	10	3	4	21	26	1	53	46	168	1	169
Benton	2	34	19	22	100	106	17	94	110	504	13	517
Franklin	6	10	12	20	36	58	12	232	48	434	9	443
..Judicial District	8	44	31	42	136	164	29	326	158	938	22	960
Chelan	4	23	18	30	80	80	5	168	67	475	20	495
Douglas	2	10	5	10	17	9	4	33	23	113	5	118
..Judicial District	6	33	23	40	97	89	9	201	90	588	25	613
Clallam	3	20	10	16	23	19	4	32	58	185	12	197
Clark	17	146	33	148	175	350	31	267	213	1,380	19	1,399
Cowlitz	2	44	19	44	83	118	35	187	131	663	0	663
Ferry	1	1	0	5	4	1	0	29	7	48	0	48
Pend Oreille	0	6	1	7	7	12	0	1	7	41	3	44
Stevens	2	7	0	5	16	23	8	21	23	105	0	105
..Judicial District	3	14	1	17	27	36	8	51	37	194	3	197
Grant	6	9	9	23	56	60	10	73	49	295	15	310
Grays Harbor	5	27	7	23	50	49	9	38	75	283	20	303
Island	1	16	3	6	14	14	8	33	19	114	5	119
San Juan	0	5	1	3	8	8	3	9	7	44	1	45
..Judicial District	1	21	4	9	22	22	11	42	26	158	6	164
Jefferson	5	19	0	18	18	25	4	20	31	140	10	150
King	71	436	335	485	883	1,191	329	3,323	741	7,794	550	8,344
Kitsap	11	73	11	46	95	138	18	183	227	802	39	841
Kittitas	0	12	0	31	25	35	7	48	30	188	3	191
Klickitat	2	14	5	24	16	44	4	62	37	208	3	211
Skamania	2	3	0	8	7	10	0	19	5	54	1	55
..Judicial District	4	17	5	32	23	54	4	81	42	262	4	266
Lewis	3	35	5	36	54	61	10	70	83	357	2	359
Lincoln	0	2	0	5	7	4	8	11	16	53	1	54
Mason	3	23	5	22	41	50	13	54	56	267	0	267
Okanogan	7	21	4	44	45	26	8	62	26	243	0	243
Pacific	2	13	3	22	27	39	9	32	49	196	15	211
Wahkiakum	0	4	0	8	4	0	0	8	4	28	1	29
..Judicial District	2	17	3	30	31	39	9	40	53	224	16	240
Pierce	38	231	177	263	507	769	61	1,741	1,135	4,922	57	4,979
Skagit	0	30	7	19	54	47	17	104	76	354	31	385
Snohomish	20	193	50	154	247	330	73	485	235	1,787	92	1,879
Spokane	18	138	40	59	240	192	49	338	377	1,451	20	1,471
Thurston	6	87	12	72	128	208	26	239	156	934	40	974
Walla Walla	1	25	6	35	50	52	10	103	60	342	4	346
Whatcom	2	42	10	73	87	107	21	141	189	672	37	709
Whitman	0	11	1	10	13	13	3	7	26	84	1	85
Yakima	17	55	63	220	328	260	52	744	519	2,258	55	2,313
State	265	1,847	874	2,032	3,576	4,557	874	9,114	4,982	28,121	1,087	29,208

The Superior Courts

Criminal Dispositions and Sentences, 1989

County/ Court	Dispositions										Sentences				
							Convicted								
	Chg of Venue	Lower Court Appeal	Dism. Defer. Prosec	Acquit	Not Guilty Insanity	Guilty Plea	Court Decisn	Jury Verdct	Total Conv.	Total Disp.	Prob. Only	Prob. & Jail	State Inst.	Total Sent.	Sent. Revoc.
Adams	10	2	32	1	0	77	0	5	82	127	5	66	9	80	0
Asotin	0	2	30	2	0	64	4	2	70	104	12	49	6	67	0
Columbia	0	0	11	0	0	9	0	0	9	20	0	7	2	9	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	7	1	6	1	8	0
..Judicial District	0	2	41	2	0	80	4	2	86	131	13	62	9	84	0
Benton	1	15	34	12	0	378	4	31	413	475	9	311	88	408	3
Franklin	0	3	24	1	0	315	6	35	356	384	9	214	133	356	0
..Judicial District	1	18	58	13	0	693	10	66	769	859	18	525	221	764	3
Chelan	7	23	53	1	1	296	6	10	312	397	21	236	49	306	1
Douglas	0	3	21	2	0	90	0	2	92	118	11	68	11	90	1
..Judicial District	7	26	74	3	1	386	6	12	404	515	32	304	60	396	2
Clallam	0	2	23	1	0	88	2	12	102	128	19	60	21	100	0
Clark	0	1	366	2	0	1,023	7	33	1,063	1,432	35	897	156	1,088	22
Cowlitz	0	0	180	16	2	377	14	46	437	635	23	311	102	436	0
Ferry	0	2	4	1	0	43	0	3	46	53	2	37	5	44	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	14	0	0	10	1	0	11	25	1	9	1	11	0
Stevens	7	0	16	1	0	77	0	1	78	102	5	64	7	76	1
..Judicial District	7	2	34	2	0	130	1	4	135	180	8	110	13	131	1
Grant	14	15	87	4	0	146	10	15	171	291	3	154	40	197	1
Grays Harbor	15	56	15	6	2	216	2	27	245	339	13	142	31	186	5
Island	1	1	7	1	0	82	2	1	85	95	5	67	13	85	0
San Juan	1	3	4	1	0	31	0	2	33	42	8	19	4	31	0
..Judicial District	2	4	11	2	0	113	2	3	118	137	13	86	17	116	0
Jefferson	5	7	16	2	0	77	4	7	88	118	9	54	24	87	0
King	1	641	894	24	4	5,509	98	407	6,014	7,578	444	4,099	1,466	6,009	77
Kitsap	27	28	49	7	4	512	9	39	560	675	67	353	116	536	6
Kittitas	0	4	52	2	0	145	1	7	153	211	24	110	21	155	0
Klickitat	1	2	66	2	0	57	4	10	71	142	28	32	13	73	0
Skamania	7	0	45	0	0	14	0	1	15	67	3	10	1	14	1
..Judicial District	8	2	111	2	0	71	4	11	86	209	31	42	14	87	1
Lewis	23	8	56	8	0	245	2	13	260	355	10	194	52	256	8
Lincoln	2	1	7	1	0	46	0	0	46	57	7	30	9	46	1
Mason	0	0	18	5	1	175	6	18	199	223	10	131	55	196	5
Okanogan	0	0	45	0	0	177	1	2	180	225	7	135	36	178	0
Pacific	11	8	31	1	1	95	3	6	104	156	16	66	23	105	1
Wahkiakum	0	0	2	1	0	14	0	2	16	19	1	21	2	24	10
..Judicial District	11	8	33	2	1	109	3	8	120	175	17	87	25	129	11
Pierce	0	13	761	20	0	3,380	5	68	3,453	4,247	410	2,486	559	3,455	35
Skagit	8	29	83	1	0	218	7	9	234	355	7	170	52	229	0
Snohomish	0	82	224	27	1	1,250	34	76	1,360	1,694	123	910	284	1,317	11
Spokane	0	0	0	0	0	997	3	16	1,016	1,016	109	748	138	995	1
Thurston	0	1	132	3	0	653	5	24	682	818	19	531	116	666	0
Walla Walla	38	2	153	5	0	141	3	10	154	352	15	108	38	161	0
Whatcom	3	1	68	2	1	423	8	14	445	520	19	355	84	458	0
Whitman	6	1	14	0	0	42	2	1	45	66	3	34	6	43	0
Yakima	68	20	507	8	1	1,466	47	43	1,556	2,160	45	1,201	319	1,565	1
State	256	976	4,144	171	18	18,965	300	998	20,263	25,828	1,558	14,495	4,093	20,146	191

Criminal Proceedings, 1989

County/ Court	Jury Trials	Non-Jury Trials	Total Trials	Arraign-ments	Pre-Disp. Hearings	Disp. Hearings	Post Disp. Hearings	Total Hearings
Adams	8	0	8	107	144	121	45	425
Asotin	3	10	13	69	364	71	38	555
Columbia	0	0	0	41	61	12	18	132
Garfield	0	0	0	19	10	4	1	34
..Judicial District	3	10	13	129	435	87	57	721
Benton	51	7	58	461	980	434	738	2,671
Franklin	43	8	51	379	1,461	384	501	2,776
..Judicial District	94	15	109	840	2,441	818	1,239	5,447
Chelan	14	6	20	65	1,367	343	654	2,449
Douglas	7	0	7	68	237	98	92	502
..Judicial District	21	6	27	133	1,604	441	746	2,951
Clallam	22	7	29	72	1,377	135	369	1,982
Clark	68	18	86	1,347	4,121	1,581	2,858	9,993
Cowlitz	65	6	71	533	2,101	547	998	4,250
Ferry	3	0	3	54	108	43	39	247
Pend Oreille	2	0	2	27	60	18	19	126
Stevens	4	2	6	84	120	84	60	354
..Judicial District	9	2	11	165	288	145	118	727
Grant	35	10	45	244	781	207	672	1,949
Grays Harbor	38	6	44	260	1,189	336	1,581	3,410
Island	5	3	8	65	155	88	68	384
San Juan	3	0	3	38	142	36	43	262
..Judicial District	8	3	11	103	297	124	111	646
Jefferson	18	2	20	96	731	117	414	1,378
King	591	149	740	7,245	25,247	7,144	6,017	46,393
Kitsap	82	22	104	1,079	3,240	602	1,813	6,838
Kittitas	9	2	11	245	370	177	128	931
Klickitat	13	3	16	152	256	82	127	633
Skamania	3	2	5	56	122	28	68	279
..Judicial District	16	5	21	208	378	110	195	912
Lewis	22	2	24	330	1,065	300	1,177	2,896
Lincoln	0	0	0	41	92	50	20	203
Mason	23	4	27	245	661	218	247	1,398
Okanogan	12	0	12	202	245	161	43	663
Pacific	9	5	14	137	689	123	160	1,123
Wahkiakum	1	15	16	34	100	21	166	337
..Judicial District	10	20	30	171	789	144	326	1,460
Pierce	112	24	136	4,193	6,429	2,452	198	13,408
Skagit	15	3	18	310	1,739	279	357	2,703
Snohomish	114	26	140	1,970	8,668	1,566	1,840	14,184
Spokane	55	32	87	1,999	3,006	1,618	2,269	8,979
Thurston	35	6	41	945	2,192	705	610	4,493
Walla Walla	24	1	25	411	794	215	329	1,774
Whatcom	36	6	42	440	1,935	679	611	3,707
Whitman	8	1	9	79	231	59	77	455
Yakima	57	49	106	2,011	3,476	1,740	2,677	10,010
State	1,610	437	2,047	26,153	76,066	22,878	28,142	155,286

The Superior Courts

History of Civil Filings, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
Adams	200	191	-4.5%	200	4.7%	190	-5.0%	218	14.7%
Asotin	427	429	0.5%	330	-23.1%	344	4.2%	388	12.8%
Columbia	80	63	-21.3%	71	12.7%	73	2.8%	57	-21.9%
Garfield	26	32	23.1%	31	-3.1%	28	-9.7%	34	21.4%
..Judicial District	533	524	-1.7%	432	-17.6%	445	3.0%	479	7.6%
Benton	2,170	2,202	1.5%	1,998	-9.3%	1,972	-1.3%	2,147	8.9%
Franklin	722	741	2.6%	731	-1.3%	646	-11.6%	679	5.1%
..Judicial District	2,892	2,943	1.8%	2,729	-7.3%	2,618	-4.1%	2,826	7.9%
Chelan	1,188	1,259	6.0%	1,280	1.7%	1,295	1.2%	1,424	10.0%
Douglas	223	308	38.1%	226	-26.6%	264	16.8%	313	18.6%
..Judicial District	1,411	1,567	11.1%	1,506	-3.9%	1,559	3.5%	1,737	11.4%
Clallam	898	1,062	18.3%	990	-6.8%	1,118	12.9%	1,157	3.5%
Clark	4,986	5,152	3.3%	5,144	-0.2%	5,113	-0.6%	5,297	3.6%
Cowlitz	1,663	1,721	3.5%	1,624	-5.6%	1,791	10.3%	1,876	4.7%
Ferry	122	127	4.1%	120	-5.5%	148	23.3%	162	9.5%
Pend Oreille	201	168	-16.4%	179	6.5%	199	11.2%	216	8.5%
Stevens	525	566	7.8%	488	-13.8%	502	2.9%	549	9.4%
..Judicial District	848	861	1.5%	787	-8.6%	849	7.9%	927	9.2%
Grant	1,121	1,138	1.5%	1,025	-9.9%	973	-5.1%	1,160	19.2%
Grays Harbor	1,313	1,455	10.8%	1,342	-7.8%	1,528	13.9%	1,665	9.0%
Island	820	871	6.2%	972	11.6%	968	-0.4%	975	0.7%
San Juan	156	179	14.7%	192	7.3%	182	-5.2%	193	6.0%
..Judicial District	976	1,050	7.6%	1,164	10.9%	1,150	-1.2%	1,168	1.6%
Jefferson	371	441	18.9%	371	-15.9%	396	6.7%	394	-0.5%
King	30,411	36,554	20.2%	32,299	-11.6%	33,449	3.6%	35,014	4.7%
Kitsap	3,108	3,286	5.7%	3,169	-3.6%	3,695	16.6%	4,098	10.9%
Kittitas	403	430	6.7%	487	13.3%	442	-9.2%	458	3.6%
Klickitat	413	347	-16.0%	321	-7.5%	347	8.1%	332	-4.3%
Skamania	204	247	21.1%	236	-4.5%	222	-5.9%	292	31.5%
..Judicial District	617	594	-3.7%	557	-6.2%	569	2.2%	624	9.7%
Lewis	1,243	1,348	8.4%	1,229	-8.8%	1,292	5.1%	1,475	14.2%
Lincoln	975	988	1.3%	1,147	16.1%	1,432	24.8%	1,512	5.6%
Mason	668	698	4.5%	683	-2.1%	678	-0.7%	648	-4.4%
Okanogan	673	687	2.1%	569	-17.2%	604	6.2%	612	1.3%
Pacific	348	379	8.9%	370	-2.4%	350	-5.4%	414	18.3%
Wahkiakum	61	59	-3.3%	45	-23.7%	66	46.7%	72	9.1%
..Judicial District	409	438	7.1%	415	-5.3%	416	0.2%	486	16.8%
Pierce	12,684	15,078	18.9%	14,356	-4.8%	16,478	14.8%	17,202	4.4%
Skagit	1,419	1,596	12.5%	1,572	-1.5%	1,599	1.7%	1,645	2.9%
Snohomish	7,556	9,209	21.9%	9,778	6.2%	9,737	-0.4%	10,490	7.7%
Spokane	6,708	8,171	21.8%	7,136	-12.7%	6,998	-1.9%	7,964	13.8%
Thurston	3,135	3,634	15.9%	3,703	1.9%	3,706	0.1%	3,863	4.2%
Walla Walla	852	901	5.8%	961	6.7%	978	1.8%	1,013	3.6%
Whatcom	2,081	2,178	4.7%	2,154	-1.1%	2,238	3.9%	2,243	0.2%
Whitman	386	344	-10.9%	325	-5.5%	314	-3.4%	359	14.3%
Yakima	3,396	3,660	7.8%	3,628	-0.9%	3,533	-2.6%	3,673	4.0%
State	93,936	107,899	14.9%	101,482	-5.9%	105,888	4.3%	112,283	6.0%

Civil Cases Filed by Type of Case, 1989

County/ Court	Torts	Commerical	Property Rights	Domestic Relations/ Paternity	Admin. Law Review	Other Petitions & Complaints	Appeals Lower Courts	Total Civil Filings	Other Matters Filed
Adams	22	27	13	117	5	31	3	218	53
Asotin	8	27	35	261	1	54	2	388	99
Columbia	3	6	4	23	0	18	3	57	8
Garfield	4	6	0	20	0	4	0	34	2
..Judicial District	15	39	39	304	1	76	5	479	109
Benton	157	220	221	1,059	25	458	7	2,147	339
Franklin	34	54	87	330	10	161	3	679	123
..Judicial District	191	274	308	1,389	35	619	10	2,826	462
Chelan	90	133	58	814	25	301	3	1,424	90
Douglas	23	49	36	116	4	83	2	313	62
..Judicial District	113	182	94	930	29	384	5	1,737	152
Clallam	69	97	63	578	25	318	7	1,157	195
Clark	322	543	847	2,498	37	1,022	28	5,297	864
Cowlitz	102	90	241	936	37	433	37	1,876	213
Ferry	7	4	10	94	1	46	0	162	38
Pend Oreille	19	8	11	114	3	58	3	216	35
Stevens	19	59	33	293	5	131	9	549	141
..Judicial District	45	71	54	501	9	235	12	927	214
Grant	51	100	97	571	26	311	4	1,160	167
Grays Harbor	100	102	170	681	13	593	6	1,665	326
Island	45	107	89	544	3	179	8	975	154
San Juan	10	12	17	89	3	59	3	193	33
..Judicial District	55	119	106	633	6	238	11	1,168	187
Jefferson	22	27	41	153	5	139	7	394	91
King	4,821	5,913	6,410	12,099	428	5,110	233	35,014	2,603
Kitsap	280	395	549	1,983	26	845	20	4,098	527
Kittitas	31	37	36	234	9	105	6	458	121
Klickitat	9	31	15	178	1	97	1	332	79
Skamania	5	15	64	117	5	81	5	292	47
..Judicial District	14	46	79	295	6	178	6	624	126
Lewis	78	85	104	708	17	478	5	1,475	274
Lincoln	4	12	3	1,456	0	34	3	1,512	15
Mason	31	53	99	274	8	171	12	648	9
Okanogan	4	9	40	298	11	242	8	612	115
Pacific	18	18	32	189	10	145	2	414	106
Wahkiakum	7	3	2	29	4	26	1	72	8
..Judicial District	25	21	34	218	14	171	3	486	114
Pierce	1,450	1,703	2,895	6,883	147	4,050	74	17,202	908
Skagit	142	161	190	710	35	394	13	1,645	305
Snohomish	840	1,252	1,517	4,016	172	2,630	63	10,490	1,155
Spokane	533	1,089	598	3,775	198	1,734	37	7,964	721
Thurston	243	394	469	1,559	221	962	15	3,863	689
Walla Walla	62	68	57	475	6	342	3	1,013	115
Whatcom	201	179	240	979	11	626	7	2,243	130
Whitman	21	24	26	170	1	111	6	359	39
Yakima	259	521	339	1,803	50	682	19	3,673	544
State	10,146	13,633	15,758	47,226	1,588	23,264	668	112,283	11,543

The Superior Courts

Civil Cases Disposed by Type of Case, 1989

County/ Court	Torts	Commerical	Property Rights	Domestic Relations/ Paternity	Admin. Law Review	Other Petitions & Complaints	Appeals Lower Courts	Total Civil Disposed
Adams	13	33	10	95	3	23	1	178
Asotin	17	26	29	265	3	38	0	378
Columbia	1	3	2	23	0	16	1	46
Garfield	0	1	0	10	0	1	0	12
..Judicial District	18	30	31	298	3	55	1	436
Benton	145	228	163	877	17	447	6	1,883
Franklin	51	67	80	231	9	167	2	607
..Judicial District	196	295	243	1,108	26	614	8	2,490
Chelan	84	121	41	703	12	200	2	1,163
Douglas	27	32	27	99	0	72	2	259
..Judicial District	111	153	68	802	12	272	4	1,422
Clallam	66	97	53	413	9	308	8	954
Clark	269	361	459	2,000	19	950	16	4,074
Cowlitz	115	90	177	857	29	450	40	1,758
Ferry	14	4	8	111	0	50	1	188
Pend Oreille	33	14	13	107	0	61	1	229
Stevens	33	52	34	246	5	147	10	527
..Judicial District	80	70	55	464	5	258	12	944
Grant	89	228	144	437	27	337	3	1,265
Grays Harbor	87	90	121	537	22	547	7	1,411
Island	52	83	58	475	2	168	7	845
San Juan	8	25	15	70	1	49	1	169
..Judicial District	60	108	73	545	3	217	8	1,014
Jefferson	18	35	37	125	3	126	9	353
King	6,321	8,224	7,163	13,395	436	4,444	192	40,175
Kitsap	249	414	508	1,838	8	852	40	3,909
Kittitas	32	27	24	144	5	78	6	316
Klickitat	14	31	14	167	0	100	0	326
Skamania	9	11	57	96	0	76	3	252
..Judicial District	23	42	71	263	0	176	3	578
Lewis	73	76	110	698	22	471	10	1,460
Lincoln	3	12	5	1,454	0	33	3	1,510
Mason	36	59	82	200	3	126	6	512
Okanogan	9	20	41	209	2	67	4	352
Pacific	16	11	14	126	3	146	0	316
Wahkiakum	12	2	2	40	1	11	0	68
..Judicial District	28	13	16	166	4	157	0	384
Pierce	1,276	1,356	2,232	5,990	72	4,752	48	15,726
Skagit	149	145	176	674	34	369	7	1,554
Snohomish	772	1,177	1,434	3,350	112	3,020	59	9,924
Spokane	681	1,076	416	2,536	37	1,047	37	5,830
Thurston	232	332	288	1,233	134	850	12	3,081
Walla Walla	59	51	42	391	1	294	8	846
Whatcom	166	167	145	764	2	336	5	1,585
Whitman	11	50	21	155	5	57	1	300
Yakima	269	554	333	1,499	34	661	15	3,365
State	11,511	15,385	14,578	42,640	1,072	21,947	573	107,706

Civil Cases Activity, 1989

County/ Court	Dispositions by Type								Proceedings by Type				
	Chg of Venue	Lower Court Appeals	Default Judgmt Uncont	Dismiss	Settled	Summary Judgmt	Judgmt After Trial	Total Disposed	Jury Trials	Non-Jury Trials	Pre-Disp Hearing	Disp Hearing	Post Disp Hearing
Adams	3	1	89	63	1	3	18	178	4	4	49	93	10
Asotin	1	0	262	81	17	4	13	378	1	11	137	142	32
Columbia	0	0	21	21	2	0	2	46	2	0	29	21	8
Garfield	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	14	1	1
..Judicial District	1	0	294	103	19	4	15	436	3	11	180	164	41
Benton	17	8	579	552	490	38	199	1,883	15	161	912	1,118	372
Franklin	6	1	233	250	91	7	19	607	6	43	301	281	43
..Judicial District	23	9	812	802	581	45	218	2,490	21	204	1,213	1,399	415
Chelan	8	1	542	358	167	6	81	1,163	16	147	717	703	486
Douglas	9	0	124	105	8	5	8	259	2	17	74	127	40
..Judicial District	17	1	666	463	175	11	89	1,422	18	164	791	830	526
Clallam	1	0	360	388	161	4	40	954	16	60	1,777	728	229
Clark	2	0	1,623	1,032	839	4	574	4,074	22	160	2,472	2,760	810
Cowlitz	4	35	518	421	352	7	421	1,758	24	112	1,163	1,071	582
Ferry	3	0	85	72	16	5	7	188	0	7	72	95	51
Pend Oreille	2	1	73	100	36	2	15	229	0	10	88	91	18
Stevens	8	4	137	180	151	9	38	527	2	34	150	172	73
..Judicial District	13	5	295	352	203	16	60	944	2	51	310	358	142
Grant	20	3	357	585	198	22	80	1,265	20	72	882	589	543
Grays Harbor	9	5	541	478	223	17	138	1,411	12	69	1,700	1,009	450
Island	8	5	470	180	82	7	93	845	5	45	417	576	182
San Juan	3	1	65	45	38	3	14	169	1	12	130	89	18
..Judicial District	11	6	535	225	120	10	107	1,014	6	57	547	665	200
Jefferson	2	3	88	126	84	3	47	353	1	15	559	371	145
King	239	119	10,405	13,993	12,370	540	2,509	40,175	268	910	13,195	16,654	4,770
Kitsap	11	4	1,335	1,564	943	17	35	3,909	34	114	2,801	1,955	867
Kittitas	6	3	151	136	9	3	8	316	7	33	252	222	56
Klickitat	1	0	176	94	17	4	34	326	1	3	81	164	34
Skamania	0	2	96	76	42	6	30	252	2	18	99	152	38
..Judicial District	1	2	272	170	59	10	64	578	3	21	180	316	72
Lewis	5	8	494	624	269	3	57	1,460	8	31	455	906	648
Lincoln	17	1	1,364	122	0	0	6	1,510	2	2	48	50	18
Mason	2	1	223	119	139	5	23	512	3	25	393	300	103
Okanogan	0	0	217	126	3	5	1	352	6	35	196	270	29
Pacific	0	0	164	109	25	3	15	316	4	24	452	187	215
Wahkiakum	2	0	15	33	6	1	11	68	1	30	155	61	76
..Judicial District	2	0	179	142	31	4	26	384	5	54	607	248	291
Pierce	43	2	7,505	5,525	1,702	108	841	15,726	66	306	163	4,525	11
Skagit	7	1	730	460	192	32	132	1,554	22	81	999	797	235
Snohomish	58	57	2,951	3,203	2,682	110	863	9,924	33	296	4,726	5,103	2,166
Spokane	16	6	630	2,588	3	89	2,498	5,830	68	238	10,016	8,314	3,894
Thurston	15	42	1,306	973	212	40	493	3,081	28	138	2,506	1,825	593
Walla Walla	7	2	355	270	153	10	49	846	5	44	556	501	208
Whatcom	2	0	1,005	339	209	12	18	1,585	23	305	1,099	984	501
Whitman	2	1	96	136	47	5	13	300	7	18	168	143	36
Yakima	6	15	1,289	959	715	77	304	3,365	25	76	2,189	1,644	632
State	545	332	36,685	36,487	22,694	1,216	9,747	107,706	762	3,706	52,192	54,794	19,223

The Superior Courts

History of Probate, Guardianship, and Adoption Filings, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
Adams	68	54	-20.6%	54	0.0%	63	16.7%	75	19.0%
Asotin	86	73	-15.1%	63	-13.7%	110	74.6%	64	-41.8%
Columbia	44	26	-40.9%	25	-3.8%	30	20.0%	21	-30.0%
Garfield	30	20	-33.3%	11	-45.0%	15	36.4%	27	80.0%
..Judicial District	160	119	-25.6%	99	-16.8%	155	56.6%	112	-27.7%
Benton	404	350	-13.4%	347	-0.9%	339	-2.3%	354	4.4%
Franklin	127	99	-22.0%	107	8.1%	124	15.9%	102	-17.7%
..Judicial District	531	449	-15.4%	454	1.1%	463	2.0%	456	-1.5%
Chelan	247	207	-16.2%	236	14.0%	225	-4.7%	232	3.1%
Douglas	82	90	9.8%	87	-3.3%	73	-16.1%	83	13.7%
..Judicial District	329	297	-9.7%	323	8.8%	298	-7.7%	315	5.7%
Clallam	254	288	13.4%	289	0.3%	317	9.7%	313	-1.3%
Clark	746	727	-2.5%	737	1.4%	755	2.4%	751	-0.5%
Cowlitz	258	269	4.3%	272	1.1%	290	6.6%	227	-21.7%
Ferry	24	28	16.7%	16	-42.9%	20	25.0%	25	25.0%
Pend Oreille	50	34	-32.0%	39	14.7%	33	-15.4%	43	30.3%
Stevens	104	119	14.4%	112	-5.9%	109	-2.7%	99	-9.2%
..Judicial District	178	181	1.7%	167	-7.7%	162	-3.0%	167	3.1%
Grant	202	194	-4.0%	180	-7.2%	195	8.3%	198	1.5%
Grays Harbor	284	282	-0.7%	253	-10.3%	268	5.9%	248	-7.5%
Island	224	259	15.6%	275	6.2%	294	6.9%	254	-13.6%
San Juan	52	44	-15.4%	60	36.4%	57	-5.0%	70	22.8%
..Judicial District	276	303	9.8%	335	10.6%	351	4.8%	324	-7.7%
Jefferson	93	107	15.1%	106	-0.9%	113	6.6%	133	17.7%
King	5,979	6,166	3.1%	6,107	-1.0%	6,079	-0.5%	6,390	5.1%
Kitsap	683	712	4.2%	670	-5.9%	804	20.0%	853	6.1%
Kittitas	133	134	0.8%	106	-20.9%	119	12.3%	105	-11.8%
Klickitat	67	84	25.4%	62	-26.2%	67	8.1%	69	3.0%
Skamania	24	27	12.5%	30	11.1%	30	0.0%	34	13.3%
..Judicial District	91	111	22.0%	92	-17.1%	97	5.4%	103	6.2%
Lewis	263	257	-2.3%	273	6.2%	253	-7.3%	270	6.7%
Lincoln	90	76	-15.6%	78	2.6%	72	-7.7%	84	16.7%
Mason	178	201	12.9%	175	-12.9%	198	13.1%	189	-4.5%
Okanogan	134	133	-0.7%	127	-4.5%	128	0.8%	137	7.0%
Pacific	91	96	5.5%	104	8.3%	109	4.8%	101	-7.3%
Wahkiakum	26	18	-30.8%	13	-27.8%	20	53.8%	20	0.0%
..Judicial District	117	114	-2.6%	117	2.6%	129	10.3%	121	-6.2%
Pierce	2,016	1,982	-1.7%	2,090	5.4%	2,187	4.6%	2,215	1.3%
Skagit	347	346	-0.3%	334	-3.5%	360	7.8%	355	-1.4%
Snohomish	1,326	1,376	3.8%	1,349	-2.0%	1,429	5.9%	1,437	0.6%
Spokane	1,513	1,681	11.1%	1,680	-0.1%	1,597	-4.9%	1,474	-7.7%
Thurston	516	525	1.7%	529	0.8%	617	16.6%	561	-9.1%
Walla Walla	322	395	22.7%	293	-25.8%	290	-1.0%	279	-3.8%
Whatcom	400	413	3.3%	385	-6.8%	429	11.4%	422	-1.6%
Whitman	147	144	-2.0%	147	2.1%	141	-4.1%	137	-2.8%
Yakima	842	775	-8.0%	814	5.0%	795	-2.3%	703	-11.6%
State	18,476	18,811	1.8%	18,635	-0.9%	19,154	2.8%	19,154	0.0%

History of Mental Illness Filings, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
Adams	30	16	-46.7%	24	50.0%	25	4.2%	21	-16.0%
Asotin	20	33	65.0%	35	6.1%	39	11.4%	29	-25.6%
Columbia	3	5	66.7%	6	20.0%	3	-50.0%	18	500.0%
Garfield	8	5	-37.5%	1	-80.0%	7	600.0%	5	-28.6%
..Judicial District	31	43	38.7%	42	-2.3%	49	16.7%	52	6.1%
Benton	345	253	-26.7%	253	0.0%	224	-11.5%	187	-16.5%
Franklin	83	78	-6.0%	82	5.1%	84	2.4%	66	-21.4%
..Judicial District	428	331	-22.7%	335	1.2%	308	-8.1%	253	-17.9%
Chelan	92	83	-9.8%	65	-21.7%	73	12.3%	111	52.1%
Douglas	6	10	66.7%	5	-50.0%	10	100.0%	17	70.0%
..Judicial District	98	93	-5.1%	70	-24.7%	83	18.6%	128	54.2%
Clallam	88	70	-20.5%	69	-1.4%	106	53.6%	100	-5.7%
Clark	240	148	-38.3%	255	72.3%	252	-1.2%	375	48.8%
Cowlitz	141	202	43.3%	155	-23.3%	135	-12.9%	122	-9.6%
Ferry	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Pend Oreille	3	3	0.0%	8	166.7%	7	-12.5%	6	-14.3%
Stevens	35	35	0.0%	43	22.9%	59	37.2%	49	-16.9%
..Judicial District	38	38	0.0%	51	34.2%	66	29.4%	55	-16.7%
Grant	107	123	15.0%	173	40.7%	134	-22.5%	107	-20.1%
Grays Harbor	75	41	-45.3%	58	41.5%	47	-19.0%	30	-36.2%
Island	41	39	-4.9%	38	-2.6%	42	10.5%	53	26.2%
San Juan	0	0	---	3	---	2	-33.3%	1	-50.0%
..Judicial District	41	39	-4.9%	41	5.1%	44	7.3%	54	22.7%
Jefferson	42	39	-7.1%	24	-38.5%	24	0.0%	30	25.0%
King	2,446	2,598	6.2%	2,732	5.2%	2,487	-9.0%	2,614	5.1%
Kitsap	139	165	18.7%	189	14.5%	117	-38.1%	257	119.7%
Kittitas	0	0	---	2	---	0	---	65	---
Klickitat	12	18	50.0%	17	-5.6%	11	-35.3%	25	127.3%
Skamania	12	11	-8.3%	9	-18.2%	11	22.2%	12	9.1%
..Judicial District	24	29	20.8%	26	-10.3%	22	-15.4%	37	68.2%
Lewis	90	79	-12.2%	99	25.3%	107	8.1%	80	-25.2%
Lincoln	10	8	-20.0%	3	-62.5%	8	166.7%	7	-12.5%
Mason	22	27	22.7%	0	22.7%	1	22.7%	0	22.7%
Okanogan	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Pacific	14	24	71.4%	22	-8.3%	23	4.5%	13	-43.5%
Wahkiakum	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
..Judicial District	14	24	71.4%	22	-8.3%	23	4.5%	13	-43.5%
Pierce	3,151	2,026	-35.7%	2,165	6.9%	2,661	22.9%	2,534	-4.8%
Skagit	107	96	-10.3%	93	-3.1%	99	6.5%	66	-33.3%
Snohomish	625	641	2.6%	547	-14.7%	245	-55.2%	283	15.5%
Spokane	1,344	1,493	11.1%	1,581	5.9%	1,214	-23.2%	1,214	0.0%
Thurston	184	204	10.9%	178	-12.7%	186	4.5%	151	-18.8%
Walla Walla	93	74	-20.4%	101	36.5%	108	6.9%	108	0.0%
Whatcom	45	39	-13.3%	62	59.0%	77	24.2%	65	-15.6%
Whitman	30	35	16.7%	26	-25.7%	17	-34.6%	11	-35.3%
Yakima	410	502	22.4%	602	19.9%	493	-18.1%	434	-12.0%
State	10,093	9,223	-8.6%	9,725	5.4%	9,138	-6.0%	9,266	1.4%

The Superior Courts

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, and Mental Illness Cases, 1989

County/ Court	Filings					Dispositions					Hearings					
	Pro-bate	Guard-ianship	Adop-tion	Mental Illness	Total	Pro-bate	Guard-ianship	Adop-tion	Mental Illness	Total	Trial Total	Pro-bate	Guard-ianship	Adop-tion	Mental Illness	Total Hearing
Adams	62	9	4	21	96	35	1	2	8	46	1	54	16	3	0	73
Asotin	52	7	5	29	93	42	3	6	21	72	1	18	6	1	2	27
Columbia	16	2	3	18	39	8	3	2	0	13	0	0	3	1	0	4
Garfield	22	4	1	5	32	5	2	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Judicial District	90	13	9	52	164	55	8	9	21	93	1	18	9	2	2	31
Benton	246	44	64	187	541	215	19	67	170	471	6	61	64	67	64	256
Franklin	76	8	18	66	168	48	4	16	43	111	1	13	10	4	15	42
..Judicial District	322	52	82	253	709	263	23	83	213	582	7	74	74	71	79	298
Chelan	179	21	32	111	343	100	8	19	47	174	0	122	46	24	0	192
Douglas	66	2	15	17	100	40	0	12	0	52	0	48	7	13	0	68
..Judicial District	245	23	47	128	443	140	8	31	47	226	0	170	53	37	0	260
Clallam	243	40	30	100	413	25	6	22	13	66	1	230	116	60	10	416
Clark	443	136	172	375	1,126	434	21	129	1	585	29	288	213	229	39	769
Cowlitz	142	51	34	122	349	153	14	33	73	273	3	102	73	44	103	322
Ferry	15	4	6	0	25	4	2	4	0	10	0	8	6	8	0	22
Pend Oreille	26	11	6	6	49	28	2	5	6	41	0	2	3	4	0	9
Stevens	83	3	13	49	148	38	5	12	34	89	0	40	12	9	0	61
..Judicial District	124	18	25	55	222	70	9	21	40	140	0	50	21	21	0	92
Grant	158	15	25	107	305	120	10	29	107	266	0	114	41	43	1	199
Grays Harbor	194	22	32	30	278	146	12	28	25	211	2	182	57	52	0	291
Island	185	26	43	53	307	142	13	36	29	220	1	117	69	46	5	237
San Juan	58	5	7	1	71	47	2	7	0	56	0	14	9	7	0	30
..Judicial District	243	31	50	54	378	189	15	43	29	276	1	131	78	53	5	267
Jefferson	95	18	20	30	163	47	3	15	3	68	0	133	50	43	14	240
King	4,560	849	981	2,614	9,004	3,662	801	898	2,494	7,855	24	4,079	1,590	1,093	4,841	11,603
Kitsap	628	117	108	257	1,110	434	33	90	105	662	2	281	185	120	398	984
Kittitas	81	11	13	65	170	32	3	12	1	48	0	9	22	17	0	48
Klickitat	52	8	9	25	94	35	2	8	0	45	0	14	7	2	1	24
Skamania	28	3	3	12	46	12	0	4	0	16	0	4	1	5	0	10
..Judicial District	80	11	12	37	140	47	2	12	0	61	0	18	8	7	1	34
Lewis	211	24	35	80	350	221	12	46	1	280	1	45	18	11	0	74
Lincoln	77	2	5	7	91	73	2	5	7	87	0	6	6	6	0	18
Mason	161	11	17	0	189	122	5	18	0	145	1	49	22	24	0	95
Okanogan	120	8	9	0	137	23	0	0	0	23	0	49	19	10	0	78
Pacific	82	12	7	13	114	74	2	2	0	78	0	106	30	10	3	149
Wahkiakum	13	3	4	0	20	10	0	4	0	14	0	29	4	4	0	37
..Judicial District	95	15	11	13	134	84	2	6	0	92	0	135	34	14	3	186
Pierce	1,370	488	357	2,534	4,749	694	39	87	595	1,415	1	13	7	189	8,164	8,373
Skagit	272	43	40	66	421	239	10	32	53	334	3	49	53	35	9	146
Snohomish	975	232	230	283	1,720	1,611	68	170	255	2,104	9	192	281	222	7	702
Spokane	1,115	168	191	1,214	2,688	660	19	186	1,287	2,152	22	1,670	1,202	330	2,519	5,721
Thurston	415	51	95	151	712	322	9	76	151	558	2	178	85	115	149	527
Walla Walla	209	27	43	108	387	204	9	33	0	246	0	21	17	37	41	116
Whatcom	295	55	72	65	487	159	7	33	1	200	3	60	99	10	88	257
Whitman	117	11	9	11	148	79	8	6	6	99	0	79	23	10	0	112
Yakima	534	84	85	434	1,137	485	75	67	338	965	3	76	60	50	262	448
State	13,676	2,635	2,843	9,266	28,420	10,828	1,234	2,222	5,874	20,158	116	8,555	4,532	2,958	16,735	32,780

History of Juvenile Offender Filings, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
Adams	35	9	-74.3%	16	77.8%	23	43.8%	33	43.5%
Asotin	64	49	-23.4%	57	16.3%	51	-10.5%	35	-31.4%
Columbia	3	16	433.3%	25	56.3%	11	-56.0%	10	-9.1%
Garfield	5	3	-40.0%	3	0.0%	4	33.3%	5	25.0%
..Judicial District	72	68	-5.6%	85	25.0%	66	-22.4%	50	-24.2%
Benton	437	497	13.7%	421	-15.3%	391	-7.1%	382	-2.3%
Franklin	151	137	-9.3%	160	16.8%	212	32.5%	252	18.9%
..Judicial District	588	634	7.8%	581	-8.4%	603	3.8%	634	5.1%
Chelan	245	235	-4.1%	274	16.6%	332	21.2%	334	0.6%
Douglas	76	90	18.4%	91	1.1%	161	76.9%	129	-19.9%
..Judicial District	321	325	1.2%	365	12.3%	493	35.1%	463	-6.1%
Clallam	230	251	9.1%	233	-7.2%	181	-22.3%	170	-6.1%
Clark	962	949	-1.4%	812	-14.4%	759	-6.5%	982	29.4%
Cowlitz	374	409	9.4%	369	-9.8%	424	14.9%	374	-11.8%
Ferry	29	21	-27.6%	42	100.0%	30	-28.6%	29	-3.3%
Pend Oreille	36	30	-16.7%	26	-13.3%	27	3.8%	33	22.2%
Stevens	63	104	65.1%	89	-14.4%	103	15.7%	100	-2.9%
..Judicial District	128	155	21.1%	157	1.3%	160	1.9%	162	1.3%
Grant	256	253	-1.2%	230	-9.1%	252	9.6%	327	29.8%
Grays Harbor	473	423	-10.6%	394	-6.9%	337	-14.5%	317	-5.9%
Island	68	63	-7.4%	76	20.6%	101	32.9%	114	12.9%
San Juan	21	20	-4.8%	34	70.0%	26	-23.5%	22	-15.4%
..Judicial District	89	83	-6.7%	110	32.5%	127	15.5%	136	7.1%
Jefferson	67	47	-29.9%	103	119.1%	87	-15.5%	79	-9.2%
King	5,415	5,887	8.7%	6,222	5.7%	6,475	4.1%	6,950	7.3%
Kitsap	897	842	-6.1%	758	-10.0%	845	11.5%	895	5.9%
Kittitas	69	112	62.3%	94	-16.1%	127	35.1%	101	-20.5%
Klickitat	72	47	-34.7%	75	59.6%	103	37.3%	72	-30.1%
Skamania	29	43	48.3%	22	-48.8%	23	4.5%	23	0.0%
..Judicial District	101	90	-10.9%	97	7.8%	126	29.9%	95	-24.6%
Lewis	310	286	-7.7%	305	6.6%	268	-12.1%	201	-25.0%
Lincoln	19	28	47.4%	25	-10.7%	19	-24.0%	25	31.6%
Mason	202	193	-4.5%	168	-13.0%	230	36.9%	231	0.4%
Okanogan	209	171	-18.2%	213	24.6%	157	-26.3%	174	10.8%
Pacific	88	84	-4.5%	97	15.5%	104	7.2%	140	34.6%
Wahkiakum	39	27	-30.8%	24	-11.1%	16	-33.3%	9	-43.8%
..Judicial District	127	111	-12.6%	121	9.0%	120	-0.8%	149	24.2%
Pierce	1,168	1,170	0.2%	1,186	1.4%	1,496	26.1%	1,644	9.9%
Skagit	334	216	-35.3%	216	0.0%	151	-30.1%	246	62.9%
Snohomish	1,326	1,306	-1.5%	1,210	-7.4%	1,480	22.3%	1,516	2.4%
Spokane	1,323	1,311	-0.9%	1,242	-5.3%	1,306	5.2%	1,285	-1.6%
Thurston	815	761	-6.6%	802	5.4%	893	11.3%	746	-16.5%
Walla Walla	101	153	51.5%	149	-2.6%	147	-1.3%	91	-38.1%
Whatcom	550	497	-9.6%	518	4.2%	459	-11.4%	595	29.6%
Whitman	38	34	-10.5%	29	-14.7%	17	-41.4%	34	100.0%
Yakima	926	927	0.1%	860	-7.2%	948	10.2%	1,101	16.1%
State	17,525	17,701	1.0%	17,670	-0.2%	18,776	6.3%	19,806	5.5%

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Offender Filings, Dispositions, and Sentences, 1989

County/ Court	Filings	Dispositions							Sentences		
		Juris. Declined	Dismissed	Acquitted	Convicted Guilty Plea	Convicted Court Decision	Total Convicted	Total Disposed	Community Sentence	State Institt.	Total Sent.
Adams	33	4	1	0	22	0	22	27	8	14	22
Asotin	35	0	3	0	28	0	28	31	22	6	28
Columbia	10	1	0	0	5	0	5	6	2	3	5
Garfield	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	0
..Judicial District	50	1	3	0	38	0	38	42	24	9	33
Benton	382	12	47	1	252	22	274	334	247	27	274
Franklin	252	1	60	1	161	13	174	236	152	22	174
..Judicial District	634	13	107	2	413	35	448	570	399	49	448
Chelan	334	21	62	0	237	4	241	324	211	30	241
Douglas	129	12	7	0	122	4	126	145	52	74	126
..Judicial District	463	33	69	0	359	8	367	469	263	104	367
Clallam	170	0	32	2	113	18	131	165	112	14	126
Clark	982	43	100	12	665	35	700	855	646	54	700
Cowlitz	374	3	30	12	206	41	247	292	208	43	251
Ferry	29	0	7	1	24	0	24	32	15	9	24
Pend Oreille	33	1	3	0	18	0	18	22	16	2	18
Stevens	100	0	10	3	81	6	87	100	78	9	87
..Judicial District	162	1	20	4	123	6	129	154	109	20	129
Grant	327	0	71	1	222	5	227	299	211	16	227
Grays Harbor	317	2	84	4	237	7	244	334	228	16	244
Island	114	0	14	0	79	2	81	95	78	3	81
San Juan	22	1	2	2	19	0	19	24	18	1	19
..Judicial District	136	1	16	2	98	2	100	119	96	4	100
Jefferson	79	3	8	1	36	3	39	51	31	8	39
King	6,950	17	2,020	144	2,923	671	3,594	5,775	3,092	504	3,596
Kitsap	895	30	96	7	521	97	618	751	549	59	608
Kittitas	101	1	20	1	68	9	77	99	65	12	77
Klickitat	72	3	28	0	29	2	31	62	21	10	31
Skamania	23	1	4	0	12	0	12	17	10	2	12
..Judicial District	95	4	32	0	41	2	43	79	31	12	43
Lewis	201	2	55	8	144	12	156	221	129	27	156
Lincoln	25	7	1	0	12	2	14	22	13	1	14
Mason	231	0	60	0	182	1	183	243	112	71	183
Okanogan	174	0	14	1	66	4	70	85	103	13	116
Pacific	140	1	32	6	71	9	80	119	37	43	80
Wahkiakum	9	0	1	0	13	2	15	16	8	7	15
..Judicial District	149	1	33	6	84	11	95	135	45	50	95
Pierce	1,644	22	165	15	1,077	63	1,140	1,342	907	205	1,112
Skagit	246	3	91	0	119	3	122	216	113	11	124
Snohomish	1,516	9	201	28	1,016	156	1,172	1,410	1,043	128	1,171
Spokane	1,285	12	195	29	1,003	66	1,069	1,305	924	91	1,015
Thurston	746	14	173	16	445	33	478	681	387	55	442
Walla Walla	91	0	32	0	81	7	88	120	75	13	88
Whatcom	595	0	61	0	255	15	270	331	301	20	321
Whitman	34	2	1	0	16	0	16	19	10	6	16
Yakima	1,101	8	378	22	553	88	641	1,049	545	96	641
State	19,806	236	4,169	317	11,138	1,400	12,538	17,260	10,779	1,725	12,504

Juvenile Offender Proceedings, 1989

County/ Court	Pre-Adjudication	Guilty Plea Only	Guilty Plea Sent	Trial	Separate Disposition	Post Disposition	Total Proceedings
Adams	1	5	9	1	16	1	[illegible]
Asotin	18	0	0	0	26	9	53
Columbia	11	4	2	0	7	2	26
Garfield	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
..Judicial District	32	4	3	0	33	11	83
Benton	406	63	127	28	184	237	1,045
Franklin	411	0	1	17	208	106	743
..Judicial District	817	63	128	45	392	343	1,788
Chelan	346	20	0	15	296	296	973
Douglas	190	16	15	26	140	75	462
..Judicial District	536	36	15	41	436	371	1,435
Clallam	339	55	88	18	64	94	658
Clark	1,815	128	500	65	275	183	2,966
Cowlitz	547	45	181	49	54	259	1,135
Ferry	17	0	10	0	14	19	60
Pend Oreille	13	0	8	0	11	12	44
Stevens	27	4	36	0	51	9	127
..Judicial District	57	4	54	0	76	40	231
Grant	496	76	26	12	267	219	1,096
Grays Harbor	192	5	46	0	255	367	865
Island	66	13	51	2	38	43	213
San Juan	21	1	15	2	9	22	70
..Judicial District	87	14	66	4	47	65	283
Jefferson	191	6	1	0	59	144	401
King	6,026	0	0	942	3,941	2,092	13,001
Kitsap	1,158	9	492	168	69	291	2,187
Kittitas	60	0	0	9	80	50	199
Klickitat	26	2	14	0	34	48	124
Skamania	25	0	7	0	7	7	46
..Judicial District	51	2	21	0	41	55	170
Lewis	172	12	131	21	35	206	577
Lincoln	24	0	0	0	23	10	57
Mason	342	5	7	10	244	205	813
Okanogan	177	65	8	6	113	106	475
Pacific	133	14	38	13	61	54	313
Wahkiakum	21	1	11	6	4	53	96
..Judicial District	154	15	49	19	65	107	409
Pierce	2,302	856	221	81	951	1,126	5,537
Skagit	428	86	25	10	132	87	768
Snohomish	1,924	103	898	215	142	607	3,889
Spokane	2,982	965	42	97	991	214	5,291
Thurston	1,130	48	397	46	26	641	2,288
Walla Walla	184	0	0	0	96	101	381
Whatcom	806	61	287	48	90	347	1,639
Whitman	27	14	20	0	1	4	66
Yakima	2,038	24	485	130	204	1,199	4,080
State	25,095	2,706	4,200	2,037	9,218	9,545	52,801

The Superior Courts

History of Juvenile Dependency Filings, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
Adams	11	14	27.3%	3	-78.6%	3	0.0%	6	100.0%
Asotin	37	30	-18.9%	13	-56.7%	24	84.6%	16	-33.3%
Columbia	6	6	0.0%	1	-83.3%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Garfield	0	1	---	0	---	0	---	3	---
..Judicial District	43	37	-14.0%	14	-62.2%	25	78.6%	20	-20.0%
Benton	100	115	15.0%	112	-2.6%	99	-11.6%	107	8.1%
Franklin	24	64	166.7%	55	-14.1%	56	1.8%	58	3.6%
..Judicial District	124	179	44.4%	167	-6.7%	155	-7.2%	165	6.5%
Chelan	75	55	-26.7%	53	-3.6%	72	35.8%	92	27.8%
Douglas	23	11	-52.2%	22	100.0%	19	-13.6%	16	-15.8%
..Judicial District	98	66	-32.7%	75	13.6%	91	21.3%	108	18.7%
Clallam	155	203	31.0%	238	17.2%	238	0.0%	120	-49.6%
Clark	228	251	10.1%	334	33.1%	292	-12.6%	294	0.7%
Cowlitz	144	141	-2.1%	98	-30.5%	100	2.0%	110	10.0%
Ferry	8	10	25.0%	18	80.0%	11	-38.9%	10	-9.1%
Pend Oreille	17	25	47.1%	28	12.0%	24	-14.3%	37	54.2%
Stevens	36	58	61.1%	57	-1.7%	65	14.0%	49	-24.6%
..Judicial District	61	93	52.5%	103	10.8%	100	-2.9%	96	-4.0%
Grant	46	37	-19.6%	48	29.7%	49	2.1%	42	-14.3%
Grays Harbor	92	110	19.6%	106	-3.6%	142	34.0%	74	-47.9%
Island	53	42	-20.8%	44	4.8%	38	-13.6%	22	-42.1%
San Juan	8	9	12.5%	12	33.3%	7	-41.7%	4	-42.9%
..Judicial District	61	51	-16.4%	56	9.8%	45	-19.6%	26	-42.2%
Jefferson	18	34	88.9%	43	26.5%	57	32.6%	24	-57.9%
King	1,346	1,371	1.9%	1,519	10.8%	1,671	10.0%	1,708	2.2%
Kitsap	177	152	-14.1%	156	2.6%	156	0.0%	128	-17.9%
Kittitas	33	26	-21.2%	34	30.8%	21	-38.2%	16	-23.8%
Klickitat	31	32	3.2%	26	-18.8%	34	30.8%	24	-29.4%
Skamania	10	13	30.0%	10	-23.1%	21	110.0%	17	-19.0%
..Judicial District	41	45	9.8%	36	-20.0%	55	52.8%	41	-25.5%
Lewis	161	191	18.6%	165	-13.6%	162	-1.8%	137	-15.4%
Lincoln	4	8	100.0%	4	-50.0%	1	-75.0%	3	200.0%
Mason	32	37	15.6%	28	-24.3%	33	17.9%	40	21.2%
Okanogan	28	16	-42.9%	24	50.0%	32	33.3%	61	90.6%
Pacific	22	22	0.0%	32	45.5%	23	-28.1%	18	-21.7%
Wahkiakum	5	10	100.0%	7	-30.0%	3	-57.1%	4	33.3%
..Judicial District	27	32	18.5%	39	21.9%	26	-33.3%	22	-15.4%
Pierce	532	474	-10.9%	402	-15.2%	616	53.2%	546	-11.4%
Skagit	56	84	50.0%	67	-20.2%	86	28.4%	96	11.6%
Snohomish	370	392	5.9%	375	-4.3%	340	-9.3%	407	19.7%
Spokane	440	382	-13.2%	428	12.0%	470	9.8%	554	17.9%
Thurston	102	110	7.8%	116	5.5%	138	19.0%	148	7.2%
Walla Walla	77	40	-48.1%	88	120.0%	79	-10.2%	101	27.8%
Whatcom	56	57	1.8%	69	21.1%	77	11.6%	77	0.0%
Whitman	19	25	31.6%	10	-60.0%	35	250.0%	35	0.0%
Yakima	185	155	-16.2%	157	1.3%	176	12.1%	208	18.2%
State	4,767	4,813	1.0%	5,002	3.9%	5,471	9.4%	5,413	-1.1%

Juvenile Dependency Case Activity, 1989

County/ Court	Filings	Dispositions				Proceedings					
		Chg of Venue	Dismissed	Petition Approved	Total Dis-posed	Pre-Fact Finding	Fact Finding Only	Fact Finding & Disposition	Separate Disposit.	Post Disposit.	Total Hearing
Adams	6	0	2	4	6	10	0	1	0	10	21
Asotin	16	4	12	7	23	14	0	1	13	72	100
Columbia	1	2	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
Garfield	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
..Judicial District	20	6	13	7	26	17	0	2	13	75	107
Benton	107	6	71	75	152	63	22	48	65	366	564
Franklin	58	0	0	0	0	26	36	2	42	232	338
..Judicial District	165	6	71	75	152	89	58	50	107	598	902
Chelan	92	1	20	65	86	50	1	3	83	280	417
Douglas	16	1	2	11	14	5	6	0	7	34	52
..Judicial District	108	2	22	76	100	55	7	3	90	314	469
Clallam	120	8	70	53	131	25	8	60	7	294	394
Clark	294	8	97	90	195	224	162	21	206	1,323	1,936
Cowlitz	110	2	42	77	121	66	15	70	12	391	554
Ferry	10	4	3	15	22	17	1	10	8	21	57
Pend Oreille	37	3	13	21	37	11	0	0	25	16	52
Stevens	49	0	18	33	51	14	0	5	17	16	52
..Judicial District	96	7	34	69	110	42	1	15	50	53	161
Grant	42	0	7	35	42	98	2	0	35	203	338
Grays Harbor	74	1	17	58	76	85	0	4	90	460	639
Island	22	1	4	12	17	2	7	2	4	54	69
San Juan	4	0	3	2	5	15	3	2	0	11	31
..Judicial District	26	1	7	14	22	17	10	4	4	65	100
Jefferson	24	3	5	15	23	78	7	4	12	206	307
King	1,708	74	741	1,246	2,061	2,521	79	56	765	996	4,417
Kitsap	128	8	30	46	84	171	46	15	40	575	847
Kittitas	16	2	12	7	21	13	11	1	4	102	131
Klickitat	24	3	20	3	26	16	5	4	15	88	128
Skamania	17	0	13	12	25	9	1	11	6	62	89
..Judicial District	41	3	33	15	51	25	6	15	21	150	217
Lewis	137	3	63	97	163	22	2	14	65	218	321
Lincoln	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	40	3	14	9	26	118	0	2	38	48	206
Okanogan	61	0	17	42	59	12	0	41	1	114	168
Pacific	18	0	1	11	12	6	3	0	12	64	85
Wahkiakum	4	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0	4	20
..Judicial District	22	0	1	11	12	12	13	0	12	68	105
Pierce	546	1	311	692	1,004	525	544	148	9	2,496	3,722
Skagit	96	3	11	66	80	22	29	7	10	29	97
Snohomish	407	0	77	214	291	643	3	38	104	1,257	2,045
Spokane	554	5	221	666	892	65	310	127	14	1,497	2,013
Thurston	148	0	49	100	149	95	14	86	1	372	568
Walla Walla	101	0	17	41	58	41	5	1	7	117	171
Whatcom	77	1	15	62	78	54	12	50	42	403	561
Whitman	35	2	21	14	37	4	87	19	0	0	110
Yakima	208	4	18	111	133	91	9	111	56	861	1,128
State	5,413	153	2,039	4,012	6,204	5,240	1,440	965	1,815	13,295	22,755

Glossary

This glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Staffing

Judges -- The number of resident full time judges in superior court as of year end. This includes all juvenile court judges. This is not the complete FTE count, but the number of full time judges.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) -- The combined number of hours worked by all individuals each week during the year, divided by 35 hours per week. A person that works 35 hours a week equals 1.0 FTE. For example, two people working a 35-hour week and one working a 17.5-hour week are equivalent to 2.5 FTEs.

Work Week -- The number of hours that are officially recognized as constituting one work week for each county or judicial district.

Court Commissioner FTE -- The hours worked by court commissioners, including juvenile court commissioners, but not including hours worked by judges pro tempore or by visiting judges. Hours worked by court commissioners in other court capacities, such as administration, are included in the court commissioner category.

Court Reporter FTE -- The hours worked by court reporters. Hours worked by court reporters in other court capacities, such as administration, are included in the court reporter category.

Court Administrator FTE -- The hours worked by court administrators. Juvenile court administrators are not included in this category.

Hours spent by court administrators as court commissioners are included in the court administrator category. Hours worked at staff functions by court administrators with no staff are included in the court administrator category. If a court administrator is also an elected or appointed county clerk, the hours worked are allocated between the court administrator and the court clerk categories.

Administrative Staff FTE -- The hours worked performing the duties of assistant administrators, bailiffs, confidential secretaries, judicial assistants, clerks, and secretaries that support court operations. Hours worked by the clerk's office staff at this function are allocated to the Clerk's Office category.

Clerk's Office FTE -- The hours worked by the elected/appointed county clerk and all the clerk's office staff including assistant clerks, administrators, courtroom clerks, file clerks, and secretaries.

Hours of clerk's office staff spent performing other superior court or clerk's office duties are included in the clerk's office category. Staff hours spent performing functions outside those of the county clerk or superior court are not included.

Civil - Case Types

Civil cases usually pertain to the settlement of disputes between individuals, organizations, or groups and have to do with the establishment, recovery, or redress of private and civil rights. Civil law is all law that is not criminal law.

Tort -- Cases which seek relief for personal injury to another person or damage to another's property, and which do not involve a contract.

Commercial -- Cases involving monetary disputes where damages are not the issue.

Property Rights -- Cases involving land and items attached to land.

Domestic Relations -- Cases involving marriage dissolutions and attendant disputes regarding support, child custody, and paternity matters.

Administrative Law Reviews -- Petitions to the superior court for review of rulings made by state administrative agencies.

Other Petitions and Complaints -- Civil matters which are not specifically defined above, including injunctions and various writs, petitions for change of name, and petitions for domestic violence protection orders.

Appeals From Lower Courts -- Appeals from district court to the superior court.

Civil Matters Filed with Clerk -- Matters handled primarily by the clerk, such as preparing tax warrants or abstracts of judgments to transfer to another court. These matters are normally closed and disposed at the same time they are opened.

Civil - Filings

The initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief.

Civil - Proceedings

Hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court where at least one of the parties is present and a minute entry is recorded. No matter how many cases were consolidated at the proceeding, only one proceeding is counted. Proceedings that are scheduled but not heard, or continuances that are granted without discussion before the bench, are not included.

Trials -- Contested proceeding held in open court for the purpose of resolving the primary issues of a case. A trial must include both parties present or represented, issues contested, evidence presented, witnesses called, and opening and/or closing arguments made.

Hearing -- An appearance in open court, other than a trial. At least one of the parties must appear in a case which is actually heard and for which a minute entry is recorded. A hearing may or may not produce the final resolution or disposition of the original issue of a case.

Pre-Disposition Hearing -- A hearing that does not produce a resolution for a case. Examples include pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, bench warrants ordered in court, and hearings to suppress evidence.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) to decide the facts of the original issue of the case. Either a witness must be sworn, the first piece of evidence presented, or the first opening statement started before a hearing is considered a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: a) the jury has been impaneled, b) voir dire has occurred, and c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Disposition Hearing -- A non-trial proceeding in which the original issue of a case is resolved. This category does not include trials. Examples include hearings for dismissal, change of venue, default, and change of name.

Post-Disposition Hearing -- A proceeding for a case in which the original issue was previously resolved. Examples include motion for retrial and motion notwithstanding the verdict.

Multiple Litigant Hearings -- A civil case with more than one litigant which may have separate judgments entered at different points in the case. In these instances the hearing should be counted relative to the disposition of the litigants involved in that hearing. For example, if the hearing disposes of the issues for the litigants represented, then the hearing is considered a disposition hearing regardless of the status of other litigants in the case. Thus, there may be more than one disposition hearing counted for a case, though there can only be one reported disposition per hearing.

Reopenings -- Cases reopened without a new case number. Any hearings that result are counted as post-disposition hearings.

Civil - Dispositions

A term which signifies a case has either been resolved or transferred. One disposition must be reported for every case filed. A disposition is reported at the time of the filing of a document resolving the issues in a case, or when a case is transferred to another jurisdiction for all subsequent adjudication and proceedings.

Disposition means the original issue in a case has been resolved, whether or not other auxiliary issues arise later. Further actions may still take place, such as civil garnishments or domestic post-dissolution issues. As a guideline, each and every case will have one disposition.

Multiple Dispositions -- Instances when cases have their original issues resolved in different ways, resulting in different types of dispositions. In civil cases with multiple litigants, for example, some claims may be dismissed by the parties while others are resolved through a trial. When this occurs, a single disposition that involved court resources to the greatest extent is reported.

Cases Consolidated For Trial -- Cases consolidated into a single trial. A separate disposition is reported for each case that has a separate case number.

Mistrials -- Trials made void because of an error in proceedings or the inability of the jury to reach a verdict. The case is disposed when the case has been retried and a new judgment is rendered.

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Cases transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction for all subsequent adjudication and proceedings. Often transferred because the original court of filing is not the proper court for trial or for the convenience of the parties.

Lower Court Appeals -- All RALJ appeals sent to the superior court for review are eventually disposed by dismissal (and remand) or a decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the previous ruling. All of these dispositions are reported under this category.

Default Judgments/Uncontested -- (a) Cases in which the respondent did not answer to the charges and an Order of Default was handed down as the final disposition of the case; (b) cases in which the respondent did not answer to the charges, although no Order of Default was handed down as the final disposition of the case; (c) cases that are filed primarily for court approval rather than to contest issues, such as Change of Name and many types of writs, (if a case is contested, it should be disposed under another, more appropriate, category) or (d) cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, when the order is approved without a contested hearing. (Not to be used for approval of temporary 14-day orders.)

Dismissals -- Cases that are dismissed by the court for all parties in the suit, where other categories do not apply. This includes cases dismissed upon the initiation of the clerk after 12 months inactivity, or for want of action by the moving party. It includes cases dismissed before or after a trial has commenced and "Non-Suits." Also included are Domestic Violence Orders of Protection that are dismissed or denied.

Settlements -- Cases that are settled (i.e., agreed to by both parties) by means other than through a trial, summary judgment, or default judgment. This could include use of court conferences or arbitration proceedings to achieve the agreement, or simply the agreement of both parties to a settlement outside of the court's involvement. This includes uncontested dissolutions in domestic relations cases.

Summary Judgments -- Instances where, upon a motion, the court decides a case. Summary judgments are commonly granted when the court finds there are no material facts in dispute and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

Judgments After Trial -- The judgment for a case following a completed jury or non-jury trial. This also includes cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, when the order is approved after a contested hearing has been held. (Not to be used for approval of temporary 14-day orders.)

Criminal - Case Types

Homicide -- Cases where the primary charge involves murder, manslaughter, excusable homicide, or justifiable homicide.

Sex Crimes -- Cases where the primary charge involves sexual exploitation of a minor, incest, rape, statutory rape, or indecent liberties.

Robbery -- Cases where the primary charge involves theft of property by the use of force, violence, or fear of injury to a person or his property.

Aggravated Assault -- Cases where the primary charge involves assault or intent to cause another person physical harm; this includes malicious harassment and coercion.

Burglary -- Cases where the primary charge involves burglary or criminal trespass.

Larceny/Theft -- Cases where the primary charge involves theft of property (other than a motor vehicle), larceny, possession of stolen property, or extortion.

Motor Vehicle Theft -- Cases where the primary charge involves taking a motor vehicle without permission.

Controlled Substances -- Cases where the primary charge involves violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or violation of regulations regarding prescription drugs.

Other Crimes -- Cases where the primary charge involves other criminal charges filed in superior court which are not specifically defined above, including misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors.

Appeals From Lower Courts -- Cases involving the appeal of a judgment rendered on a criminal charge in a court of limited jurisdiction.

Criminal - Filings

A filing is the initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief. In criminal matters, a separate filing is reported for each defendant when the charging document is formally submitted. Thus, a single criminal case number will include as many filings as there are defendants.

Criminal filings are categorized by the most serious original charge against the defendant as follows: homicide, sex crime, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary,larceny/ theft, motor vehicle theft, controlled substance, and other.

Reopenings -- A case reopened after the initial judgment and/or sentencing. A reopening is not considered a new filing unless a new case number is assigned. This rule includes cases brought before the court on a petition to modify or to revoke probation.

Criminal - Proceedings

Arraignment -- A separate hearing conducted in open court that consists of reading the complaint to the defendant or stating the substance of the charge, and advising the defendant of his or her rights for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter a plea.

Pre-Disposition Hearing -- A hearing where all charges against a criminal defendant have not been previously resolved, and the hearing does not produce a resolution. Examples include pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, bench warrants ordered in court, and hearings to suppress evidence.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him or her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury at which the defendant contests the charges. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Disposition Hearing -- A non-trial proceeding at which the final charges against a defendant are disposed or at which sentencing occurs. This category does not include trials. Examples include hearings for sentencing, dismissal, and change of venue.

Post-Disposition Hearing -- A proceeding for a case where the defendant was sentenced earlier. Examples include sentence revocation or review, motion for retrial, and motion notwithstanding the verdict. If a case is reopened without a new case number, then any hearings that result are counted as post-disposition hearings. Common examples include a case brought before the court on a petition to modify or to revoke probation.

Criminal - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Cases in which defendants are transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction by order of the court for all subsequent proceedings (e.g., for the convenience of the parties or because of the inability to get an impartial hearing). This category also includes Waivers of Extradition and Governor's Warrants.

Decisions on Lower Court Appeals -- Decisions made by the superior court on cases appealed from lower courts. All RALJ appeals sent to superior court for review should be eventually disposed by dismissal (and remand) or a decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the previous ruling.

Dismissals/Deferred Prosecution -- Defendants for whom all charges are dismissed, including dismissals initiated by the prosecutor, and cases for which prosecution is deferred. Deferred Prosecution dispositions should be entered at the time deferral is decided, rather than waiting until the deferment period is completed.

Acquittals -- Defendants acquitted of all charges, usually following the completion of a trial with a formal jury verdict or court judgment of "not guilty."

Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity -- Defendants acquitted by reason of insanity, usually following the completion of a trial with a formal jury verdict or court judgment.

Convicted-Guilty Plea -- Defendants who plead guilty to any or all charges before or during a trial.

Convicted-Court Decision After Trial -- Defendants who are found guilty of any or all charges after the completion of a non-jury trial.

Convicted-Jury Verdict After Trial -- Defendants who are found guilty of any or all charges after the completion of a jury trial.

Criminal - Defendants Sentenced

Probation Only -- Defendants who are not sentenced to spend time in either a state institution or jail under RCW 9.95.200 and 9.95.210. This category also includes deferred sentences.

Jail or Jail and Probation -- Instances when the defendant is sentenced to jail but not to a state institution. If a jail sentence plus some probationary period is given, or if the defendant is given credit for jail time served as part of the sentence, then the sentence is included in this category.

State Institution -- Instances where the defendant is sentenced to a state institution, whether or not an additional jail or probationary period is included.

Revocations of Sentence -- A document (counted at the time of filing) that orders the revocation of probation, of a deferred sentence, or of a suspended sentence. It should be counted once for each time a defendant's sentence is revoked.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Case Types

Probate -- Cases involving the registration, validity, or execution of a will or disposition of an estate for which there is no will. Filed under RCW 11.20.020.

Guardianship -- Cases involving the appointment, qualification, or removal of guardians for individuals unable to care for themselves. Filed under RCW 11.88.030.

Adoption -- Cases involving the establishment of new parent-child relationships or the termination of previous parent-child relationships. Filed under RCW 26.33.060.

Mental Illness -- Petitions for court-appointed evaluation of, or treatment for, mental illness or alcoholism. Filed under RCW 71.05.160.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Filings

A filing is considered when the first petition or application document is filed with the clerk. Old cases, reopened, are not filings unless given a new case number.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Proceedings

Proceedings are all hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court where at least one of the parties is present and a minute entry is recorded. No matter how many cases were consolidated at the proceeding, only one proceeding is counted. Proceedings that are scheduled but not heard, or continuances that are granted without discussion before the bench are not included.

Trial -- Contested proceeding in open court held for the purpose of resolving the primary issues of a case. A trial includes both parties present or represented, issues contested, evidence presented, witnesses called, and opening and/or closing arguments made.

Hearing -- An appearance in open court, other than a trial. At least one of the parties must appear in a case which is actually heard and for which a minute entry is recorded. A hearing may or may not produce the final resolution or disposition of the original issue of a case.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Cases transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction by order of the court, for all subsequent proceedings (e.g., for the convenience of the parties or because the original court of filing is not the proper court for trial). Not applicable for mental illness cases.

Dismissals -- Cases which are dismissed by the court for all parties in the suit, and for which other categories do not apply. In mental illness cases, the dismissal must come prior to the start of a 14-day treatment and evaluation period. For other case types, the dismissal may come at any time in the case upon an Order of Dismissal or other similar document.

Uncontested Disposition/Closed by Declaration of Completion -- Cases that are closed by a Declaration of Completion document, or some other disposition document that may not require a judge's signature. An example of the latter

instance is a Notice of Final Disposition filed by mental health professionals in mental illness cases. Uncontested dispositions include only probate cases in which a "will only" is filed.

Closed by Court -- Cases closed by court order, including a judge's signature.

Juvenile Offender - Case Types

Cases resulting from a complaint filed against a juvenile alleging the commission of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor offense.

Juvenile Offender - Filings

Each unique case number is considered a filing regardless of the number of offenses or allegations. Under RCW 13.50.010(2) "each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile, and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number." The filing is counted when the first information or petition document is filed with the clerk. Referrals are not filings.

Juvenile Offender - Proceedings

Pre-Adjudication Hearing -- Proceeding that occurs before adjudication, i.e.. before the issues of guilt or innocence are determined for all charges against a defendant in a given case. Examples of pre-adjudication hearings include preliminary appearance, detention, entry of not guilty plea, appointment of attorney, arraignment, and omnibus.

Guilty Plea Only Hearing -- Proceeding at which the defendant enters a guilty plea to the charges and sentencing is to occur at a later proceeding. This includes guilty pleas, entered on the day of a scheduled trial, that occur before the trial was actually able to begin.

Guilty Plea and Sentence Hearing -- Proceeding at which the defendant enters a guilty plea to the charge(s) AND is sentenced at the same proceeding.

Trials -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him or her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Separate Disposition Hearing -- Proceeding in which only the sentence is determined. This does not include proceedings where the sentence immediately follows the trial or guilty plea.

Post-Disposition Hearing -- Proceeding which occurs after a sentence has been entered. The most common example is community supervision violation hearings.

Juvenile Offender - Dispositions

Decline of Jurisdiction-Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Instances where the defendant is transferred by order to adult court or to another jurisdiction for processing of subsequent proceedings.

Dismissals -- Cases where all charges have been dismissed by the court. It is not important who has initiated the request for dismissal. A dismissal is counted when the order for dismissal is filed.

Acquittals -- Those offender cases which have gone to trial and the court has found the offender not guilty of all charges for which he was tried. An acquittal is counted when the documentation containing the finding of not guilty is filed with the court.

Convicted-Guilty Plea -- The defendant's plea of guilty to at least one charge before or during trial. If there are multiple charges, all other charges are dismissed or acquitted. The disposition is counted at the time of sentencing.

Convicted-Court Decision -- Cases in which the defendant is found guilty of any charges after the completion of a trial, counted when the sentencing document is filed.

Juvenile Offender - Sentencing

Community Sentence -- A sentence given to defendants who are not sentenced to a state institution. Examples of community sentences are fines, restitution, community supervision, community service, counseling, detention, and jail.

Institution -- A sentence given to defendants whose order shows they have been sentenced to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Rehabilitation, whether or not the order shows additional community sentences.

Juvenile Dependency - Case Type

Petitions to the court regarding the welfare of dependent children, including dependency (RCW 13.34.030[2]), termination of parent-child relationship (RCW 13.34.180), juvenile guardianship (RCW 13.34.230), and alternative residential placement (ARP - RCW 13.32A.140, 13.32A.150).

Juvenile Dependency - Filings

Each unique case number is considered a filing. Under RCW 13.50.010(2) "each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number." The filing is counted when the first information or petition document is filed with the clerk. Referrals are not filings.

Juvenile Dependency - Proceedings Held

Pre-Fact Finding Hearing -- Proceeding that occurs before a fact finding hearing is held. Examples include shelter care hearings, motions to dismiss, appointment of attorney or guardian ad litem, and motions for special experts or evaluations.

Fact Finding Only Hearing -- Hearing on the petition held separately from the disposition proceeding.

Fact Finding and Disposition Hearing -- Proceeding at which both the petition for dependency and the disposition of the case occur.

Separate Disposition Hearing -- Proceeding in which only the disposition is determined. This category does not include fact finding hearings or cases where the "fact finding hearing and disposition" are held at the same proceeding.

Post-Disposition Hearing -- Proceeding which occurs after a disposition has been entered. The most frequent type of post-disposition hearing would be review hearings.

Juvenile Dependency - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Dependency cases which are transferred, by order of the court, from the court of filing to another jurisdiction for subsequent proceedings. These are counted when the order to transfer to another court is filed.

Dismissals -- Final disposition by court, dismissing the petition and entertaining no further consideration of the issues. Dismissals include cases where the court finds insufficient evidence to prove any of the allegations of the petitioner. These are counted when the order for dismissal is filed with the court.

Petition Approved -- Dependency cases where the allegations have been sustained. The court sustains findings of dependency or approves a petition for alternative residential placement. Petitions approved are counted when the order on dependency is filed.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

STATISTICAL TABLES

Understanding Caseload Tables

The following tables contain statistical information summarizing the judicial caseloads of all Washington Courts of Limited Jurisdiction for calendar year 1989. Information presented here was provided by court administrators and clerks of each district court, municipal court, and traffic violations bureau via monthly reports. Following administrator/clerk verification of the courts' data, prosecutors were given an opportunity to review information for their county prior to publication.

Reporting courts are listed by county and categorized into four types: district courts (which may sponsor branch locations in addition to the primary site), municipalities that contract for services from district courts (indented under the appropriate district court), independent municipal courts and traffic violation bureaus (listed alphabetically after the district courts). These are presented in the following scheme:

Categorization in Table

County
.District Court
..Branch 1 (primary site)
...Contracting Municipalities
..Site Total
..Branch 2
...Contracting Municipalities
..Site Total
.District Total
.Independent Municipal Courts
.Traffic Violations Bureaus
County Total

The designation "N" indicates that no information was received from the court for the specified item. The designation "P" indicates that information was received for only part of the year. Incomplete data are not included in state totals. (See OAC Policy on Partial Reporting and Incomplete Data.)

The number of cases transferred from a court or traffic violations bureau to another court have been deducted from the filings in the originating court.

A glossary is included in this chapter. Please consider the definitions and reporting conventions detailed in the glossary when interpreting statistics provided in the following tables.

Additional information can be attained from *Collecting and Reporting Court Statistics: A Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction*.

More detailed information regarding the activities of individual courts during the year can be attained from *Caseloads of the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction of Washington State*, a report produced annually by Research and Statistics, Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Eighty Largest Courts

The following tables present activity of the eighty largest courts of limited jurisdiction, as determined by total filings during the calendar year. Statistics for district courts include filings from associated contracting municipalities and branch sites. The table entitled, "Cases Filed, 80 Largest Courts" orders these by descending rank, with the court having the largest number of total filings (Seattle Municipal Court) appearing in the first position.

Order: All subsequent tables retain the order determined by total filings. To scan a court's activity from casetype to casetype, locate the court in the first table, "Cases Filed," then trace horizontally across the tables. The court will appear in the same location throughout.

Ranking: Numbers appearing to the left of the courts indicate ranking with respect to filings of the single casetype detailed in that table. A decimal point following the rank indicates a tie.

Policy on Partial Reporting and Incomplete Data

The *Annual Report of the Courts of Washington* is the sole source of statewide statistics regarding operation of this state's courts. In order to serve as a reliable document it is imperative the statistics accurately reflect court activity.

All data collected by the Research and Statistics Section are reported to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts on a monthly basis by court administrators and chief clerks in the state's courts.

Virtually all courts provide complete reporting of statistical data, as mandated by RCW 2.56.050. Occasionally a court does not report complete statistics. This "partial reporting" falls into two categories: (1) reports are not submitted for every month in a calendar year, or (2) certain items within the report are not submitted for every month.

Partial reporting creates a dilemma. For courts with partial reporting, it is not feasible to indicate the number of months on which each item is based. Therefore, inaccurate conclusions and relationships could be derived from figures representing some unknown portion of the year.

As a consequence, it is the policy of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts that only those items with all twelve months of data will appear in *The Report of the Courts of Washington* and all other year-end compilations and summaries provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

"P" (partially reported) appears in lieu of statistical counts for any item missing one or more months' data. It follows that "P" will appear in ***all*** items for any court missing one or more monthly reports. "N" (not reported) is used to indicate that *no* data were received during the year.

Exceptions: Courts are occasionally established, dissolved, or experience a change in contracting relationships in the middle of a calendar year. In such a case, the court would not have activity to report for that portion of the calendar year in which it is not active. Providing the court's statistics are submitted for the months in which it is active, full reporting has taken place. Figures will be presented in the *Report of the Courts of Washington* and other year-end compilations and summaries.

There may be unusual circumstances warranting exception to this policy. These will be evaluated by the Research and Statistics Section on an individual basis, and a decision will be made with respect to consequent impact upon the integrity of statewide statistics.

Courts which have difficulty in reporting complete statistics throughout the year are encouraged to contact the Office of the Administrator for the Courts for assistance.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS									
Traffic Infractions	672,770 *61.7%*	708,635 *62.0%*	5.3%	739,882 *61.9%*	4.4%	773,313 *61.4%*	4.5%	774,492 *60.3%*	0.2%
Non-Traffic Infractions	2,087 *0.2%*	3,125 *0.3%*	49.7%	3,172 *0.3%*	1.5%	4,864 *0.4%*	53.3%	5,954 *0.5%*	22.4%
DWI/Physical Control	36,151 *3.3%*	38,041 *3.3%*	5.2%	33,848 *2.8%*	-11.0%	34,920 *2.8%*	3.2%	40,060 *3.1%*	14.7%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	121,374 *11.1%*	126,494 *11.1%*	4.2%	146,034 *12.2%*	15.4%	156,882 *12.4%*	7.4%	166,764 *13.0%*	6.3%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	151,186 *13.9%*	157,087 *13.7%*	3.9%	163,748 *13.7%*	4.2%	174,780 *13.9%*	6.7%	181,417 *14.1%*	3.8%
Felony Preliminary	5,028 *0.5%*	3,732 *0.3%*	-25.8%	4,541 *0.4%*	21.7%	5,355 *0.4%*	17.9%	5,750 *0.4%*	7.4%
Civil	69,743 *6.4%*	73,164 *6.4%*	4.9%	73,253 *6.1%*	0.1%	78,611 *6.2%*	7.3%	77,479 *6.0%*	-1.4%
Domestic Violence Protection*	4,300 *0.4%*	2,918 *0.3%*	-32.1%	2,889 *0.2%*	-1.0%	2,798 *0.2%*	-3.1%	2,485 *0.2%*	-11.2%
Small Claims	28,180 *2.6%*	29,910 *2.6%*	6.1%	28,230 *2.4%*	-5.6%	28,828 *2.3%*	2.1%	29,975 *2.3%*	4.0%
Sub-Total	1,090,819 *100%*	1,143,106 *100%*	4.8%	1,195,597 *100%*	4.6%	1,260,351 *100%*	5.4%	1,284,376 *100%*	1.9%
Parking	692,619	733,042	5.8%	760,570	3.8%	890,414	17.1%	883,179	-0.8%
Total Filings	1,783,438	1,876,148	5.2%	1,956,167	4.3%	2,150,765	9.9%	2,167,555	0.8%
DISPOSITIONS									
Traffic Infractions	695,787 *67.9%*	735,429 *66.0%*	5.7%	766,678 *66.7%*	4.2%	821,332 *68.5%*	7.1%	804,824 *66.7%*	-2.0%
Non-Traffic Infractions	1,614 *0.2%*	2,067 *0.2%*	28.1%	1,844 *0.2%*	-10.8%	3,264 *0.3%*	77.0%	4,319 *0.4%*	32.3%
DWI/Physical Control	23,743 *2.3%*	24,315 *2.2%*	2.4%	20,869 *1.8%*	-14.2%	19,992 *1.7%*	-4.2%	22,103 *1.8%*	10.6%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	102,468 *10.0%*	115,349 *10.4%*	12.6%	119,281 *10.4%*	3.4%	125,061 *10.4%*	4.8%	136,776 *11.3%*	9.4%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	119,757 *11.7%*	142,171 *12.8%*	18.7%	147,226 *12.8%*	3.6%	133,319 *11.1%*	-9.4%	142,921 *11.8%*	7.2%
Felony Preliminary	4,721 *0.5%*	8,931 *0.8%*	89.2%	8,889 *0.8%*	-0.5%	11,067 *0.9%*	24.5%	12,682 *1.1%*	14.6%
Civil	51,609 *5.0%*	60,327 *5.4%*	16.9%	59,310 *5.2%*	-1.7%	60,518 *5.0%*	2.0%	60,129 *5.0%*	-0.6%
Domestic Violence Protection	4,008 *0.4%*	2,618 *0.2%*	-34.7%	2,679 *0.2%*	2.3%	2,619 *0.2%*	-2.2%	2,271 *0.2%*	-13.3%
Small Claims	20,759 *2.0%*	22,601 *2.0%*	8.9%	22,098 *1.9%*	-2.2%	21,501 *1.8%*	-2.7%	21,467 *1.8%*	-0.2%
Sub-Total	1,024,466 *100%*	1,113,808 *100%*	8.7%	1,148,874 *100%*	3.1%	1,198,673 *100%*	4.3%	1,207,492 *100%*	0.7%
Parking	566,071	599,808	6.0%	573,947	-4.3%	657,012	14.5%	630,787	-4.0%
Total Dispositions	1,590,537	1,713,616	7.7%	1,722,821	0.5%	1,855,685	7.7%	1,838,279	-0.9%

* Includes petitions for orders of temporary protection. Does **not** include related criminal charges. Since revision of the Domestic Violence Protection Act in 1985, protection order workload has significantly shifted to superior courts.

Note: Italicized percentages appearing below caseload figures reflect proportion relative to all casetypes.

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1985 - 1989 (Continued)

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
CONTESTED PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trials	2,750 *3.3%*	2,715 *3.1%*	-1.3%	2,345 *2.5%*	-13.6%	2,187 *2.2%*	-6.7%	2,852 *3.0%*	30.4%
Non-Jury Trials and Contested Small Claims	44,670 *53.4%*	41,737 *47.1%*	-6.6%	40,055 *42.4%*	-4.0%	39,027 *39.4%*	-2.6%	36,365 *37.7%*	-6.8%
Contested Infraction Hearings	33,530 *40.1%*	41,361 *46.7%*	23.4%	49,116 *51.9%*	18.7%	54,223 *54.7%*	10.4%	53,981 *55.9%*	-0.4%
Contested Parking Hearings	2,659 *3.2%*	2,730 *3.1%*	2.7%	3,049 *3.2%*	11.7%	3,631 *3.7%*	19.1%	3,374 *3.5%*	-7.1%
Total	83,609 *100%*	88,543 *100%*	5.9%	94,565 *100%*	6.8%	99,068 *100%*	4.8%	96,572 *100%*	-2.5%
REVENUE									
Traffic and Non-Traffic Infractions	27,218,142 *51.2%*	32,190,136 *55.3%*	18.3%	33,192,386 *56.2%*	3.1%	36,480,491 *57.1%*	9.9%	37,349,797 *57.5%*	2.4%
DWI/Physical Control	5,774,336 *10.9%*	6,437,859 *11.1%*	11.5%	5,756,853 *9.7%*	-10.6%	5,686,847 *8.9%*	-1.2%	5,966,777 *9.2%*	4.9%
Traffic Misdemeanors	10,418,701 *19.6%*	9,437,498 *16.2%*	-9.4%	9,614,365 *16.3%*	1.9%	10,397,206 *16.3%*	8.1%	10,484,853 *16.1%*	0.8%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	7,674,209 *14.4%*	7,283,913 *12.5%*	-5.1%	7,026,739 *11.9%*	-3.5%	7,264,853 *11.4%*	3.4%	7,498,751 *11.5%*	3.2%
Criminal Court Costs	416,016 *0.8%*	1,107,528 *1.9%*	166.2%	1,572,516 *2.7%*	42.0%	1,754,210 *2.7%*	11.6%	1,467,569 *2.3%*	-16.3%
Civil	1,387,262 *2.6%*	1,459,591 *2.5%*	5.2%	1,591,869 *2.7%*	9.1%	1,956,191 *3.1%*	22.9%	1,930,143 *3.0%*	-1.3%
Dom. Violence Protection	35,695 *0.1%*	33,329 *0.1%*	-6.6%	25,124 *0.0%*	-24.6%	25,404 *0.0%*	1.1%	18,622 *0.0%*	-26.7%
Small Claims	282,859 *0.5%*	301,763 *0.5%*	6.7%	280,577 *0.5%*	-7.0%	300,304 *0.5%*	7.0%	288,560 *0.4%*	-3.9%
Sub-Total	53,207,220 *100%*	58,251,617 *100%*	9.5%	59,060,429 *100%*	1.4%	63,865,506 *100%*	8.1%	65,005,072 *100%*	1.8%
Parking	5,515,042	6,180,778	12.1%	7,301,667	18.1%	8,139,671	11.5%	8,694,904	6.8%
Total Revenue	58,722,262	64,432,395	9.7%	66,362,096	3.0%	72,005,177	8.5%	73,699,976	2.4%
30% PSEA	---	3,442,424	---	7,387,926	114.6%	9,297,208	25.8%	9,900,111	6.5%

Note: Italicized percentages appearing below caseload figures reflect proportion relative to all casetypes.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Filings by Jurisdiction, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
STATE/COUNTY MATTERS									
Traffic Infractions	359,283	394,550	9.8%	406,628	3.1%	411,357	1.2%	406,100	-1.3%
	59.8%	*60.7%*		*61.2%*		*59.5%*		*57.4%*	
Non-Traffic Infractions	725	1,226	69.1%	1,415	15.4%	2,286	61.6%	2,973	30.3%
	0.1%	*0.2%*		*0.2%*		*0.3%*		*0.4%*	
DWI/Physical Control	20,307	22,341	10.0%	19,882	-11.0%	21,165	6.5%	24,212	14.4%
	3.4%	*3.4%*		*3.0%*		*3.1%*		*3.4%*	
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	55,795	63,243	13.3%	66,586	5.3%	71,927	8.0%	78,733	9.5%
	9.3%	*9.7%*		*10.0%*		*10.4%*		*11.1%*	
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	60,938	62,478	2.5%	63,806	2.1%	72,991	14.4%	81,039	11.0%
	10.1%	*9.6%*		*9.6%*		*10.6%*		*11.5%*	
Felony Preliminary	5,028	3,732	-25.8%	4,541	21.7%	5,355	17.9%	5,750	7.4%
	0.8%	*0.6%*		*0.7%*		*0.8%*		*0.8%*	
Civil	67,419	70,420	4.5%	70,677	0.4%	74,956	6.1%	75,883	1.2%
	11.2%	*10.8%*		*10.6%*		*10.8%*		*10.7%*	
Domestic Violence Protection	3,063	2,197	-28.3%	2,271	3.4%	2,258	-0.6%	2,228	-1.3%
	0.5%	*0.3%*		*0.3%*		*0.3%*		*0.3%*	
Small Claims	28,180	29,910	6.1%	28,230	-5.6%	28,828	2.1%	29,975	4.0%
	4.7%	*4.6%*		*4.3%*		*4.2%*		*4.2%*	
Total State/County	600,738	650,097	8.2%	664,036	2.1%	691,123	4.1%	706,899	2.3%
MUNICIPAL MATTERS *									
Traffic Infractions	313,487	314,085	0.2%	333,254	6.1%	361,956	8.6%	368,392	1.8%
	64.0%	*63.7%*		*62.7%*		*63.6%*		*63.8%*	
Non-Traffic Infractions	1,362	1,899	39.4%	1,757	-7.5%	2,578	46.7%	2,975	15.4%
	0.3%	*0.4%*		*0.3%*		*0.5%*		*0.5%*	
DWI/Physical Control	15,844	15,700	-0.9%	13,966	-11.0%	13,755	-1.5%	15,848	15.2%
	3.2%	*3.2%*		*2.6%*		*2.4%*		*2.7%*	
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	65,579	63,251	-3.5%	79,448	25.6%	84,955	6.9%	88,031	3.6%
	13.4%	*12.8%*		*14.9%*		*14.9%*		*15.2%*	
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	90,248	94,609	4.8%	99,942	5.6%	101,789	1.8%	100,378	-1.4%
	18.4%	*19.2%*		*18.8%*		*17.9%*		*17.4%*	
Civil	2,324	2,744	18.1%	2,576	-6.1%	3,655	41.9%	1,596	-56.3%
	0.5%	*0.6%*		*0.5%*		*0.6%*		*0.3%*	
Domestic Violence Protection	1,237	721	-41.7%	618	-14.3%	540	-12.6%	257	-52.4%
	0.3%	*0.1%*		*0.1%*		*0.1%*		*0.0%*	
Total Municipal	490,081	493,009	0.6%	531,561	7.8%	569,228	7.1%	577,477	1.4%

Note: Italicized percentages appearing below caseload figures reflect proportion relative to all casetypes.

*Municipal matters include filings in both contracting municipalities and independent municipal courts, as well as traffic violation bureaus.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Infraction Activity, 1989

	Traffic	Non-Traffic	Subtotals	Parking	Totals
FILINGS					
Notices of Infraction Filed	774,492	5,954	780,446	883,179	1,663,625
Number of Violations Charged	838,971	6,652	845,623	884,022	1,729,645
PROCEEDINGS					
Mitigation Hearings	210,127	3,038	213,165	20,739	233,904
Contested Hearings	53,191	790	53,981	3,374	57,355
Show Cause Hearings	4,767	11	4,778	1,684	6,462
Other Hearings on the Record	33,148	163	33,311	2,369	35,680
Total Proceedings	301,233	4,002	305,235	28,166	333,401
DISPOSITIONS					
Paid	336,274	2,203	338,477	555,180	893,657
Committed - Failure to Appear/Respond	183,178	368	183,546	35,045	218,591
Committed	236,652	1,202	237,854	25,581	263,435
Not Committed	8,604	92	8,696	555	9,251
Dismissed	40,116	454	40,570	14,426	54,996
Total Dispositions	804,824	4,319	809,143	630,787	1,439,930
Appeals to Superior Court	159	4	163	31	194
Total Revenue	37,216,343	133,454	37,349,797	8,694,904	46,044,701

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Traffic Infraction Activity, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS									
Notices of Infraction	672,770	708,635	5.3%	739,882	4.4%	773,313	4.5%	774,492	0.2%
Charges	725,688	763,503	5.2%	807,719	5.8%	845,199	4.6%	838,971	-0.7%
DISPOSITIONS									
Committed-Paid	358,006	372,031	3.9%	351,870	-5.4%	345,981	-1.7%	336,274	-2.8%
Committed-FTR/FTA	149,736	143,557	-4.1%	169,300	17.9%	192,374	13.6%	183,178	-4.8%
Committed	153,651	179,524	16.8%	194,954	8.6%	226,636	16.3%	236,652	4.4%
Subtotal - Committed	*661,393*	*695,112*	*5.1%*	*716,124*	*3.0%*	*764,991*	*6.8%*	*756,104*	*-1.2%*
Not Committed	5,106	6,374	24.8%	7,337	15.1%	7,568	3.1%	8,604	13.7%
Dismissed	29,288	33,943	15.9%	43,217	27.3%	48,773	12.9%	40,116	-17.7%
Total Dispositions *	695,787	735,429	5.7%	766,678	4.2%	821,332	7.1%	804,824	-2.0%
PROCEEDINGS									
Mitigation Hearing	154,039	173,463	12.6%	191,441	10.4%	216,548	13.1%	210,127	-3.0%
Contested Hearing	33,402	41,192	23.3%	48,931	18.8%	54,023	10.4%	53,191	-1.5%
Show Cause Hearing	3,800	3,903	2.7%	3,899	-0.1%	4,863	24.7%	4,767	-2.0%
Other Hearing on the Record	19,181	18,792	-2.0%	26,252	39.7%	26,862	2.3%	33,148	23.4%
Total Proceedings	210,422	237,350	12.8%	270,523	14.0%	302,296	11.7%	301,233	-0.4%
Appeals	100	144	44.0%	345	139.6%	182	-47.2%	159	-12.6%
Revenue	27,174,679	32,055,797	18.0%	33,101,881	3.3%	36,358,448	9.8%	37,216,343	2.4%
Revenue Per Committe	41.08	46.11	12.2%	46.22	0.2%	47.52	2.8%	49.22	3.6%

* Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Misdemeanor Activity, 1989

	DWI/ Physical Control	Other Traffic	Subtotals	Non-Traffic	Totals
FILINGS					
Citations/Complaints Filed	40,060	166,764	206,824	181,417	388,241
Number of Violations Charged	50,508	186,536	237,044	200,470	437,514
Settings					
Non-Jury Trials Set	15,717	43,549	59,266	48,813	108,079
Jury Trials Set	28,876	26,657	55,533	40,973	96,506
Total Trials Set	44,593	70,206	114,799	89,786	204,585
PROCEEDINGS					
Non-Jury Trials	2,197	8,655	10,852	12,199	23,051
Jury Trials	1,302	387	1,689	1,124	2,813
Total Trials	*3,499*	*9,042*	*12,541*	*13,323*	*25,864*
Arraignments	29,939	124,231	154,170	134,210	288,380
Stipulations to the Record	7,697	16,522	24,219	18,031	42,250
Other Hearings on the Record	94,922	179,441	274,363	184,481	458,844
Total Proceedings	136,057	329,236	465,293	350,045	815,338
DISPOSITIONS					
Bail Forfeiture	410	14,936	15,346	13,725	29,071
Guilty	16,012	94,233	110,245	74,657	184,902
Not Guilty	558	1,678	2,236	2,948	5,184
Dismissed [a]	5,123	25,929	31,052	51,591	82,643
Total Dispositions [b]	22,103	136,776	158,879	142,921	301,800
Reduced/Amended to Lesser Charge	7,442				
Prosecution Deferred	6,840	806	7,646	1,856	9,502
Prosecution Resumed	465	127	592	82	674
Appeals to Superior Court	378	236	614	537	1,151
Revenue	5,966,777	10,484,853	16,451,630	7,498,751	23,950,381
Criminal Court Costs Recovered					1,467,569
State Assessment					9,900,111

[a] Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.
[b] Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

DWI/Physical Control Activity, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS									
Citations	36,151	38,041	5.2%	33,848	-11.0%	34,920	3.2%	40,060	14.7%
Charges	44,583	44,664	0.2%	42,119	-5.7%	43,578	3.5%	50,508	15.9%
DISPOSITIONS									
Guilty	17,530	19,086	8.9%	15,528	-18.6%	14,605	-5.9%	16,012	9.6%
Bail Forfeiture	274	312	13.9%	600	92.3%	356	-40.7%	410	15.2%
Not Guilty	1,207	723	-40.1%	640	-11.5%	565	-11.7%	558	-1.2%
Dismissed [a]	4,732	4,194	-11.4%	4,101	-2.2%	4,466	8.9%	5,123	14.7%
Total Dispositions [b]	23,743	24,315	2.4%	20,869	-14.2%	19,992	-4.2%	22,103	10.6%
Reduced/Amended to Lesser Charge	5,298	5,506	3.9%	6,407	16.4%	6,071	-5.2%	7,442	22.6%
Prosecution Deferred	5,541	5,431	-2.0%	5,322	-2.0%	6,085	14.3%	6,840	12.4%
Prosecution Resumed	583	537	-7.9%	479	-10.8%	447	-6.7%	465	4.0%
PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trial	1,345	1,252	-6.9%	1,104	-11.8%	918	-16.8%	1,302	41.8%
Non-Jury Trial	5,285	3,369	-36.3%	2,515	-25.3%	2,408	-4.3%	2,197	-8.8%
Stipulation to the Record	6,797	6,706	-1.3%	6,445	-3.9%	6,200	-3.8%	7,697	24.1%
Arraignment	26,673	25,402	-4.8%	24,357	-4.1%	25,676	5.4%	29,939	16.6%
Other Hearing on the Record	80,131	84,303	5.2%	79,112	-6.2%	84,340	6.6%	94,922	12.5%
Total Proceedings	120,231	121,032	0.7%	113,533	-6.2%	119,542	5.3%	136,057	13.8%
TRIAL SETTINGS									
Jury Trial Settings	20,820	23,942	15.0%	26,955	12.6%	30,994	15.0%	28,876	-6.8%
Settings to Jury Trials [c]	15.4	19.1	23.5%	24.4	27.7%	33.7	38.3%	22.1	-34.3%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	17,029	14,492	-14.9%	13,861	-4.4%	15,315	10.5%	15,717	2.6%
Settings to Non-Jury Trials [c]	3.2	4.3	33.5%	5.5	28.1%	6.3	15.4%	7.1	12.5%
Appeals	488	384	-21.3%	547	42.4%	403	-26.3%	378	-6.2%
DWI/Physical Revenue	5,774,336	6,437,859	11.5%	5,756,853	-10.6%	5,686,847	-1.2%	5,966,777	4.9%

[a] Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

[b] Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

[c] Many settings occur for cases which never proceed to trial. Rescheduling of cases which do go to trial are also included.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Other Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS									
Citations	121,374	126,494	4.2%	146,034	15.4%	156,882	7.4%	166,764	6.3%
Charges	135,146	139,406	3.2%	162,742	16.7%	173,586	6.7%	186,536	7.5%
DISPOSITIONS									
Guilty	69,913	78,800	12.7%	82,126	4.2%	84,562	3.0%	94,233	11.4%
Bail Forfeiture	13,372	16,264	21.6%	16,476	1.3%	15,218	-7.6%	14,936	-1.9%
Not Guilty	1,754	1,368	-22.0%	1,292	-5.6%	1,637	26.7%	1,678	2.5%
Dismissed [a]	17,429	18,917	8.5%	19,387	2.5%	23,644	22.0%	25,929	9.7%
Total Dispositions [b]	102,468	115,349	12.6%	119,281	3.4%	125,061	4.8%	136,776	9.4%
Prosecution Deferred	562	598	6.4%	640	7.0%	702	9.7%	806	14.8%
Prosecution Resumed	77	58	-24.7%	31	-46.6%	51	64.5%	127	149.0%
PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trial	345	439	27.2%	362	-17.5%	355	-1.9%	387	9.0%
Non-Jury Trial	11,519	10,491	-8.9%	9,937	-5.3%	9,722	-2.2%	8,655	-11.0%
Stipulation to the Record	7,750	9,685	25.0%	11,712	20.9%	13,924	18.9%	16,522	18.7%
Arraignment	71,153	83,169	16.9%	95,191	14.5%	105,841	11.2%	124,231	17.4%
Other Hearing on the Record	113,169	136,935	21.0%	146,923	7.3%	162,352	10.5%	179,441	10.5%
Total Proceedings	203,936	240,719	18.0%	264,125	9.7%	292,194	10.6%	329,236	12.7%
TRIAL SETTINGS									
Jury Trial Settings	12,925	19,295	49.3%	23,543	22.0%	26,415	12.2%	26,657	0.9%
Settings to Jury Trials [c]	37.4	43.9	17.3%	65.0	48.0%	74.4	14.4%	68.8	-7.4%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	29,929	33,156	10.8%	38,262	15.4%	44,873	17.3%	43,549	-3.0%
Settings to Non-Jury Trials [c]	2.5	3.1	21.6%	3.8	21.8%	4.6	19.9%	5.0	9.0%
Appeals	201	264	31.3%	205	-22.3%	275	34.1%	236	-14.2%
Revenue	10,418,701	9,437,498	-9.4%	9,614,365	1.9%	10,397,206	8.1%	10,484,853	0.8%

[a] Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.
[b] Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.
[c] Many settings occur for cases which never proceed to trial. Rescheduling of cases which do go to trial are also included.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS									
Citations	151,186	157,087	3.9%	163,748	4.2%	174,780	6.7%	181,417	3.8%
Charges	166,978	171,315	2.6%	179,710	4.9%	192,582	7.2%	200,470	4.1%
DISPOSITIONS									
Guilty	62,531	80,339	28.5%	79,921	-0.5%	67,848	-15.1%	74,657	10.0%
Bail Forfeiture	15,772	15,228	-3.4%	14,070	-7.6%	13,907	-1.2%	13,725	-1.3%
Not Guilty	3,144	3,040	-3.3%	3,273	7.7%	3,072	-6.1%	2,948	-4.0%
Dismissed [a]	38,310	43,564	13.7%	49,962	14.7%	48,492	-2.9%	51,591	6.4%
Total Dispositions [b]	119,757	142,171	18.7%	147,226	3.6%	133,319	-9.4%	142,921	7.2%
Prosecution Deferred	2,335	2,754	17.9%	3,213	16.7%	3,379	5.2%	1,856	-45.1%
Prosecution Resumed	234	314	34.2%	184	-41.4%	191	3.8%	82	-57.1%
PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trial	996	993	-0.3%	845	-14.9%	883	4.5%	1,124	27.3%
Non-Jury Trial	13,157	12,128	-7.8%	11,969	-1.3%	12,999	8.6%	12,199	-6.2%
Stipulation to the Record	12,346	13,586	10.0%	13,850	1.9%	15,314	10.6%	18,031	17.7%
Arraignment	99,001	101,398	2.4%	116,172	14.6%	121,870	4.9%	134,210	10.1%
Other Hearing on the Record	139,324	153,732	10.3%	156,589	1.9%	168,191	7.4%	184,481	9.7%
Total Proceedings	264,824	281,837	6.4%	299,425	6.2%	319,257	6.6%	350,045	9.6%
TRIAL SETTINGS									
Jury Trial Settings	24,180	30,832	27.5%	34,657	12.4%	39,682	14.5%	40,973	3.3%
Settings to Jury Trials [c]	24.2	31.0	27.9%	41.0	32.1%	44.9	9.6%	36.4	-18.9%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	43,050	40,199	-6.6%	42,984	6.9%	48,061	11.8%	48,813	1.6%
Settings to Non-Jury Trials [c]	3.2	3.3	1.3%	3.5	8.3%	3.6	3.0%	4.0	8.2%
Appeals	405	443	9.4%	598	35.0%	493	-17.6%	537	8.9%
Revenue	7,674,209	7,283,913	-5.1%	7,026,739	-3.5%	7,264,853	3.4%	7,498,751	3.2%

[a] Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.
[b] Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.
[c] Many settings occur for cases which never proceed to trial. Rescheduling of cases which do go to trial are also included.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Civil Activity, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS	69,743	73,164	4.9%	73,253	0.1%	78,611	7.3%	77,479	-1.4%
DISPOSITIONS									
Default Judgment	37,131	41,605	12.0%	41,492	-0.3%	42,404	2.2%	42,002	-0.9%
Other Pretrial Judgment	10,541	13,465	27.7%	13,221	-1.8%	14,603	10.5%	14,579	-0.2%
Judgment After Trial	3,937	5,257	33.5%	4,597	-12.6%	3,511	-23.6%	3,548	1.1%
Total Dispositions	51,609	60,327	16.9%	59,310	-1.7%	60,518	2.0%	60,129	-0.6%
Post-Judgment Writs	30,015	36,771	22.5%	37,323	1.5%	37,364	0.1%	37,752	1.0%
PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trial	64	31	-51.6%	34	9.7%	31	-8.8%	39	25.8%
Non Jury Trial	3,492	3,996	14.4%	4,019	0.6%	3,378	-15.9%	3,046	-9.8%
Other Hearing	8,776	13,417	52.9%	13,401	-0.1%	13,745	2.6%	12,543	-8.7%
Total Proceedings	12,332	17,444	41.5%	17,454	0.1%	17,154	-1.7%	15,628	-8.9%
TRIAL SETTINGS									
Jury Trial Settings	268	260	-3.0%	267	2.7%	216	-19.1%	188	-13.0%
Settings to Jury Trials [a]	4.1	8.3	100.3%	7.8	-6.4%	6.9	-11.3%	4.8	-30.8%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	11,825	12,811	8.3%	13,205	3.1%	11,450	-13.3%	10,152	-11.3%
Settings to Non-Jury Trials [a]	3.3	3.2	-5.3%	3.2	2.5%	3.3	3.2%	3.3	-1.7%
Appeals	132	198	50.0%	172	-13.1%	130	-24.4%	112	-13.8%
Revenue	1,387,262	1,459,591	5.2%	1,591,869	9.1%	1,956,191	22.9%	1,930,143	-1.3%

[a] Many settings occur for cases which never proceed to trial. Rescheduling of cases which do go to trial are also included.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Small Claims Activity, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS	28,180	29,910	6.1%	28,230	-5.6%	28,828	2.1%	29,975	4.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Default Judgment	7,040	7,452	5.9%	7,285	-2.2%	6,872	-5.7%	6,924	0.8%
Other Pretrial Judgment	5,351	6,346	18.6%	6,361	0.2%	6,807	7.0%	6,467	-5.0%
Trial Judgment	8,368	8,803	5.2%	8,452	-4.0%	7,822	-7.5%	8,076	3.2%
Total Dispositions	20,759	22,601	8.9%	22,098	-2.2%	21,501	-2.7%	21,467	-0.2%
Transferred to Civil for Satisfaction of Judgment	3,585	4,498	25.5%	4,071	-9.5%	4,168	2.4%	4,130	-0.9%
PROCEEDINGS									
Trial/Contested Hearing	11,217	11,753	4.8%	11,615	-1.2%	10,520	-9.4%	10,268	-2.4%
Other Hearing	4,978	5,223	4.9%	5,663	8.4%	6,456	14.0%	7,928	22.8%
Total Proceedings	16,195	16,976	4.8%	17,278	1.8%	16,976	-1.7%	18,196	7.2%
Appeals	160	141	-11.9%	336	138.3%	167	-50.3%	172	3.0%
Revenue	282,859	301,763	6.7%	280,577	-7.0%	300,304	7.0%	288,560	-3.9%

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Domestic Violence Activity, 1985 - 1989 *

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS	4,300	2,918	-32.1%	2,889	-1.0%	2,798	-3.1%	2,485	-11.2%
PROCEEDINGS									
Ex Parte Hearings	1,473	2,342	59.0%	2,393	2.2%	2,464	3.0%	2,184	-11.4%
Full Order Hearings	4,565	1,041	-77.2%	1,053	1.2%	1,011	-4.0%	746	-26.2%
Total Hearings	6,038	3,383	-44.0%	3,446	1.9%	3,475	0.8%	2,930	-15.7%
DISPOSITIONS									
Full Orders Granted	2,095	924	-55.9%	984	6.5%	1,133	15.1%	933	-17.7%
Denied/Dismissed	1,443	621	-57.0%	665	7.1%	547	-17.7%	334	-38.9%
Transferred to Superior Court	470	1,073	128.3%	1,030	-4.0%	939	-8.8%	1,004	6.9%
Total Dispositions	4,008	2,618	-34.7%	2,679	2.3%	2,619	-2.2%	2,271	-13.3%
Revenue	35,695	33,329	-6.6%	25,124	-24.6%	25,404	1.1%	18,622	-26.7%

* Includes petitions for orders of temporary protection. Does **not** include related criminal charges. Since revision of the Domestic Violence Protection Act in 1985, protection order workload has significantly shifted to superior courts.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Felony Activity, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
FILINGS									
Complaints	5,028	3,732	-25.8%	4,541	21.7%	5,355	17.9%	5,750	7.4%
In-Custody Defendants	8,258	11,323	37.1%	11,358	0.3%	12,779	12.5%	13,609	6.5%
DISPOSITIONS									
Dismissed	1,957	5,975	205.3%	5,962	-0.2%	7,210	20.9%	8,832	22.5%
Bound Over to Superior Court	1,897	2,084	9.9%	1,647	-21.0%	2,230	35.4%	2,428	8.9%
Reduced to Misdemeanor	867	872	0.6%	1,280	46.8%	1,627	27.1%	1,422	-12.6%
Total Dispositions	4,721	8,931	89.2%	8,889	-0.5%	11,067	24.5%	12,682	14.6%
PROCEEDINGS									
Preliminary Hearing	1,470	1,053	-28.4%	1,176	11.7%	1,408	19.7%	1,503	6.7%
Formal Charge Hearing	2,039	1,737	-14.8%	2,240	29.0%	2,968	32.5%	2,793	-5.9%
Preliminary Appearance	10,349	10,664	3.0%	10,458	-1.9%	14,995	43.4%	13,783	-8.1%
Other Participatory Hearing	2,500	5,166	106.6%	5,263	1.9%	3,011	-42.8%	5,176	71.9%
Total Proceedings	16,358	18,620	13.8%	19,137	2.8%	22,382	17.0%	23,255	3.9%

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	—Infractions— Traffic	Non-Traffic	—— Misdemeanors —— DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Adams County												
.Othello D	1,420	4	70	245	122	3	157	47	0	2,068	1	2,069
...Othello M	186	2	69	173	316	3	0	0	0	749	20	769
.Othello D Total	1,606	6	139	418	438	6	157	47	0	2,817	21	2,838
.Ritzville D	3,419	73	83	735	580	4	29	10	0	4,933	0	4,933
...Ritzville M	188	5	18	77	58	0	0	0	0	346	0	346
.Ritzville D Total	3,607	78	101	812	638	4	29	10	0	5,279	0	5,279
Adams County Total	5,213	84	240	1,230	1,076	10	186	57	0	8,096	21	8,117
Asotin County												
.Asotin D	922	80	32	157	246	1	102	111	0	1,651	33	1,684
...Asotin M	5	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
...Clarkston M	811	68	65	203	165	0	0	0	0	1,312	213	1,525
.Asotin D Total	1,738	148	98	364	414	1	102	111	0	2,976	246	3,222
Asotin County Total	1,738	148	98	364	414	1	102	111	0	2,976	246	3,222
Benton County												
.Benton D	6,401	63	477	1,234	996	0	1,813	525	890	12,399	28	12,427
...Benton City M	50	0	21	49	82	0	0	0	0	202	1	203
...Kennewick M	3,674	139	288	1,074	1,812	0	0	0	0	6,987	35	7,022
...Richland M	2,581	67	165	513	587	0	0	0	0	3,913	144	4,057
...West Richland M	252	5	21	63	41	0	0	0	0	382	1	383
.Benton D Total	12,958	274	972	2,933	3,518	0	1,813	525	890	23,883	209	24,092
.Prosser M	374	0	63	191	303	0	0	0	0	931	85	1,016
Benton County Total	13,332	274	1,035	3,124	3,821	0	1,813	525	890	24,814	294	25,108
Chelan County												
.Chelan D	8,463	25	536	1,257	1,600	0	1,028	257	114	13,280	28	13,308
...Wenatchee M	967	61	175	768	1,408	0	0	0	0	3,379	29	3,408
.Chelan D Total	9,430	86	711	2,025	3,008	0	1,028	257	114	16,659	57	16,716
.Cashmere M	168	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	58	234
.Chelan M	476	24	70	221	513	21	0	0	0	1,325	680	2,005
.Leavenworth M	47	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	48	255	303
.Wenatchee TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chelan County Total	10,121	118	781	2,246	3,522	21	1,028	257	114	18,208	1,050	19,258
Clallam County												
.Clallam 1 D	5,150	390	662	1,174	1,322	12	349	307	18	9,384	0	9,384
...Pt. Angeles M	1,596	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	1,844	0	1,844
...Sequim M	452	0	39	88	143	0	0	0	0	722	0	722
.Clallam 1 D Total	7,198	390	701	1,262	1,713	12	349	307	18	11,950	0	11,950
.Clallam 2 D	995	139	235	359	842	43	51	18	0	2,682	0	2,682
Clallam County Total	8,193	529	936	1,621	2,555	55	400	325	18	14,632	0	14,632
Clark County												
.Clark D	23,177	6	1,083	6,226	4,231	0	1,840	2,033	0	38,596	374	38,970
...La Center (w/D.) M	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
...Ridgefield (w/D.) M	8	1	1	11	8	0	0	0	0	29	0	29
...Vancouver M	3,018	2	132	2,333	1,930	0	0	0	0	7,415	420	7,835
...Yacolt M	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
.Clark D Total	26,205	9	1,217	8,574	6,171	0	1,840	2,033	0	46,049	794	46,843
.Battle Ground M	369	0	42	189	186	0	0	0	0	786	9	795
.Camas M	562	15	130	449	296	0	0	0	0	1,452	144	1,596
.La Center M	79	0	11	67	20	0	0	0	0	177	0	177
.Ridgefield M [a]	30	0	9	16	24	0	0	0	0	79	0	79
.Washougal M	397	17	57	304	197	0	0	0	0	972	0	972
.Camas TVB	1,384	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,401	1,637	3,038
.Ridgefield (w/D.) TVB	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	33	105
.Vancouver TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,433	40,433
Clark County Total	29,098	58	1,466	9,599	6,894	0	1,840	2,033	0	50,988	43,050	94,038
Columbia County												
.Columbia D	471	0	17	71	175	0	71	25	0	830	3	833
.Dayton M	134	0	9	35	50	0	0	0	0	228	0	228
Columbia County Total	605	0	26	106	225	0	71	25	0	1,058	3	1,061

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	Contested Proceedings: Trials Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Misdemn Infracts	Misdemn Traffic	Misdemn Non-Traffic	Receipts: Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Adams County										
.Othello D	0	156	52	76,543	34,938	7,004	9,562	19,964	4,454	152,465
...Othello M	0	172	21	9,957	36,456	13,933	8,744	8,853	60	78,003
.Othello D Total	0	328	73	86,500	71,394	20,937	18,306	28,817	4,514	230,468
.Ritzville D	0	6	106	177,182	61,787	34,311	16,295	44,412	855	334,842
...Ritzville M	0	1	12	8,406	8,930	2,825	1,420	2,867	0	24,448
.Ritzville D Total	0	7	118	185,588	70,717	37,136	17,715	47,279	855	359,290
Adams County Total	0	335	191	272,088	142,111	58,073	36,021	76,096	5,369	589,758
Asotin County										
.Asotin D	4	25	44	48,818	16,700	10,511	126	13,417	4,337	93,909
...Asotin M	0	0	0	237	534	0	0	148	0	919
...Clarkston M	0	5	35	45,896	26,585	4,422	1,211	10,453	0	88,567
.Asotin D Total	4	30	79	94,951	43,819	14,933	1,337	24,018	4,337	183,395
Asotin County Total	4	30	79	94,951	43,819	14,933	1,337	24,018	4,337	183,395
Benton County										
.Benton D	37	107	364	389,439	133,715	61,122	12,762	95,758	53,634	746,430
...Benton City M	1	4	8	2,463	5,502	1,341	365	1,195	0	10,866
...Kennewick M	50	81	338	208,661	97,376	71,612	19,551	94,850	0	492,050
...Richland M	15	44	214	136,418	59,861	25,658	6,122	34,575	0	262,634
...West Richland M	0	6	26	15,903	8,664	1,565	805	4,427	0	31,364
.Benton D Total	103	242	950	752,884	305,118	161,298	39,605	230,805	53,634	1,543,344
.Prosser M	0	272	27	21,595	43,307	14,937	0	9,374	0	89,213
Benton County Total	103	514	977	774,479	348,425	176,235	39,605	240,179	53,634	1,632,557
Chelan County										
.Chelan D	16	109	392	469,380	412,882	123,702	1,461	137,955	37,764	1,183,144
...Wenatchee M	11	44	185	38,753	191,250	80,581	951	37,474	0	349,009
.Chelan D Total	27	153	577	508,133	604,132	204,283	2,412	175,429	37,764	1,532,153
.Cashmere M	0	0	14	9,348	0	0	0	0	0	9,348
.Chelan M	6	16	29	24,509	43,350	47,502	4,480	15,845	885	136,571
.Leavenworth M	0	1	7	2,242	75	65	0	0	0	2,382
.Wenatchee TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chelan County Total	33	170	627	544,232	647,557	251,850	6,892	191,274	38,649	1,680,454
Clallam County										
.Clallam 1 D	33	13	212	243,243	213,973	63,934	3,756	74,370	11,258	610,534
...Pt. Angeles M	1	12	103	76,376	15,032	19,126	1,708	18,357	0	130,599
...Sequim M	0	2	18	15,777	22,092	5,829	864	5,570	0	50,132
.Clallam 1 D Total	34	27	333	335,396	251,097	88,889	6,328	98,297	11,258	791,265
.Clallam 2 D	18	16	16	47,502	70,915	59,377	0	23,453	2,058	203,305
Clallam County Total	52	43	349	382,898	322,012	148,266	6,328	121,750	13,316	994,570
Clark County										
.Clark D	57	98	1,423	573,280	393,059	160,690	8,951	182,847	27,468	1,346,295
...La Center (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	500	50	0	0	0	550
...Ridgefield (w/D.) M	0	0	0	44	877	860	0	125	0	1,906
...Vancouver M	17	24	293	65,667	90,019	45,075	4,240	33,004	0	238,005
...Yacolt M	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	70
.Clark D Total	74	122	1,716	639,061	484,455	206,675	13,191	215,976	27,468	1,586,826
.Battle Ground M	1	0	3	16,813	25,623	11,361	0	9,041	0	62,838
.Camas M	0	6	39	26,959	77,435	26,355	50	19,096	0	149,895
.La Center M	0	0	3	4,641	10,259	1,456	0	2,423	0	18,779
.Ridgefield M [a]	0	0	1	717	2,771	1,093	0	605	0	5,186
.Washougal M	1	8	18	29,776	56,150	17,747	50	16,903	0	120,626
.Camas TVB	0	0	0	23,310	0	0	0	3,662	0	26,972
.Ridgefield (w/D.) TVB	0	0	0	2,871	2,582	899	0	886	0	7,238
.Vancouver TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark County Total	76	136	1,780	744,148	659,275	265,586	13,291	268,592	27,468	1,978,360
Columbia County										
.Columbia D	0	5	11	23,794	5,995	15,069	20	8,105	2,235	55,218
.Dayton M	0	0	1	5,752	2,388	976	0	1,289	0	10,405
Columbia County Total	0	5	12	29,546	8,383	16,045	20	9,394	2,235	65,623

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	—Infractions— Traffic	Non-Traffic	— Misdemeanors — DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Cowlitz County												
.Cowlitz D	12,157	0	799	2,124	2,586	26	1,270	675	0	19,637	322	19,959
...Kelso M	1,531	0	468	914	945	13	0	0	0	3,871	274	4,145
.Cowlitz D Total	13,688	0	1,267	3,038	3,531	39	1,270	675	0	23,508	596	24,104
.Castle Rock M	148	3	12	54	69	5	0	0	0	291	0	291
.Kalama M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Longview M	2,747	11	246	1,138	1,548	61	0	0	0	5,751	880	6,631
.Woodland M	212	1	47	123	125	0	0	0	0	508	14	522
Cowlitz County Total	16,795	15	1,572	4,353	5,273	105	1,270	675	0	30,058	1,490	31,548
Douglas County												
.Douglas D												
..Douglas	2,524	25	108	396	479	75	402	134	0	4,143	15	4,158
...E Wenatchee M	871	2	49	176	193	0	0	0	0	1,291	61	1,352
...Waterville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Site Total	3,395	27	157	572	672	75	402	134	0	5,434	76	5,510
..Bridgeport	560	0	30	132	98	14	0	0	0	834	0	834
.Douglas D Total	3,955	27	187	704	770	89	402	134	0	6,268	76	6,344
.Bridgeport M	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
.Mansfield M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Rock Island M	167	21	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Douglas County Total	4,122	48	187	714	779	89	402	134	0	6,475	76	6,551
Ferry County												
.Ferry 1 D	243	1	40	85	200	0	27	63	0	659	0	659
...Republic M	55	3	8	17	13	0	0	0	0	96	6	102
.Ferry 1 D Total	298	4	48	102	213	0	27	63	0	755	6	761
Ferry County Total	298	4	48	102	213	0	27	63	0	755	6	761
Franklin County												
.Franklin D	8,034	48	36	934	478	3	665	209	67	10,474	229	10,703
.Connell M	56	2	12	42	38	1	0	0	0	151	0	151
.Kahlotus M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Pasco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Franklin County Total	8,090	50	48	976	516	4	665	209	67	10,625	229	10,854
Garfield County												
.Garfield D	446	0	9	63	124	4	10	14	0	670	0	670
...Pomeroy M	113	0	8	55	5	0	0	0	0	181	4	185
.Garfield D Total	559	0	17	118	129	4	10	14	0	851	4	855
Garfield County Total	559	0	17	118	129	4	10	14	0	851	4	855
Grant County												
.Grant D	9,771	0	603	1,906	2,582	0	872	277	22	16,033	13	16,046
...Electric City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Ephrata M	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	20	73
...Moses Lake M	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	1	50
...Royal City M	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35
...Soap Lake M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grant D Total	9,805	103	603	1,906	2,582	0	872	277	22	16,170	34	16,204
.Coulee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grand Coulee M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Warden M	41	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	43
Grant County Total	9,846	105	603	1,906	2,582	0	872	277	22	16,213	34	16,247
Grays Harbor Cty												
.Grays Harbor D												
..Grays Harbor 1	3,292	24	186	516	729	2	250	220	164	5,383	0	5,383
..Grays Harbor 2	2,555	0	153	430	737	0	536	267	4	4,682	1	4,683
.Grays Harbor D Total	5,847	24	339	946	1,466	2	786	487	168	10,065	1	10,066
.Aberdeen M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Cosmopolis M	391	0	3	77	42	0	0	0	0	513	3	516
.Elma M	172	9	35	126	109	0	0	0	0	451	0	451
.Hoquiam M	699	0	53	310	533	0	0	0	0	1,595	202	1,797
.McCleary M	295	3	27	50	63	0	0	0	0	438	1	439
.Montesano M	414	7	63	187	187	0	0	0	0	858	235	1,093

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	Contested Proceedings: Trials Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Misdemn Infracts	Misdemn Traffic	Misdemn Non-Traffic	Receipts: Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Cowlitz County										
.Cowlitz D	11	654	457	577,938	297,886	149,363	12,958	174,225	34,745	1,247,115
..Kelso M	4	779	87	79,991	188,417	68,473	7,528	49,572	40	394,021
.Cowlitz D Total	15	1,433	544	657,929	486,303	217,836	20,486	223,797	34,785	1,641,136
.Castle Rock M	0	2	2	8,113	4,423	3,737	1,883	6,916	0	25,072
.Kalama M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Longview M	34	932	289	168,511	199,316	165,942	15,476	88,559	80	637,884
.Woodland M	1	108	24	14,491	41,357	22,168	83	11,971	0	90,070
Cowlitz County Total	50	2,475	859	849,044	731,399	409,683	37,928	331,243	34,865	2,394,162
Douglas County										
.Douglas D										
..Douglas	8	68	107	134,016	87,691	30,450	50	39,605	11,714	303,526
...E Wenatchee M	1	9	50	40,028	34,473	12,467	249	13,233	0	100,450
...Waterville M	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	11	0	112
..Site Total	9	77	157	174,145	122,164	42,917	299	52,849	11,714	404,088
..Bridgeport	2	12	28	22,404	17,726	6,016	1,909	7,593	140	55,788
.Douglas D Total	11	89	185	196,549	139,890	48,933	2,208	60,442	11,854	459,876
.Bridgeport M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Mansfield M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Rock Island M	0	24	14	7,593	2,542	417	0	0	0	10,552
Douglas County Total	11	113	199	204,142	142,432	49,350	2,208	60,442	11,854	470,428
Ferry County										
.Ferry 1 D	12	6	3	12,327	17,041	13,283	1,714	7,318	1,712	53,395
..Republic M	0	0	0	3,082	1,812	518	140	894	0	6,446
.Ferry 1 D Total	12	6	3	15,409	18,853	13,801	1,854	8,212	1,712	59,841
Ferry County Total	12	6	3	15,409	18,853	13,801	1,854	8,212	1,712	59,841
Franklin County										
.Franklin D	2	39	368	458,767	91,841	27,810	0	102,247	17,488	698,153
.Connell M	0	13	5	3,087	4,973	2,039	0	1,610	0	11,709
.Kahlotus M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Pasco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Franklin County Total	2	52	373	461,854	96,814	29,849	0	103,857	17,488	709,862
Garfield County										
.Garfield D	0	10	8	24,235	8,262	8,045	669	6,953	420	48,584
...Pomeroy M	0	6	1	6,445	4,255	263	20	1,824	0	12,807
.Garfield D Total	0	16	9	30,680	12,517	8,308	689	8,777	420	61,391
Garfield County Total	0	16	9	30,680	12,517	8,308	689	8,777	420	61,391
Grant County										
.Grant D	63	75	819	522,626	371,769	161,746	12,326	168,149	27,541	1,264,157
...Electric City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Ephrata M	0	0	5	1,533	394	81	0	310	0	2,318
...Moses Lake M	0	0	0	2,257	1,020	0	0	0	0	3,277
...Royal City M	0	0	0	838	0	0	0	192	0	1,030
...Soap Lake M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grant D Total	63	75	824	527,254	373,183	161,827	12,326	168,651	27,541	1,270,782
.Coulee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grand Coulee M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Warden M	0	0	0	2,234	1,841	0	0	1,078	0	5,153
Grant County Total	63	75	824	529,488	375,024	161,827	12,326	169,729	27,541	1,275,935
Grays Harbor Cty										
.Grays Harbor D										
..Grays Harbor 1	31	50	156	211,347	116,139	47,351	4,588	57,513	8,166	445,104
..Grays Harbor 2	7	58	124	153,923	70,376	39,772	365	43,653	15,107	323,196
.Grays Harbor D Total	38	108	280	365,270	186,515	87,123	4,953	101,166	23,273	768,300
.Aberdeen M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Cosmopolis M	2	2	12	19,432	5,168	1,234	5,293	4,922	0	36,049
.Elma M	1	0	16	11,545	20,039	9,084	2,744	5,648	0	49,060
.Hoquiam M	30	12	40	35,702	33,550	21,745	1,997	15,495	0	108,489
.McCleary M	7	5	31	17,715	6,885	1,728	8,273	4,826	0	39,427
.Montesano M	3	33	55	22,569	21,837	9,181	15,747	9,823	0	79,157

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	—Infractions— Traffic	Non-Traffic	—Misdemeanors— DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
.Oakville M	458	0	4	104	55	0	0	0	0	621	0	621
.Ocean Shores M	245	0	55	285	180	5	0	0	0	770	1	771
.Westport M	295	0	55	183	184	0	0	0	0	717	98	815
Grays Harbor Cty Total	8,816	43	634	2,268	2,819	7	786	487	168	16,028	541	16,569
Island County												
.Island D	5,226	58	186	651	1,039	0	456	340	38	7,994	148	8,142
...Oak Harbor M	1,887	1	124	181	53	0	0	0	0	2,246	59	2,305
.Island D Total	7,113	59	310	832	1,092	0	456	340	38	10,240	207	10,447
.Coupeville M	266	0	7	31	2	0	0	0	0	306	26	332
.Langley M	133	2	22	85	14	0	0	0	0	256	35	291
Island County Total	7,512	61	339	948	1,108	0	456	340	38	10,802	268	11,070
Jefferson County												
.Jefferson D	3,837	16	231	491	804	0	131	121	14	5,645	13	5,658
Jefferson County Total	3,837	16	231	491	804	0	131	121	14	5,645	13	5,658
King County												
.Aukeen D	9,644	306	618	2,025	1,733	356	3,239	1,111	21	19,053	339	19,392
...Algona M	1,275	0	152	379	104	0	0	0	0	1,910	2	1,912
...Auburn M	4,317	10	213	1,316	1,207	0	0	0	0	7,063	83	7,146
...Kent M	5,928	24	315	1,453	1,539	0	0	0	0	9,259	176	9,435
.Aukeen D Total	21,164	340	1,298	5,173	4,583	356	3,239	1,111	21	37,285	600	37,885
.Bellevue D	3,918	4	143	577	379	163	2,137	1,070	0	8,391	102	8,493
...Bellevue M	13,157	0	425	1,499	1,648	0	0	0	0	16,729	288	17,017
...Clyde Hill M	1,279	0	43	143	36	0	0	0	0	1,501	7	1,508
...Hunts Point M	265	0	6	49	18	0	0	0	0	338	4	342
...Medina M	883	5	13	134	55	0	0	0	0	1,090	32	1,122
...Yarrow Point M	255	0	5	26	21	0	0	0	0	307	6	313
.Bellevue D Total	19,757	9	635	2,428	2,157	163	2,137	1,070	0	28,356	439	28,795
.Federal Way D	16,691	70	615	2,329	2,675	185	1,434	555	0	24,554	379	24,933
.Issaquah D	12,401	5	195	1,375	899	58	579	286	0	15,798	210	16,008
...Issaquah M	1,248	1	65	242	270	0	0	0	0	1,826	187	2,013
...North Bend M	194	0	12	90	87	0	0	0	0	383	50	433
...Snoqualmie M	342	3	17	133	67	0	0	0	0	562	18	580
.Issaquah D Total	14,185	9[1]	289	1,840	1,323	58	579	286	0	18,569	465	19,034
.Mercer Island D	2,058	3	22	121	12	1	211	118	0	2,546	5	2,551
...Mercer Island M	2,008	63	51	283	184	0	0	0	0	2,589	478	3,067
.Mercer Island D Total	4,066	66	73	404	196	1	211	118	0	5,135	483	5,618
.Northeast D	12,193	41	470	2,032	1,394	263	3,600	1,278	0	21,271	306	21,577
...Bothell M	1,453	6	77	404	181	0	0	0	0	2,121	26	2,147
...Carnation M	406	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	408	0	408
...Duvall (w/NE D.) M [b]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Kirkland M	4,088	0	177	1,110	1,134	0	0	0	0	6,509	534	7,043
...Redmond M	4,111	8	195	890	794	0	0	0	0	5,998	78	6,076
...Skykomish M	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
.Northeast D Total	22,252	58	919	4,438	3,503	263	3,600	1,278	0	36,311	945	37,256
.Renton D	10,814	3	519	2,328	1,562	76	2,058	795	0	18,155	141	18,296
.Seattle D	8,280	10	609	2,320	2,500	1	10,364	3,463	1,416	28,963	388	29,351
.Shoreline D	5,928	62	451	1,788	1,632	69	1,042	321	0	11,293	301	11,594
.Southwest D												
..Southwest	10,939	90	699	3,319	3,118	203	2,445	843	8	21,664	4,311	25,975
...Normandy Park M	411	17	39	142	66	0	0	0	0	675	46	721
..Site Total	11,350	107	738	3,461	3,184	203	2,445	843	8	22,339	4,357	26,696
..Vashon Island	308	3	10	55	78	18	39	29	0	540	62	602
.Southwest D Total	11,658	110	748	3,516	3,262	221	2,484	872	8	22,879	4,419	27,298
.Black Diamond M	336	0	16	68	58	8	0	0	0	486	0	486
.Des Moines M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Duvall M	227	1	14	51	9	0	0	0	0	302	7	309
.Enumclaw M	492	0	84	192	411	17	0	0	0	1,196	391	1,587
.Lake Forest Pk M	980	1	28	172	36	0	0	0	0	1,217	31	1,248
.Pacific M	650	0	46	240	109	0	0	0	0	1,045	0	1,045

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	Contested Proceedings — Trials Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Misdemn Infracts	Misdemn Traffic	Misdemn Non-Traffic	Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
.Oakville M	2	16	28	36,242	3,575	1,024	3,378	7,632	0	51,851
.Ocean Shores M	1	11	12	13,749	40,626	13,612	2,066	9,839	20	79,912
.Westport M	3	24	17	14,418	33,412	3,848	4,084	6,199	0	61,961
Grays Harbor Cty Total	87	211	491	536,642	351,607	148,579	48,535	165,550	23,293	1,274,206
Island County										
.Island D	15	0	581	261,286	122,621	71,753	8,111	77,614	13,298	554,683
..Oak Harbor M	3	0	200	80,194	63,603	3,113	1,553	21,402	0	169,865
.Island D Total	18	0	781	341,480	186,224	74,866	9,664	99,016	13,298	724,548
.Coupeville M	0	6	20	16,577	6,143	42	0	4,309	0	27,071
.Langley M	1	7	7	9,477	9,810	1,971	1,160	42,682	0	65,100
Island County Total	19	13	808	367,534	202,177	76,879	10,824	146,007	13,298	816,719
Jefferson County										
.Jefferson D	45	142	181	134,000	104,252	40,011	5,688	75,062	4,432	363,445
Jefferson County Total	45	142	181	134,000	104,252	40,011	5,688	75,062	4,432	363,445
King County										
.Aukeen D	11	380	963	512,115	208,840	65,010	21,325	126,043	95,727	1,029,060
..Algona M	0	4	138	63,402	17,360	1,697	5,879	13,400	0	101,738
..Auburn M	67	118	433	199,951	113,098	37,395	45,921	55,176	0	451,541
..Kent M	2	218	859	252,883	127,943	60,864	67,252	69,967	0	578,909
.Aukeen D Total	80	720	2,393	1,028,351	467,241	164,966	140,377	264,586	95,727	2,161,248
.Bellevue D	27	154	294	175,567	66,812	15,889	627	40,442	60,710	360,047
..Bellevue M	143	172	1,380	559,598	228,806	139,249	3,282	127,040	0	1,057,975
..Clyde Hill M	1	4	118	57,215	18,614	2,830	0	12,406	0	91,065
..Hunts Point M	0	1	19	12,083	3,769	981	0	2,594	0	19,427
..Medina M	1	6	49	41,191	19,209	4,136	0	9,038	0	73,574
..Yarrow Point M	1	0	15	12,956	2,243	2,797	0	2,976	0	20,972
.Bellevue D Total	173	337	1,875	858,610	339,453	165,882	3,909	194,496	60,710	1,623,060
.Federal Way D	40	207	1,939	1,074,037	234,300	93,217	9,232	247,729	41,917	1,700,432
.Issaquah D	8	138	1,089	746,771	110,656	45,845	3,119	141,605	53,160	1,101,156
..Issaquah M	14	17	151	64,544	33,794	16,374	1,108	14,756	0	130,576
..North Bend M	0	6	26	9,735	6,816	6,235	152	2,736	0	25,674
..Snoqualmie M	2	13	48	21,781	8,038	3,485	148	4,841	0	38,293
.Issaquah D Total	24	174	1,314	842,831	159,304	71,939	4,527	163,938	53,160	1,295,699
.Mercer Island D	1	28	115	88,145	11,503	837	91	16,897	19,996	137,469
..Mercer Island M	2	45	128	119,963	22,436	9,487	1,048	24,897	0	177,831
.Mercer Island D Total	3	73	243	208,108	33,939	10,324	1,139	41,794	19,996	315,300
.Northeast D	21	273	1,260	719,553	294,161	124,689	22,976	179,684	106,790	1,447,853
..Bothell M	3	30	181	96,971	49,925	14,066	980	24,129	0	186,071
..Carnation M	0	0	65	25,868	152	50	0	4,757	0	30,827
..Duvall (w/NE D.) M [b]	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	62
..Kirkland M	8	98	789	180,451	159,066	108,979	1,930	66,203	0	516,629
..Redmond M	5	72	669	192,017	94,312	73,364	1,792	55,920	0	417,405
..Skykomish M	0	0	0	82	63	108	47	20	0	320
.Northeast D Total	37	473	2,964	1,215,004	597,679	321,256	27,725	330,713	106,790	2,599,167
.Renton D	69	551	1,354	676,939	205,384	35,790	13,878	229,283	62,286	1,223,560
.Seattle D	31	1,827	423	410,157	136,809	104,477	11,619	111,168	278,330	1,052,560
.Shoreline D	87	346	824	324,926	167,633	79,811	1,099	83,392	27,434	684,295
.Southwest D										
..Southwest	69	425	1,330	553,430	248,202	105,106	1,195	147,437	65,812	1,121,182
...Normandy Park M	0	32	65	23,665	12,545	2,416	0	5,949	0	44,575
..Site Total	69	457	1,395	577,095	260,747	107,522	1,195	153,386	65,812	1,165,757
..Vashon Island	5	25	33	14,031	6,451	1,599	90	3,683	1,594	27,448
.Southwest D Total	74	482	1,428	591,126	267,198	109,121	1,285	157,069	67,406	1,193,205
.Black Diamond M	0	9	32	29,839	14,243	5,472	248	6,787	120	56,709
.Des Moines M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Duvall M	1	24	23	11,704	4,248	1,063	615	36,640	0	54,270
.Enumclaw M	6	199	42	19,448	29,107	9,431	31,659	9,077	100	98,822
.Lake Forest Pk M	5	20	147	68,841	16,765	1,390	4,769	15,691	0	107,456
.Pacific M	0	10	64	35,247	17,417	5,464	50	9,065	0	67,243

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	—Infractions— Traffic	Non-Traffic	—Misdemeanors— DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
.Renton M	5,900	0	203	1,876	2,040	47	0	0	0	10,066	8,238	18,304
.Seattle M	112,689	0	2,613	25,481	39,000	0	1,596	0	0	181,379	522,284	703,663
.Tukwila M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Auburn TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,252	5,252
.Bellevue TVB	5,358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,358	2,864	8,222
.Bothell TVB	505	0	3	25	17	0	0	0	0	550	75	625
.Carnation TVB [a]	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	152
.Issaquah TVB [d]	191	11	10	19	42	0	0	0	0	273	119	392
.Kent TVB	4,472	2	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	4,498	1,354	5,852
.Kirkland TVB	4,425	0	7	74	110	0	0	0	0	4,616	7,333	11,949
.North Bend TVB	56	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	24	81
.Redmond TVB	1,970	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	1,994	781	2,775
.Snoqualmie TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
King County Total	273,198	753	9,181	54,809	65,225	1,465	28,744	9,869	1,445	444,689	557,313	1,002,002
Kitsap County												
.Kitsap D												
..Kitsap South	11,042	148	607	1,773	1,460	96	1,995	520	47	17,688	120	17,808
..Kitsap North	5,477	94	249	679	744	10	333	309	0	7,895	481	8,376
.Kitsap D Total	16,519	242	856	2,452	2,204	106	2,328	829	47	25,583	601	26,184
.Bremerton M	5,743	140	112	943	1,796	13	0	0	0	8,747	34,291	43,038
.Port Orchard M	1,864	0	106	595	513	0	0	0	0	3,078	1,729	4,807
.Poulsbo M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Winslow M	1,895	220	64	108	76	8	0	0	0	2,371	2,804	5,175
Kitsap County Total	26,021	602	1,138	4,098	4,589	127	2,328	829	47	39,779	39,425	79,204
Kittitas County												
.Upper Kittitas D	3,568	88	98	572	215	17	114	38	0	4,710	517	5,227
.Lower Kittitas D	4,682	48	218	603	1,420	3	442	81	5	7,502	142	7,644
.Cle Elum M	251	0	49	94	52	0	0	0	0	446	4	450
.Kittitas M	92	5	2	32	45	0	0	0	0	176	13	189
.Roslyn M	274	34	29	61	11	0	0	0	0	409	13	422
Kittitas County Total	8,867	175	396	1,362	1,743	20	556	119	5	13,243	689	13,932
Klickitat County												
.E. Klickitat D	3,020	1	45	344	368	3	53	77	0	3,916	1	3,917
...Goldendale w/Dist M [b]	28	4	1	12	17	0	0	0	0	62	7	69
.E. Klickitat D Total	3,048	5	46	356	385	3	58	77	0	3,978	8	3,986
.W. Klickitat D	698	1	55	172	297	11	41	92	0	1,367	2	1,369
...Bingen M	96	7	17	29	41	0	0	0	0	190	6	196
...White Salmon M	142	4	22	39	43	0	0	0	0	250	0	250
.W. Klickitat D Total	936	12	94	240	381	11	41	92	0	1,807	8	1,815
.Goldendale M [a]	47	0	9	40	40	0	0	0	0	136	8	144
Klickitat County Total	4,031	17	149	636	806	14	99	169	0	5,921	24	5,945
Lewis County												
.Lewis D	7,892	7	554	1,608	1,251	0	649	424	15	12,400	3	12,403
...Morton M	64	0	32	56	106	0	0	0	0	258	0	258
...Mossyrock M	43	0	2	12	11	0	0	0	0	68	0	68
...Napavine M	49	0	11	15	24	0	0	0	0	99	0	99
...Pe Ell M	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
...Toledo M	9	0	1	7	13	0	0	0	0	30	1	31
...Vader M	19	0	1	11	7	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
.Lewis D Total	8,079	7	601	1,711	1,415	0	649	424	15	12,901	4	12,905
.Centralia M	977	0	87	356	438	0	0	0	0	1,858	103	1,961
.Chehalis M	515	36	28	129	309	0	0	0	0	1,017	3,519	4,536
.Winlock M	33	1	4	27	39	0	0	0	0	104	5	109
.Morton TVB	148	2	17	21	57	0	0	0	0	245	67	312
.Mossyrock TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Napavine TVB	27	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
.Pe Ell TVB	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
.Toledo TVB	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	11	40
.Vader TVB	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	49
Lewis County Total	9,861	48	737	2,245	2,261	0	649	424	15	16,240	3,709	19,949

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	Contested Proceedings — Trials Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Misdemn Infracts	Misdemn Traffic	Misdemn Non-Traffic	Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
.Renton M	4	130	543	375,563	260,533	184,041	8,062	114,878	1,224	944,301
.Seattle M	505	539	1,118	4,094,569	1,019,134	269,400	288,195	806,666	24,567	6,502,531
.Tukwila M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Auburn TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Bellevue TVB	0	0	0	263,163	0	0	0	49,298	0	312,461
.Bothell TVB	0	0	0	43,897	768	0	0	6,497	0	51,162
.Carnation TVB [a]	0	0	0	5,898	0	0	0	2,528	0	8,426
.Issaquah TVB [d]	0	0	0	16,411	0	0	0	3,070	0	19,481
.Kent TVB	0	0	0	184,442	2,648	0	0	33,896	0	220,986
.Kirkland TVB	0	0	0	275,213	1,665	3,675	0	83,388	0	363,941
.North Bend TVB	0	0	0	3,374	0	64	0	569	0	4,007
.Redmond TVB	0	0	0	120,524	1,848	0	0	22,962	0	145,334
.Snoqualmie TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
King County Total	1,139	6,121	16,726	12,778,222	3,977,316	1,636,783	548,388	3,025,180	839,767	22,805,656
Kitsap County										
.Kitsap D										
..Kitsap South	63	94	817	495,376	193,048	51,576	12,839	135,067	42,403	930,309
..Kitsap North	21	69	378	238,552	70,060	19,473	447	55,206	9,943	393,681
.Kitsap D Total	84	163	1,195	733,928	263,108	71,049	13,286	190,273	52,346	1,323,990
.Bremerton M	11	47	308	311,306	190,085	171,376	0	84,378	95	757,240
.Port Orchard M	3	8	107	120,756	76,769	34,079	22,932	35,921	0	290,457
.Poulsbo M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Winslow M	27	154	186	96,183	37,317	6,947	1,920	8,556	120	151,043
Kitsap County Total	125	372	1,796	1,262,173	567,279	283,451	38,138	319,128	52,561	2,522,730
Kittitas County										
.Upper Kittitas D	4	143	224	238,534	109,539	20,530	4,687	66,478	3,597	443,365
.Lower Kittitas D	4	371	283	70,617	39,312	26,766	2,301	76,496	4,008	219,500
.Cle Elum M	0	25	20	16,024	16,739	3,021	356	5,677	0	41,817
.Kittitas M	0	53	13	5,578	3,922	3,085	0	2,093	0	14,678
.Roslyn M	0	18	37	16,993	13,346	252	480	5,160	0	36,231
Kittitas County Total	8	610	577	347,746	182,858	53,654	7,824	155,904	7,605	755,591
Klickitat County										
.E. Klickitat D	2	8	79	169,938	52,501	25,787	6,172	44,377	2,326	301,101
...Goldendale (w/Dist) M [b]	0	0	1	1,374	1,302	446	592	549	0	4,263
.E. Klickitat D Total	2	8	80	171,312	53,803	26,233	6,764	44,926	2,326	305,364
.W. Klickitat D	1	22	36	39,839	22,753	13,845	6,647	12,926	2,256	98,266
...Bingen M	1	7	7	5,416	8,530	2,420	1,886	1,995	0	20,247
...White Salmon M	0	17	2	6,103	11,761	1,582	3,023	2,072	0	24,541
.W. Klickitat D Total	2	46	45	51,358	43,044	17,847	11,556	16,993	2,256	143,054
.Goldendale M [a]	0	1	5	2,696	2,568	686	935	892	0	7,777
Klickitat County Total	4	55	130	225,366	99,415	44,766	19,255	62,811	4,582	456,195
Lewis County										
.Lewis D	9	59	588	385,467	235,896	78,552	9,125	101,129	19,318	829,487
...Morton M	0	0	10	1,658	11,789	3,342	1,597	1,586	0	19,972
...Mossyrock M	0	2	25	840	1,911	582	11	254	0	3,598
...Napavine M	0	1	7	1,714	3,897	388	128	612	0	6,739
...Pe Ell M	0	0	1	94	1,552	398	1	161	0	2,206
...Toledo M	0	0	0	546	694	492	208	264	0	2,204
...Vader M	0	0	7	466	1,031	305	89	150	0	2,041
.Lewis D Total	9	62	638	390,785	256,770	84,059	11,159	104,156	19,318	866,247
.Centralia M	1	31	80	44,688	67,531	26,494	32,332	19,589	0	190,634
.Chehalis M	1	16	41	50,645	27,190	36,733	5,910	14,425	0	134,903
.Winlock M	0	17	2	1,642	4,664	2,374	2,239	1,715	0	12,634
.Morton TVB	0	0	0	6,884	0	0	0	1,273	0	8,157
.Mossyrock TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Napavine TVB	0	0	0	2,625	0	0	0	491	0	3,116
.Pe Ell TVB	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	47
.Toledo TVB	0	0	0	665	0	0	0	426	0	1,091
.Vader TVB	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	641	0	1,641
Lewis County Total	11	126	761	498,981	356,155	149,660	51,640	142,716	19,318	1,218,470

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	—Infractions— Traffic	Non-Traffic	—— Misdemeanors —— DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Lincoln County												
.Lincoln D	1,728	0	50	203	286	0	100	38	22	2,427	0	2,427
...Almira M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Davenport M	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
...Harrington M	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
...Odessa M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
...Reardan M	72	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	83	0	83
...Sprague M	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
...Wilbur M	125	1	11	20	26	0	0	0	0	183	0	183
.Lincoln D Total	1,928	10	61	232	320	0	100	38	22	2,711	1	2,712
Lincoln County Total	1,928	10	61	232	320	0	100	38	22	2,711	1	2,712
Mason County												
.Mason D	2,612	0	281	584	1,229	47	337	169	0	5,259	8	5,267
.Shelton M	585	0	119	257	449	14	0	0	0	1,424	567	1,991
Mason County Total	3,197	0	400	841	1,678	61	337	169	0	6,683	575	7,258
Okanogan County												
.Okanogan D	4,274	11	651	1,540	1,948	88	346	144	0	9,002	33	9,035
.Brewster M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Coulee Dam M	98	11	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	128	36	164
.Elmer City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Okanogan M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Omak M	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	57	293	350
.Oroville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Pateros M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tonasket M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Twisp M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Winthrop M	144	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	228	378
Okanogan County Total	4,516	28	654	1,556	2,005	88	346	144	0	9,337	590	9,927
Pacific County												
.S. Pacific D	1,076	31	94	383	503	17	81	77	0	2,262	0	2,262
...Ilwaco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.N. Pacific D	1,235	1	48	175	295	0	70	49	0	1,873	0	1,873
.Long Beach M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Raymond M	639	2	90	232	311	0	0	0	0	1,274	0	1,274
.South Bend M	805	0	80	179	159	1	0	0	0	1,224	0	1,224
Pacific County Total	3,755	34	312	969	1,268	18	151	126	0	6,633	0	6,633
Pend Oreille Cty												
.Pend Oreille D	1,385	0	36	126	235	0	69	68	0	1,919	0	1,919
...Cusick M	13	0	1	8	27	0	0	0	0	49	0	49
...Ione M	41	0	2	18	2	0	0	0	0	63	0	63
...Metaline M	31	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33
...Metaline Falls M	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
...Newport M	148	18	25	65	92	0	0	0	0	348	10	358
.Pend Oreille D Total	1,622	18	64	220	356	0	69	68	0	2,417	10	2,427
.Newport TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	152
Pend Oreille Cty Total	1,622	18	64	220	356	0	69	68	0	2,417	162	2,579
Pierce County												
.Pierce 1 D	39,651	0	2,153	6,908	4,383	0	5,872	2,866	0	61,833	217	62,050
.Pierce 2 D	3,181	116	150	325	317	0	90	124	0	4,303	58	4,361
.Pierce 3 D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Pierce 4 D	1,321	27	53	254	343	2	40	44	0	2,084	74	2,158
.Bonney Lake M	545	18	62	253	185	0	0	0	0	1,063	38	1,101
.Buckley M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Dupont M	124	9	10	15	34	0	0	0	0	192	0	192
.Eatonville M	139	3	23	85	54	0	0	0	0	304	0	304
.Fife M	2,232	0	159	793	962	0	0	0	0	4,146	126	4,272
.Fircrest M	1,171	0	44	245	59	0	0	0	0	1,519	9	1,528
.Gig Harbor M	1,049	57	49	155	84	0	0	0	0	1,394	360	1,754
.Milton M	1,622	0	102	314	261	0	0	0	0	2,299	5	2,304
.Orting M	95	1	4	77	78	0	0	0	0	255	0	255
.Puyallup M	4,594	0	220	1,238	1,081	0	0	0	0	7,133	1,059	8,192
.Roy M	175	34	1	17	13	0	0	0	0	240	0	240

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	Contested Proceedings: Trials Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Misdemn Infracts	Misdemn Traffic	Misdemn Non-Traffic	Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Lincoln County										
.Lincoln D	2	47	72	93,686	35,841	19,647	9,151	27,516	1,082	186,923
...Almira M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Davenport M	0	42	6	8	0	0	0	2	0	10
...Harrington M	0	2	0	109	21	21	0	29	0	180
...Odessa M	0	21	1	8	38	84	0	25	0	155
...Reardan M	0	6	3	5,147	1,503	143	0	1,250	0	8,043
...Sprague M	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	8	0	50
...Wilbur M	1	28	7	7,936	3,070	691	53	2,009	0	13,759
.Lincoln D Total	3	146	89	106,894	40,473	20,628	9,204	30,839	1,082	209,120
Lincoln County Total	3	146	89	106,894	40,473	20,628	9,204	30,839	1,082	209,120
Mason County										
.Mason D	0	54	131	144,850	97,456	81,005	6,698	48,411	9,938	388,358
.Shelton M	1	24	21	34,381	37,894	24,529	911	15,222	51	112,988
Mason County Total	1	78	152	179,231	135,350	105,534	7,609	63,633	9,989	501,346
Okanogan County										
.Okanogan D	12	31	150	181,418	206,634	85,899	90,463	74,352	10,780	649,546
.Brewster M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Coulee Dam M	0	0	2	2,729	0	0	0	80	0	2,809
.Elmer City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Okanogan M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Omak M	0	32	0	183	254	1,387	0	223	0	2,047
.Oroville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Pateros M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tonasket M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Twisp M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Winthrop M	0	0	7	4,882	0	0	0	0	0	4,882
Okanogan County Total	12	63	159	189,212	206,888	87,286	90,463	74,655	10,780	659,284
Pacific County										
.S. Pacific D	7	94	25	51,576	7,922	22,274	2,672	38,396	3,493	126,333
...Ilwaco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.N. Pacific D	6	33	63	57,093	11,872	17,201	2,909	16,272	2,344	107,691
.Long Beach M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Raymond M	21	158	35	31,885	23,979	8,948	6,489	10,133	0	81,434
.South Bend M	3	71	25	29,390	25,558	8,258	1,920	10,163	0	75,289
Pacific County Total	37	356	148	169,944	69,331	56,681	13,990	74,964	5,837	390,747
Pend Oreille Cty										
.Pend Oreille D	0	0	14	82,597	12,975	20,077	43	18,661	2,475	136,828
...Cusick M	0	0	0	1,136	497	76	0	220	0	1,929
...Ione M	0	0	0	1,577	577	19	0	349	0	2,522
...Metaline M	0	0	0	1,363	139	0	0	279	0	1,781
...Metaline Falls M	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	20	0	67
...Newport M	0	1	3	11,669	5,975	1,145	0	2,285	0	21,074
.Pend Oreille D Total	0	1	17	98,389	20,163	21,317	43	21,814	2,475	164,201
.Newport TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille Cty Total	0	1	17	98,389	20,163	21,317	43	21,814	2,475	164,201
Pierce County										
.Pierce 1 D	109	502	4,299	2,574,502	681,614	239,203	0	485,071	184,952	4,165,342
.Pierce 2 D	12	25	289	202,548	61,650	22,906	0	46,021	3,760	336,885
.Pierce 3 D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Pierce 4 D	0	22	154	66,041	7,846	12,313	0	16,162	1,879	104,241
.Bonney Lake M	1	22	31	32,883	32,646	9,811	544	11,516	0	87,400
.Buckley M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Dupont M	0	11	15	8,054	2,469	2,447	0	1,153	0	14,123
.Eatonville M	1	35	6	11,721	7,042	4,589	64	4,369	0	27,785
.Fife M	8	126	202	119,923	104,251	50,329	6,633	42,004	0	323,140
.Fircrest M	6	12	108	100,629	17,732	1,889	0	21,421	0	141,671
.Gig Harbor M	0	1	34	56,190	18,681	8,020	100	13,524	0	96,515
.Milton M	5	0	96	48,784	20,921	6,517	2,533	12,487	0	91,242
.Orting M	0	32	2	5,964	14,816	7,777	0	5,310	0	33,867
.Puyallup M	15	274	482	244,416	110,423	69,492	7,367	75,769	0	507,467
.Roy M	0	20	11	14,111	4,578	1,115	1,050	0	0	20,854

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	—Infractions— Traffic	Non-Traffic	—— Misdemeanors —— DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
.Ruston M	198	2	0	45	36	0	0	0	0	281	121	402
.Steilacoom M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Sumner M	489	0	37	165	202	0	0	0	0	893	121	1,014
.Tacoma M	34,153	0	548	11,111	7,360	0	0	0	0	53,172	63,205	116,377
.Wilkeson M	126	1	12	53	12	0	0	0	0	204	6	210
Pierce County Total	90,865	268	3,627	22,053	15,464	2	6,002	3,034	0	141,315	65,399	206,714
San Juan County												
.San Juan D	564	3	45	199	212	3	70	129	0	1,225	164	1,389
.Friday Harbor M	292	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	297	3,380	3,677
San Juan County Total	856	3	45	199	217	3	70	129	0	1,522	3,544	5,066
Skagit County												
.Skagit D	11,841	0	449	1,551	1,561	33	1,563	486	283	17,767	0	17,767
.Anacortes M	1,183	0	159	349	448	0	0	0	0	2,139	111	2,250
.Burlington M	938	9	40	240	321	0	0	0	0	1,548	0	1,548
.Concrete M	333	0	11	71	57	0	0	0	0	472	0	472
.La Conner M	255	0	21	43	45	0	0	0	0	364	106	470
.Mount Vernon M	1,206	45	234	877	1,006	0	0	0	0	3,368	976	4,344
.Sedro Woolley M	314	0	92	259	519	0	0	0	0	1,184	0	1,184
Skagit County Total	16,070	54	1,006	3,390	3,957	33	1,563	486	283	26,842	1,193	28,035
Skamania County												
.Skamania D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.N. Bonneville M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Stevenson M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skamania County Total	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Snohomish County												
.Cascade D	8,078	2	458	2,001	1,384	74	1,114	264	0	13,375	82	13,457
...Arlington M	469	0	55	235	263	0	0	0	0	1,022	0	1,022
...Darrington M	45	0	8	32	24	0	0	0	0	109	0	109
...Granite Falls M	148	0	19	96	63	0	0	0	0	326	1	327
...Stanwood M	160	3	12	84	70	0	0	0	0	329	1	330
.Cascade D Total	8,900	5	552	2,448	1,804	74	1,114	264	0	15,161	84	15,245
.Everett D	12,848	4	885	2,065	1,548	0	3,526	922	1,096	22,894	86	22,980
...Everett M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Mukilteo M	705	0	16	146	118	0	0	0	0	985	0	985
.Everett D Total	13,553	4	901	2,211	1,666	0	3,526	922	1,096	23,879	86	23,965
.Evergreen D	7,928	0	780	1,201	1,469	36	1,404	350	0	13,168	0	13,168
...Gold Bar M	425	0	8	68	44	0	0	0	0	545	0	545
...Index M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Lake Stevens M	528	0	9	169	157	0	0	0	0	863	0	863
...Monroe M	339	0	20	90	258	0	0	0	0	707	0	707
...Snohomish M	1,249	0	103	293	368	0	0	0	0	2,013	2	2,015
...Sultan M	1,092	0	111	307	297	0	0	0	0	1,807	1	1,808
.Evergreen D Total	11,561	0	1,031	2,128	2,593	36	1,404	350	0	19,103	3	19,106
.South Snohomish D	9,234	12	1,068	2,128	1,698	98	4,353	988	0	19,579	92	19,671
...Brier M	875	0	73	242	122	0	0	0	0	1,312	0	1,312
...Edmonds (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
...Lynnwood M	2,862	1	227	814	1,550	0	0	0	0	5,454	89	5,543
...Mill Creek M	637	2	0	8	16	0	0	0	0	663	14	677
...Mt Lake Terrace M	1,523	0	64	680	491	0	0	0	0	2,758	4	2,762
...Woodway M	50	0	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
.S. Snohomish D Total	15,181	15	1,433	3,879	3,880	98	4,353	988	0	29,827	199	30,026
.Edmonds M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Marysville M	789	0	80	436	526	0	0	0	0	1,831	80	1,911
.Arlington TVB	307	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	322	0	322
.Brier TVB	828	0	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	846	1	847
.Darrington TVB	10	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
.Gold Bar TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Granite Falls TVB	46	0	3	19	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	68
.Lake Stevens TVB	104	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	108
.Lynnwood TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	Contested Proceedings: Trials Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Infracts	Misdemn Traffic	Misdemn Non-Traffic	Receipts: Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
.Ruston M	0	1	22	10,225	2,595	1,794	0	1,574	0	16,188
.Steilacoom M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Sumner M	5	256	26	26,541	32,850	21,726	475	11,431	0	93,023
.Tacoma M	30	1,025	2,573	1,317,622	547,565	414,086	0	318,892	0	2,598,165
.Wilkeson M	0	29	10	8,706	7,781	553	226	2,829	0	20,095
Pierce County Total	192	2,393	8,360	4,848,860	1,675,460	874,567	18,992	1,069,533	190,591	8,678,003
San Juan County										
.San Juan D	7	19	25	36,965	36,040	22,578	2,750	15,299	2,884	116,516
.Friday Harbor M	0	0	30	16,509	0	637	50	3,223	0	20,419
San Juan County Total	7	19	55	53,474	36,040	23,215	2,800	18,522	2,884	136,935
Skagit County										
.Skagit D	27	121	1,069	734,737	194,566	117,625	24,860	181,794	43,147	1,296,729
.Anacortes M	2	5	41	53,976	60,795	20,399	0	20,199	0	155,369
.Burlington M	6	2	50	43,903	28,804	13,345	0	14,247	0	100,299
.Concrete M	0	3	25	27,857	6,820	4,876	0	6,162	0	45,715
.La Conner M	0	0	15	10,892	7,833	3,810	0	3,532	0	26,067
.Mount Vernon M	12	3	157	83,297	128,788	64,373	202	42,786	0	319,446
.Sedro Woolley M	2	13	30	15,502	31,399	34,721	1,384	14,272	0	97,278
Skagit County Total	49	147	1,387	970,164	459,005	259,149	26,446	282,992	43,147	2,040,903
Skamania County										
.Skamania D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.N. Bonneville M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Stevenson M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skamania County Total	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Snohomish County										
.Cascade D	36	106	651	467,939	175,261	71,177	2,069	120,907	34,352	871,705
...Arlington M	14	6	22	26,904	20,140	14,515	227	10,540	0	72,326
...Darrington M	2	5	4	2,670	4,122	623	56	1,038	0	8,509
...Granite Falls M	0	1	15	10,935	10,043	3,022	453	3,803	0	28,256
...Stanwood M	5	4	17	10,416	7,223	4,296	34	3,676	0	25,645
.Cascade D Total	57	122	709	518,864	216,789	93,633	2,839	139,964	34,352	1,006,441
.Everett D	51	182	1,200	858,946	233,058	130,070	11,936	192,244	100,492	1,526,746
...Everett M	0	0	0	41,840	12,685	5,133	4,616	5,217	0	69,491
...Mukilteo M	1	1	160	53,274	12,770	4,379	1,060	11,472	0	82,955
.Everett D Total	52	183	1,360	954,060	258,513	139,582	17,612	208,933	100,492	1,679,192
.Evergreen D	66	179	839	453,506	199,376	48,120	18,126	106,212	42,213	867,553
...Gold Bar M	3	2	122	34,797	6,757	4,059	1,548	8,006	0	55,167
...Index M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Lake Stevens M	1	5	81	29,499	6,033	2,686	2,135	6,516	0	46,869
...Monroe M	0	2	38	16,882	5,924	7,097	2,272	5,135	0	37,310
...Snohomish M	2	8	125	41,932	25,025	13,952	4,767	12,527	0	98,203
...Sultan M	0	10	220	37,780	13,910	8,830	2,422	10,177	0	73,119
.Evergreen D Total	72	206	1,425	614,396	257,025	84,744	31,270	148,573	42,213	1,178,221
.South Snohomish D	48	183	758	567,801	232,759	64,753	18,689	139,252	111,250	1,134,504
...Brier M	0	1	96	41,078	15,005	3,710	6,083	9,882	0	75,758
...Edmonds (w/D.) M	0	0	0	12,892	5,810	1,701	2,451	81	0	22,935
...Lynnwood M	14	70	447	176,280	93,109	67,727	48,325	58,809	0	444,250
...Mill Creek M	0	0	95	35,019	244	387	569	6,154	0	42,373
...Mt Lake Terrace M	5	19	179	89,522	38,814	20,963	22,433	26,904	0	198,636
...Woodway M	0	0	6	6,107	934	83	361	1,362	0	8,847
.S. Snohomish D Total	67	273	1,581	928,699	386,675	159,324	98,911	242,444	111,250	1,927,303
.Edmonds M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Marysville M	5	18	80	52,265	63,757	47,540	8,166	27,512	0	199,240
.Arlington TVB	0	0	0	11,583	0	0	0	0	0	11,583
.Brier TVB	0	0	0	34,492	0	48	0	6,571	0	41,111
.Darrington TVB	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	47
.Gold Bar TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Granite Falls TVB	0	0	0	2,978	0	0	0	0	0	2,978
.Lake Stevens TVB	0	0	0	11,640	0	0	0	2,108	0	13,748
.Lynnwood TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	Infractions: Traffic	Infractions: Non-Traffic	Misdemeanors: DWI/Phys. Control	Misdemeanors: Other Traffic	Misdemeanors: Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
.Mill Creek TVB	410	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	104	518
.Mt Lake Terrace TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Mukilteo TVB	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	277
.Snohomish TVB [a]	681	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	683	0	683
.Stanwood TVB	167	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	174
.Sultan TVB	1,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,068	0	1,068
Snohomish Cnty Total	53,882	32	4,016	11,155	10,469	208	10,397	2,524	1,096	93,779	557	94,336
Spokane County												
.Spokane D	28,113	539	1,628	5,638	10,243	0	5,419	2,724	1,481	56,085	772	56,857
.Airway Hts M	184	5	2	36	43	0	0	0	0	270	0	270
.Cheney M	670	1	76	351	258	0	0	0	0	1,356	2,157	3,513
.Deerpark M	447	30	4	51	46	0	0	0	0	578	4	582
.Medical Lk M	426	7	29	39	76	0	0	0	0	577	4	581
.Spokane M	38,849	308	2,448	6,331	3,729	0	0	0	0	51,665	77,602	129,267
Spokane County Total	68,989	890	4,187	12,446	14,395	0	5,419	2,724	1,481	110,531	80,539	191,070
Stevens County												
.Stevens D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Chewelah M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Colville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Kettle Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Northport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Springdale M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stevens County Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Thurston County												
.Thurston D	11,753	8	656	1,571	2,100	31	1,605	785	0	18,509	1,182	19,691
...Bucoda M	18	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	28	0	28
...Lacey M	781	2	203	641	887	0	0	0	0	2,514	4	2,518
...Olympia Trials M	2	0	26	10	105	0	0	0	0	143	0	143
...Tumwater Trials M	0	0	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
...Yelm Trials M	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
.Thurston D Total	12,554	10	888	2,229	3,104	31	1,605	785	0	21,206	1,186	22,392
.Olympia M	7,354	0	451	1,303	2,073	0	0	0	0	11,181	30,488	41,669
.Rainier M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tenino M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Tumwater M	1,392	1	103	260	397	0	0	0	0	2,156	93	2,249
.Yelm M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Lacey TVB	792	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	804	36	840
Thurston County Total	22,092	13	1,445	3,792	5,584	31	1,605	785	0	35,347	31,803	67,150
Wahkiakum County												
.Wahkiakum D	411	1	31	86	155	0	28	12	0	724	1	725
.Cathlamet M	28	0	3	10	4	0	0	0	0	45	2	47
Wahkiakum County Total	439	1	34	96	159	0	28	12	0	769	3	772
Walla Walla Cty												
.College Place D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Walla Walla D	2,677	12	109	570	594	0	1,476	231	0	5,669	0	5,669
.College Place M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Waitsburg M	41	23	0	7	10	0	0	0	0	81	5	86
.Walla Walla M	3,926	0	137	788	1,332	36	0	0	0	6,219	6,705	12,924
Walla Walla Cty Total	6,644	35	246	1,365	1,936	36	1,476	231	0	11,969	6,710	18,679
Whatcom County												
.Whatcom D	8,580	165	1,196	2,799	4,139	51	1,649	1,289	0	19,868	187	20,055
.Bellingham M	5,485	767	0	549	2,080	0	0	0	0	8,881	42,204	51,085
.Blaine M	584	32	172	121	165	3	0	0	0	1,077	12	1,089
.Everson-Nooksack M	564	66	52	122	97	0	0	0	0	901	0	901
.Ferndale M	801	261	202	267	294	0	0	0	0	1,825	6	1,831
.Lynden M	826	0	24	170	134	0	0	0	0	1,154	653	1,807
.Sumas M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whatcom County Total	16,840	1,291	1,646	4,028	6,909	54	1,649	1,289	0	33,706	43,062	76,768

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	Contested Proceedings: Trials — Jury	Trials — Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Infracts	Misdemn — Traffic	Misdemn — Non-Traffic	Receipts: Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
.Mill Creek TVB	0	0	0	21,667	0	0	0	4,055	0	25,722
.Mt Lake Terrace TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Mukilteo TVB	0	0	0	19,170	0	0	0	18,868	0	38,038
.Snohomish TVB [a]	0	0	0	26,382	0	0	0	0	0	26,382
.Stanwood TVB	0	0	0	8,067	0	0	0	0	0	8,067
.Sultan TVB	0	0	0	45,705	0	0	0	0	0	45,705
Snohomish Cnty Total	253	802	5,155	3,250,015	1,182,759	524,871	158,798	799,028	288,307	6,203,778
Spokane County										
.Spokane D	70	5,780	2,579	1,260,343	422,883	195,908	22,913	318,954	165,512	2,386,513
.Airway Hts M	2	32	20	8,286	4,849	2,147	59	4,163	0	19,504
.Cheney M	1	20	70	25,050	24,115	7,005	6,525	7,650	0	70,345
.Deerpark M	0	62	17	18,865	3,071	619	0	4,192	0	26,747
.Medical Lk M	0	93	56	12,675	8,318	3,207	0	4,749	0	28,949
.Spokane M	28	1,348	3,997	1,409,968	514,989	86,966	1,603	329,871	0	2,343,397
Spokane County Total	101	7,335	6,739	2,735,187	978,225	295,852	31,100	669,579	165,512	4,875,455
Stevens County										
.Stevens D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Chewelah M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Colville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Kettle Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Northport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Springdale M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stevens County Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Thurston County										
.Thurston D	35	136	610	557,130	255,727	119,352	6,624	137,070	50,021	1,125,924
...Bucoda M	0	0	0	852	161	650	75	264	0	2,002
...Lacey M	1	13	121	53,773	93,277	60,372	3,576	29,047	0	240,045
...Olympia Trials M	12	0	0	0	9,359	1,862	22	842	0	12,085
...Tumwater Trials M	1	1	0	45	726	460	29	117	0	1,377
...Yelm Trials M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Thurston D Total	49	150	731	611,800	359,250	182,696	10,326	167,340	50,021	1,381,433
.Olympia M	0	37	369	213,943	142,028	88,350	50,714	97,837	0	592,872
.Rainier M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tenino M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Tumwater M	0	24	42	67,529	62,834	50,580	35,277	13,708	0	229,928
.Yelm M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Lacey TVB	0	0	0	30,827	0	0	0	14,364	0	45,191
Thurston County Total	49	211	1,142	924,099	564,112	321,626	96,317	293,249	50,021	2,249,424
Wahkiakum County										
.Wahkiakum D	2	11	22	25,007	20,105	11,350	12,262	8,986	840	78,550
.Cathlamet M	0	3	4	2,211	3,230	54	0	481	0	5,976
Wahkiakum County Total	2	14	26	27,218	23,335	11,404	12,262	9,467	840	84,526
Walla Walla Cty										
.College Place D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Walla Walla D	1	186	65	111,813	44,863	23,717	0	41,218	42,117	263,728
.College Place M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Waitsburg M	0	5	5	1,953	360	800	518	662	0	4,293
.Walla Walla M	0	413	169	120,918	51,320	25,914	17	31,147	220	229,536
Walla Walla Cty Total	1	604	239	234,684	96,543	50,431	535	73,027	42,337	497,557
Whatcom County										
.Whatcom D	110	208	669	412,056	278,859	145,047	17,947	125,790	50,465	1,030,164
.Bellingham M	0	179	158	266,814	13,598	114,036	0	76,357	0	470,805
.Blaine M	1	353	36	37,832	25,425	15,911	0	12,491	60	91,719
.Everson-Nooksack M	0	1	14	26,883	10,786	3,547	0	6,927	0	48,143
.Ferndale M	1	235	9	52,066	107,303	25,863	0	7,529	0	192,761
.Lynden M	1	165	30	37,666	9,778	7,717	848	11,041	0	67,050
.Sumas M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whatcom County Total	113	1,141	916	833,317	445,749	312,121	18,795	240,135	50,525	1,900,642

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	—Infractions— Traffic	Non-Traffic	—— Misdemeanors —— DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Whitman County												
.Whitman D												
..Colfax	3,375	6	123	609	552	14	110	53	25	4,867	0	4,867
..Pullman	2,267	57	158	513	497	14	59	137	0	3,702	0	3,702
.Whitman D Total	5,642	63	281	1,122	1,049	28	169	190	25	8,569	0	8,569
.Albion M	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
.Colfax M	271	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	7	280
.Colton M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Garfield M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Palouse M	130	3	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	142	0	142
.Tekoa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whitman County Total	6,057	69	281	1,126	1,054	28	169	190	25	8,999	7	9,006
Yakima County												
.Yakima D												
..Yakima	7,993	32	840	2,463	2,534	0	5,164	771	0	19,797	187	19,984
...Union Gap M	118	0	31	269	302	0	0	0	0	720	4	724
...Yakima M	2,237	0	353	3,852	2,306	0	0	0	0	8,748	147	8,895
..Site Total	10,348	32	1,224	6,584	5,142	0	5,164	771	0	29,265	338	29,603
..Sunnyside	2,502	11	256	729	253	0	484	147	0	4,382	4	4,386
..Toppenish	2,557	5	261	906	854	0	15	45	0	4,643	3	4,646
.Yakima D Total	15,407	48	1,741	8,219	6,249	0	5,663	963	0	38,290	345	38,635
.Grandview M	306	0	71	234	315	0	0	0	0	926	0	926
.Granger M	163	4	42	190	92	1	0	0	0	492	0	492
.Moxee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Selah M	429	0	54	186	167	0	0	0	0	836	39	875
.Sunnyside M	444	0	103	403	873	0	0	0	0	1,823	59	1,882
.Toppenish M	664	0	77	395	130	0	0	0	0	1,266	27	1,293
.Wapato M	121	4	85	294	402	0	0	0	0	906	56	962
.Zillah M	205	4	1	40	64	0	0	0	0	314	0	314
.Mabton TVB	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	7	35
.Union Gap TVB	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	779	16	795
.Yakima TVB	8,041	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	8,060	0	8,060
Yakima County Total	26,587	60	2,174	9,980	8,292	1	5,663	963	0	53,720	549	54,269
Washington State												
District Courts												
.State/County	406,100	2,979	24,212	78,733	81,039	2,228	75,883	29,975	5,750	706,899	12,168	719,067
.Municipal	75,055	650	4,926	23,354	23,299	16	0	0	0	127,300	3,596	130,896
Municipal Courts	260,957	2,280	10,865	64,418	76,840	241	1,596	0	0	417,197	807,116	1,224,313
Traf Viol Bureaus	32,380	45	57	259	239	0	0	0	0	32,980	60,299	93,279
State Total	774,492	5,954	40,060	166,764	181,417	2,485	77,479	29,975	5,750	1,284,376	883,179	2,167,555

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1989

County/Court	Contested Proceedings: Trials Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Misdemn Infracts	Misdemn Traffic	Misdemn Non-Traffic	Receipts: Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Whitman County										
.Whitman D										
..Colfax	12	22	214	192,017	59,219	26,032	45	47,360	3,505	328,178
..Pullman	1	17	294	109,786	57,473	38,135	84	35,522	2,978	243,978
.Whitman D Total	13	39	508	301,803	116,692	64,167	129	82,882	6,483	572,156
.Albion M	0	0	0	805	0	0	15	115	0	935
.Colfax M	0	0	7	15,717	0	147	0	2,889	0	18,753
.Colton M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Garfield M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Palouse M	0	1	34	5,790	0	50	0	1,134	0	6,974
.Tekoa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whitman County Total	13	40	549	324,115	116,692	64,364	144	87,020	6,483	598,818
Yakima County										
.Yakima D										
..Yakima	40	488	429	411,759	293,353	117,595	21,230	122,414	148,096	1,114,447
...Union Gap M	1	16	21	3,975	18,218	16,192	2,561	4,144	0	45,090
...Yakima M	48	63	315	73,250	226,530	92,238	21,346	33,830	0	447,194
..Site Total	89	567	765	488,984	538,101	226,025	45,137	160,388	148,096	1,606,731
..Sunnyside	9	102	113	125,335	115,982	14,770	781	34,361	13,740	304,969
..Toppenish	23	127	102	119,779	105,009	31,645	1,093	36,633	830	294,989
.Yakima D Total	121	796	980	734,098	759,092	272,440	47,011	231,382	162,666	2,206,689
.Grandview M	1	60	25	11,980	30,717	15,879	8,740	8,187	0	75,503
.Granger M	10	59	1	7,772	14,432	3,641	4,280	2,206	105	32,436
.Moxee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Selah M	1	98	23	24,988	20,885	6,182	6,928	9,364	0	68,347
.Sunnyside M	42	83	21	27,442	78,730	101,536	23,572	28,186	0	259,466
.Toppenish M	0	25	29	81,407	63,787	6,340	0	14,712	0	166,246
.Wapato M	0	0	10	7,297	39,559	23,410	0	11,565	0	81,831
.Zillah M	0	6	7	11,518	3,101	2,688	749	3,056	0	21,112
.Mabton TVB	0	0	0	1,650	0	0	0	308	0	1,958
.Union Gap TVB	0	0	0	30,186	0	0	0	5,307	0	35,493
.Yakima TVB	0	0	0	383,033	1,522	0	0	71,460	0	456,015
Yakima County Total	175	1,127	1,096	1,321,371	1,011,825	432,116	91,280	385,733	162,771	3,405,096
Washington State										
District Courts										
.State/County	1,520	15,444	32,317	21,395,274	8,911,771	3,738,518	502,125	5,614,133	2,209,578	42,371,399
.Municipal	464	2,379	8,893	3,620,448	2,456,947	1,189,418	320,019	1,099,803	100	8,686,735
Municipal Courts	868	8,274	12,771	10,756,324	5,071,879	2,566,129	645,425	2,853,547	27,647	21,920,951
Traf Viol Bureaus	0	0	0	1,577,7[illegible]	11,033	4,686	0	332,628	0	1,926,098
State Total	2,852	26,097	53,981	37,349,797	16,451,630	7,498,751	1,467,569	9,900,111	2,237,325	74,905,183

N = No data reported for 1989.
P = Partial data reported for 1989.
Note: Number of cases transferred from a traffic violations bureau were deducted from the violations bureau's filings.

[a] Established during 1989.
[b] Dissolved or disbanded during 1989.
[c] Estimates based on 1988 activity.
[d] Represents activity April - December 1989.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Staff FTEs, 80 Largest Courts Ranked by Filings, 1989 [a]

Court	Judges Full Time	Judges Part Time	Judges FTEs	Commissioners FTEs	Judicial Officers FTEs	Superior Court Comm. FTEs	Administrative FTEs	Work Week Hours
1 Seattle M	8	.	8.0	8.6	16.6	.	192.0	41.3
2 Pierce 1 D	4	.	4.0	2.3	6.3	.	46.3	35.0
3 Spokane D	5	.	5.0	.	5.0	.	61.9	37.5
4 Tacoma M	2	.	2.0	1.1	3.1	.	28.6	40.0
5 Spokane M	3	.	3.0	.	3.0	.	29.4	40.0
6 Clark D	5	.	5.0	1.1	6.1	.	26.9	40.0
7 Yakima D	4	.	4.0	.	4.0	.	37.5	37.5
8 Aukeen D	3	.	3.0	0.3	3.3	.	29.0	40.0
9 Northeast D	3	.	3.0	0.6	3.6	.	24.0	35.0
10 South Snohomish D	3	.	3.0	.	3.0	0.0	24.5	40.0
11 Seattle D	5	.	5.0	0.3	5.3	.	28.9	35.0
12 Bellevue D	2	.	2.0	0.6	2.6	.	21.8	35.0
13 Kitsap D	3	.	3.0	.	3.0	.	26.5	78.8
14 Federal Way D	2	.	2.0	0.2	2.2	.	16.2	35.0
15 Benton D	2	.	2.0	1.1	3.1	.	17.9	40.0
16 Everett D	2	.	2.0	0.1	2.1	.	19.7	40.0
17 Cowlitz D	2	.	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	13.9	37.5
18 Southwest D	3	.	3.0	0.1	3.1	.	22.3	35.0
19 Thurston D	2	.	2.0	0.3	2.3	.	16.0	40.0
20 Whatcom D	2	.	2.0	0.4	2.4	.	12.9	40.0
21 Evergreen D	1	.	1.0	1.1	2.1	.	15.9	40.0
22 Issaquah D	1	.	1.0	1.0	2.0	.	12.3	35.0
23 Renton D	2	.	2.0	0.2	2.2	.	15.0	35.0
24 Skagit D	2	0.5	2.5	.	2.5	.	8.7	35.0
25 Chelan D	2	.	2.0	.	2.0	.	12.6	40.0
26 Grant D	2	0.1	2.1	.	2.1	.	17.8	44.0
27 Cascade D	1	.	1.0	1.1	2.1	.	12.0	37.5
28 Lewis D	2	.	2.0	.	2.0	0.1	9.4	40.0
29 Clallam 1 D	1	.	1.0	.	1.0	.	7.9	40.0
30 Shoreline D	2	.	2.0	0.2	2.2	.	11.4	35.0
31 Olympia M	0	0.8	0.8	.	0.8	.	6.4	40.0
32 Franklin D	0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.8	.	6.2	37.5
33 Island D	1	.	1.0	.	1.0	.	6.7	40.0
34 Renton M	1	.	1.0	0.1	1.1	.	11.9	40.0
35 Grays Harbor D	2	.	2.0	.	2.0	.	9.3	80.0
36 Okanogan D	0	1.8	1.8	.	1.8	0.2	8.0	40.0
37 Bellingham M	0	0.4	0.4	.	0.4	.	4.3	40.0
38 Bremerton M	1	.	1.0	0.1	1.1	.	9.1	40.0
39 Whitman D	1	.	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	9.5	40.0
40 Lower Kittitas D	0	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.1	4.6	40.0
41 Puyallup M	0	1.0	1.0	.	1.0	.	4.9	40.0
42 Douglas D	0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	6.2	43.0
43 Walla Walla M	1	.	1.0	.	1.0	.	4.0	42.5
44 Longview M	1	.	1.0	.	1.0	.	3.0	40.0
45 Walla Walla D	1	.	1.0	.	1.0	.	4.0	35.0
46 Jefferson D	0	0.9	0.9	.	0.9	.	4.6	40.0
47 Ritzville D	0	0.3	0.3	.	0.3	.	1.1	35.0
48 Mason D	1	.	1.0	.	1.0	.	5.0	40.0
49 Mercer Island D	1	.	1.0	0.1	1.1	.	4.0	35.0
50 Upper Kittitas D	0	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.7	.	4.7	40.0
51 Pierce 2 D	0	0.7	0.7	.	0.7	.	3.8	40.0
52 Fife M	0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	.	5.1	37.5
53 E. Klickitat D	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.1	35.0
54 Mount Vernon M	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	.	4.0	35.0
55 Port Orchard M	0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.1	.	1.1	40.0
56 Asotin D	.	0.4	0.4	.	0.4	.	2.0	35.0
57 Othello D	0	0.5	0.5	.	0.5	.	2.0	35.0
58 Lincoln D	0	0.6	0.6	.	0.6	.	2.3	37.5
59 Clallam 2 D	0	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.3	.	3.1	35.0
60 Pend Oreille D	0	0.9	0.9	.	0.9	0.2	2.6	37.5
61 Winslow M	0	0.2	0.2	.	0.2	.	1.5	45.0
62 Milton M	0	0.1	0.1	.	0.1	.	1.2	40.0
63 S. Pacific D	0	0.5	0.5	.	0.5	0.1	2.3	40.0
64 Tumwater M	1	.	1.0	.	1.0	.	1.1	40.0
65 Anacortes M	0	0.2	0.2	.	0.2	.	2.2	40.0
66 Pierce 4 D	0	0.4	0.4	.	0.4	.	0.9	31.3
67 N. Pacific D	0	0.3	0.3	.	0.3	.	1.3	40.0
68 Centralia M	0	0.5	0.5	.	0.5	.	2.3	42.5
69 Marysville M	0	0.2	0.2	.	0.2	.	3.5	42.0
70 Ferndale M	0	0.1	0.1	.	0.1	.	1.0	35.5
71 Sunnyside M	0	0.6	0.6	.	0.6	.	2.3	40.0
72 W. Klickitat D	0	0.2	0.2	.	0.2	.	2.2	35.0
73 Hoquiam M	0	0.7	0.7	.	0.7	.	2.3	40.0
74 Burlington M	0	0.1	0.1	.	0.1	.	1.4	40.0
75 Fircrest M	0	0.1	0.1	.	0.1	.	2.3	40.0
76 Shelton M	0	0.2	0.2	.	0.2	.	2.9	39.5
77 Gig Harbor M	0	0.1	0.1	.	0.1	.	1.3	40.0
78 Cheney M	0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	.	2.3	40.0
79 Chelan M	0	0.1	0.1	.	0.1	.	1.7	40.0
80 Raymond M	0	0.2	0.2	.	0.2	.	1.1	35.0
Total: 80 Largest	93	18.7	111.7	26.2	138.0	1.1	1,001.9	

[a] Full time equivalents (FTEs) are based on a 35-hour work week to facilitate comparison among courts.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, 80 Largest Courts, 1989

Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors			Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Total
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic					
1 Seattle M	112,689	0	2,613	25,481	39,000	0	1,596	0	0	181,379
2 Pierce 1 D	39,651	0	2,153	6,908	4,383	0	5,872	2,866	0	61,833
3 Spokane D	28,413	539	1,628	5,638	10,243	0	5,419	2,724	1,481	56,085
4 Tacoma M	34,153	0	548	11,111	7,360	0	0	0	0	53,172
5 Spokane M	38,849	308	2,448	6,331	3,729	0	0	0	0	51,665
6 Clark D	26,205	9	1,217	8,574	6,171	0	1,840	2,033	0	46,049
7 Yakima D	15,407	48	1,741	8,219	6,249	0	5,663	963	0	38,290
8 Aukeen D	21,164	340	1,298	5,173	4,583	356	3,239	1,111	21	37,285
9 Northeast D	22,252	58	919	4,438	3,503	263	3,600	1,278	0	36,311
10 S. Snohomish D	15,181	15	1,433	3,879	3,880	98	4,353	988	0	29,827
11 Seattle D	8,280	10	609	2,320	2,500	1	10,364	3,463	1,416	28,963
12 Bellevue D	19,757	9	635	2,428	2,157	163	2,137	1,070	0	28,356
13 Kitsap D	16,519	242	856	2,452	2,204	106	2,328	829	47	25,583
14 Federal Way D	16,691	70	615	2,329	2,675	185	1,434	555	0	24,554
15 Benton D	12,958	274	972	2,933	3,518	0	1,813	525	890	23,883
16 Everett D	13,553	4	901	2,211	1,666	0	3,526	922	1,096	23,879
17 Cowlitz D	13,688	0	1,267	3,038	3,531	39	1,270	675	0	23,508
18 Southwest D	11,658	110	748	3,516	3,262	221	2,484	872	8	22,879
19 Thurston D	12,554	10	888	2,229	3,104	31	1,605	785	0	21,206
20 Whatcom D	8,580	165	1,196	2,799	4,139	51	1,649	1,289	0	19,868
21 Evergreen D	11,561	0	1,031	2,128	2,593	36	1,404	350	0	19,103
22 Issaquah D	14,185	9	289	1,840	1,323	58	579	286	0	18,569
23 Renton D	10,814	3	519	2,328	1,562	76	2,058	795	0	18,155
24 Skagit D	11,841	0	449	1,551	1,561	33	1,563	486	283	17,767
25 Chelan D	9,430	86	711	2,025	3,008	0	1,028	257	114	16,659
26 Grant D	9,805	103	603	1,906	2,582	0	872	277	22	16,170
27 Cascade D	8,900	5	552	2,448	1,804	74	1,114	264	0	15,161
28 Lewis D	8,079	7	601	1,711	1,415	0	649	424	15	12,901
29 Clallam 1 D	7,198	390	701	1,262	1,713	12	349	307	18	11,950
30 Shoreline D	5,928	62	451	1,788	1,632	69	1,042	321	0	11,293
31 Olympia M	7,354	0	451	1,303	2,073	0	0	0	0	11,181
32 Franklin D	8,034	48	36	934	478	3	665	209	67	10,474
33 Island D	7,113	59	310	832	1,092	0	456	340	38	10,240
34 Renton M	5,900	0	203	1,876	2,040	47	0	0	0	10,066
35 Grays Harbor D	5,847	24	339	946	1,466	2	786	487	168	10,065
36 Okanogan D	4,274	11	651	1,540	1,948	88	346	144	0	9,002
37 Bellingham M	5,485	767	0	549	2,080	0	0	0	0	8,881
38 Bremerton M	5,743	140	112	943	1,796	13	0	0	0	8,747
39 Whitman D	5,642	63	281	1,122	1,049	28	169	190	25	8,569
40 Lower Kittitas D	4,682	48	218	603	1,420	3	442	81	5	7,502
41 Puyallup M	4,594	0	220	1,238	1,081	0	0	0	0	7,133
42 Douglas D	3,955	27	187	704	770	89	402	134	0	6,268
43 Walla Walla M	3,926	0	137	788	1,332	36	0	0	0	6,219
44 Longview M	2,747	11	246	1,138	1,548	61	0	0	0	5,751
45 Walla Walla D	2,677	12	109	570	594	0	1,476	231	0	5,669
46 Jefferson D	3,837	16	231	491	804	0	131	121	14	5,645
47 Ritzville D	3,607	78	101	812	638	4	29	10	0	5,279
48 Mason D	2,612	0	281	584	1,229	47	337	169	0	5,259
49 Mercer Island D	4,066	66	73	404	196	1	211	118	0	5,135
50 Upper Kittitas D	3,568	88	98	572	215	17	114	38	0	4,710
51 Pierce 2 D	3,181	116	150	325	317	0	90	124	0	4,303
52 Fife M	2,232	0	159	793	962	0	0	0	0	4,146
53 E. Klickitat D	3,048	5	46	356	385	3	58	77	0	3,978
54 Mount Vernon M	1,206	45	234	877	1,006	0	0	0	0	3,368
55 Port Orchard M	1,864	0	106	595	513	0	0	0	0	3,078
56 Asotin D	1,738	148	98	364	414	1	102	111	0	2,976
57 Othello D	1,606	6	139	418	438	6	157	47	0	2,817
58 Lincoln D	1,928	10	61	232	320	0	100	38	22	2,711
59 Clallam 2 D	995	139	235	359	842	43	51	18	0	2,682
60 Pend Oreille D	1,622	18	64	220	356	0	69	68	0	2,417
61 Winslow M	1,895	220	64	108	76	8	0	0	0	2,371
62 Milton M	1,622	0	102	314	261	0	0	0	0	2,299
63 S. Pacific D	1,076	31	94	383	503	17	81	77	0	2,262
64 Tumwater M	1,392	1	106	260	397	0	0	0	0	2,156
65 Anacortes M	1,183	0	159	349	448	0	0	0	0	2,139
66 Pierce 4 D	1,321	27	53	254	343	2	40	44	0	2,084
67 N. Pacific D	1,235	1	48	175	295	0	70	49	0	1,873
68 Centralia M	977	0	87	356	438	0	0	0	0	1,858
69 Marysville M	789	0	80	436	526	0	0	0	0	1,831
70 Ferndale M	801	261	202	267	294	0	0	0	0	1,825
71 Sunnyside M	444	0	103	403	873	0	0	0	0	1,823
72 W. Klickitat D	936	12	94	240	381	11	41	92	0	1,807
73 Hoquiam M	699	0	53	310	533	0	0	0	0	1,595
74 Burlington M	938	9	40	240	321	0	0	0	0	1,548
75 Fircrest M	1,171	0	44	245	59	0	0	0	0	1,519
76 Shelton M	585	0	119	257	449	14	0	0	0	1,424
77 Gig Harbor M	1,049	57	49	155	84	0	0	0	0	1,394
78 Cheney M	670	1	76	351	258	0	0	0	0	1,356
79 Chelan M	476	24	70	221	513	21	0	0	0	1,325
80 Raymond M	639	2	90	232	311	0	0	0	0	1,274
Total: 80 Largest	720,924	5,467	37,901	159,038	173,815	2,437	77,273	29,732	5,750	1,212,337
Total: Remaining	53,568	487	2,159	7,726	7,602	48	206	243	0	72,039
Total: State	774,492	5,954	40,060	166,764	181,417	2,485	77,479	29,975	5,750	1,284,376

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Traffic Infraction Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1989

Court	Filings	Charges	Violations Disposed						Proceedings			
			Committed	FTR/FTA	Paid	Not Committed	Dismissed	Total Disposed	Contested Hearings	Mitigation Hearings	Show Cause	Other Hearings
1 Seattle M	112,689	117,999	57,507[a]	N	31,050[a]	N	3,912[a]	92,469[a]	1,118	56,672[a]	2,185[a]	N
2 Pierce 1 D	39,651	43,634	25,277	10,222	7,470	551	4,227	47,747	4,299	7,593	0	1,094
5 Spokane D	28,413	31,368	8,631	9,216	10,234	466	1,001	29,548	2,579	8,561	0	3,509
4 Tacoma M	34,153	34,153	6,658	12,881	10,958	238	2,223	32,958	2,573	6,411	278	1,071
3 Spokane M	38,849	46,213	14,433	14,305	11,513	647	3,456	44,354	3,997	15,184	0	10,309
6 Clark D	26,205	29,105	7,852	6,081	12,584	1,029	85	27,631	1,225	3,572	1	55
12 Yakima D	15,407	16,697	2,608	5,832	7,993	119	1,235	17,787	955	2,488	72	1,251
8 Aukeen D	21,164	23,860	4,125	12,563	7,010	222	940	24,860	2,393	6,418	208	1,539
7 Northeast D	22,252	24,150	9,910	7,059	5,282	292	941	23,484	2,964	8,821	173	2,077
13 South Snohomish D	15,181	16,464	4,386	2,789	4,843	257	790	13,065	1,581	3,869	0	0
27 Seattle D	8,280	9,037	1,310	3,118	3,406	93	1,224	9,151	423	4,235	293	2,362
9 Bellevue D	19,757	22,660	10,141	4,826	3,150	225	1,115	19,457	1,875	10,602	38	2,202
11 Kitsap D	16,519	17,776	1,341	2,795	12,333	466	1,212	18,147	1,172	1,942	29	107
10 Federal Way D	16,691	17,869	4,242	5,456	8,103	348	411	18,560	1,939	3,295	0	237
17 Benton D	12,958	13,978	4,090	2,535	5,912	150	536	13,223	950	3,223	72	161
16 Everett D	13,553	14,911	3,483	4,606	6,554	2	1,073	15,718	1,360	2,669	197	112
15 Cowlitz D	13,688	14,692	3,962	2,893	9,649	156	344	17,004	544	1,233	0	0
20 Southwest D	11,658	12,557	2,597	6,145	4,751	107	677	14,277	1,428	2,977	25	131
18 Thurston D	12,554	13,122	1,747	3,483	7,468	125	252	13,075	730	1,298	114	979
26 Whatcom D	8,580	8,996	2,656	2,337	3,399	287	130	8,809	633	2,797	0	0
21 Evergreen D	11,561	12,841	3,324	3,102	5,534	626	95	12,681	1,425	2,261	94	205
14 Issaquah D	14,185	15,290	2,567	4,044	6,586	269	2,181	15,647	1,314	3,378	119	975
22 Renton D	10,814	11,872	2,448	3,787	4,084	74	550	10,943	1,354	3,122	4	0
19 Skagit D	11,841	12,306	1,813	3,125	7,510	151	213	12,812	1,069	1,348	104	4
24 Chelan D	9,430	10,217	2,229	2,392	5,266	136	560	10,583	576	1,832	0	198
23 Grant D	9,805	11,305	2,142	2,431	6,939	134	318	11,964	819	2,873	18	16
25 Cascade D	8,900	9,742	2,448	3,558	3,944	3	346	10,299	709	2,136	0	791
28 Lewis D	8,079	8,785	1,784	1,963	4,795	91	299	8,932	638	1,382	1	78
31 Clallam 1 D	7,198	7,624	1,456	1,534	3,709	45	112	6,856	333	1,195	9	0
33 Shoreline D	5,928	6,494	2,385	2,154	2,099	40	360	7,038	820	1,925	28	387
30 Olympia M	7,354	7,703	853	1,027	2,764	25	2,043	6,712	369	1,239	0	0
29 Franklin D	8,034	8,834	2,165	1,379	4,331	107	173	8,155	365	958	0	77
32 Island D	7,113	7,558	1,452	1,771	4,523	0	309	8,055	781	1,593	0	0
34 Renton M	5,900	6,143	1,403	1,995	2,216	11	919	6,544	543	1,711	84	89
35 Grays Harbor D	5,847	6,220	992	1,361	3,808	55	102	6,318	280	787	10	107
41 Okanogan D	4,274	4,420	421	440	3,195	46	92	4,194	150	470	1	43
38 Bellingham M	5,485	5,588	1,525	1,059	4,065	1	107	6,757	119	1,626	0	0
36 Bremerton M	5,743	6,131	1,080	1,545	2,412	94	511	5,642	300	915	33	48
37 Whitman D	5,642	5,975	1,746	886	3,324	40	205	6,201	502	1,511	13	0
39 Lower Kittitas D	4,682	4,903	644	734	3,329	34	86	4,827	274	490	0	0
40 Puyallup M	4,594	4,819	1,367	1,567	1,892	126	225	5,177	482	1,623	0	146
43 Douglas D	3,955	4,164	1,033	540	2,281	14	335	4,203	183	1,070	18	56
44 Walla Walla M	3,926	4,059	2,080	853	999	70	35	4,037	169	1,902	37	4
50 Longview M	2,747	3,519	2,135	724	0	40	18	2,917	289	1,423	321	536
51 Walla Walla D	2,677	2,928	315	395	2,543	12	43	3,308	65	311	9	39
45 Jefferson D	3,837	4,043	873	398	1,660	33	55	3,019	180	833	5	11
46 Ritzville D	3,607	3,821	300	874	2,486	3	5	3,668	118	210	10	0
52 Mason D	2,612	2,716	321	260	1,995	11	336	2,923	131	442	0	505
42 Mercer Island D	4,066	4,418	1,261	1,416	1,387	2	274	4,340	243	1,379	0	190
47 Upper Kittitas D	3,568	3,721	467	1,002	2,979	17	49	4,514	220	283	7	183
48 Pierce 2 D	3,181	3,404	513	1,150	1,713	0	17	3,393	284	625	0	6
53 Fife M	2,232	2,657	677	809	510	2	804	2,802	202	451	0	12
49 E. Klickitat D	3,048	3,362	412	576	2,231	8	28	3,255	80	314	4	0
64 Mount Vernon M	1,206	1,274	425	463	645	24	7	1,564	145	306	0	80
56 Port Orchard M	1,864	1,963	268	474	939	38	34	1,753	107	227	0	36
57 Asotin D	1,738	1,864	559	365	933	5	47	1,909	72	436	0	46
60 Othello D	1,606	1,704	272	289	868	4	21	1,454	73	156	0	2
54 Lincoln D	1,928	1,985	258	306	1,757	3	24	2,348	89	197	10	0
69 Clallam 2 D	995	1,048	254	320	456	0	20	1,050	16	96	0	0
58. Pend Oreille D	1,622	1,663	258	231	1,021	9	56	1,575	17	56	0	5
55 Winslow M	1,895	1,995	58	16	836	0	0	910	146	996	0	0
58. Milton M	1,622	1,782	178	269	394	0	319	1,160	96	274	0	257
67 S. Pacific D	1,076	1,180	468	89	507	34	27	1,125	25	150	0	7
61 Tumwater M	1,392	1,428	240	172	1,109	11	300	1,832	42	191	0	1
65 Anacortes M	1,183	1,133	456	234	636	12	93	1,431	41	244	10	0
62 Pierce 4 D	1,321	1,399	186	76	815	14	24	1,115	154	309	0	3
63 N. Pacific D	1,235	1,308	238	74	881	7	45	1,245	63	181	0	4
70 Centralia M	977	1,092	318	285	504	25	27	1,159	80	280	0	21
74 Marysville M	789	818	249	151	295	9	29	733	80	164	0	39
73 Ferndale M	801	853	573	71	148	0	11	803	9	0	0	0
80 Sunnyside M	444	470	44	11	525	22	37	639	21	63	2	12
72 W. Klickitat D	936	1,017	283	216	441	15	89	1,044	45	235	5	44
75 Hoquiam M	699	762	91	265	288	10	42	696	40	138	0	6
71 Burlington M	938	974	148	224	546	12	5	935	50	103	0	4
66 Fircrest M	1,171	1,293	629	159	461	3	112	1,364	108	682	0	15
78 Shelton M	585	606	113	134	231	0	35	513	21	100	8	79
68 Gig Harbor M	1,049	1,176	204	174	435	2	118	933	34	212	5	8
76 Cheney M	670	714	243	53	358	16	14	684	70	318	0	8
79 Chelan M	476	510	121	99	192	10	15	437	28	155	2	27
77 Raymond M	639	655	133	140	313	2	16	604	35	111	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	720,924	779,289	230,854	175,353	297,305	8,387	39,156	751,055	51,831	203,858	4,656	32,606
Total: Remaining	53,568	59,682	5,798	7,825	38,969	217	960	53,769	1,360	6,269	111	542
Total: State	774,492	838,971	236,652	183,178	336,274	8,604	40,116	804,824	53,191	210,127	4,767	33,148

[a] Estimates based on 1988 activity

DWI/Physical Control Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1989

Court	Citations Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed: Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss	Total Disp.	Reduce/ Amend	Proceedings: Jury	Non-Jury	Stip to Rec	Arraign-ment	Other Hrng	Defer Pros	Cases Appld
1 Seattle M	2,613	2,762	945[a]	0	66[a]	185[a]	1,196[a]	N	144	24	1,022[a]	1,659[a]	3,183[a]	539	102[a]
3 Pierce 1 D	2,153	2,763	707	172	30	N	909	0	54	32	0	1,986	4,008	359	9
5 Spokane D	1,628	2,588	291	0	16	404	711	593	39	286	0	640	2,666	30	3
27 Tacoma M	548	548	318	0	4	0	322	0	5	15	396	584	1,966	119	2
2 Spokane M	2,448	3,732	626	0	7	296	929	973	24	88	0	799	4,606	0	8
9 Clark D	1,217	1,524	716	0	8	199	923	200	26	11	0	1,364	799	236	13
4 Yakima D	1,741	2,406	1,100	4	7	255	1,366	244	44	109	16	1,557	5,037	275	9
7 Aukeen D	1,298	1,740	207	7	13	181	408	252	77	41	390	1,088	7,680	138	7
13 Northeast D	919	1,134	369	1	1	104	475	232	15	24	409	599	4,055	244	13
6 South Snohomish D	1,433	1,864	460	23	4	116	603	350	28	26	417	1,004	5,477	103	21
23 Seattle D	609	815	140	1	7	96	244	191	20	295	92	402	1,805	105	1
21 Bellevue D	635	734	176	0	10	39	225	59	139	16	142	355	2,661	136	7
16 Kitsap D	856	1,213	380	0	14	123	517	74	46	27	7	647	2,978	182	14
22 Federal Way D	615	809	178	0	4	113	295	163	7	22	144	374	2,067	170	5
12 Benton D	972	1,268	442	2	14	301	759	218	18	26	2,075	871	753	296	3
14 Everett D	901	1,210	315	1	9	113	438	240	23	14	243	638	1,733	163	14
8 Cowlitz D	1,267	1,292	448	109	17	243	817	0	9	166	0	1,165	0	177	6
17 Southwest D	748	947	264	4	2	151	421	186	15	21	244	712	2,493	177	13
15 Thurston D	888	1,090	368	1	4	114	487	125	27	4	5	563	4,513	255	21
10 Whatcom D	1,196	1,527	465	3	4	115	587	348	80	39	24	904	2,266	224	0
11 Evergreen D	1,031	1,308	440	0	13	55	508	290	42	34	764	821	2,352	241	7
34 Issaquah D	289	347	95	0	1	78	174	83	17	10	82	209	1,205	73	3
28 Renton D	519	667	154	0	39	51	244	140	16	45	134	314	2,229	79	14
31 Skagit D	449	571	169	0	9	104	282	169	12	3	3	758	1,486	69	10
18 Chelan D	711	965	537	5	2	73	617	121	15	4	0	625	1,317	120	6
24 Grant D	603	603	286	0	3	80	369	179	45	1	51	576	2,517	73	2
26 Cascade D	552	743	189	1	7	114	311	116	30	11	161	454	2,248	116	1
25 Lewis D	601	791	210	0	4	86	300	99	5	4	13	459	1,050	102	2
19 Clallam 1 D	701	881	574	0	1	36	611	73	32	0	0	645	462	132	0
29. Shoreline D	451	591	170	0	6	83	259	108	37	26	154	284	1,782	87	12
29. Olympia M	451	533	169	1	1	163	334	147	0	9	0	348	823	86	1
79 Franklin D	36	37	44	1	0	1	46	0	0	1	0	81	166	17	0
33 Island D	310	381	199	3	0	64	266	29	18	0	0	0	0	78	10
43 Renton M	203	263	108	0	1	55	164	38	0	5	106	145	817	55	0
32 Grays Harbor D	339	412	195	0	6	56	257	74	20	15	1	259	1,148	72	2
20 Okanogan D	651	651	420	0	0	25	445	122	5	0	0	694	2,057	175	0
80 Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52 Bremerton M	112	152	69	0	1	35	105	15	1	1	0	42	611	18	0
35. Whitman D	281	315	94	0	8	11	113	136	9	7	0	192	342	61	1
42 Lower Kittitas D	218	271	35	4	0	2	41	40	0	11	58	107	6	36	0
41 Puyallup M	220	220	134	0	2	22	158	33	6	8	84	150	619	60	2
45 Douglas D	187	187	130	2	3	36	171	34	3	7	0	174	348	38	1
50 Walla Walla M	137	137	52	23	4	4	83	8	0	33	0	55	104	32	0
37 Longview M	246	314	178	4	2	9	193	37	11	107	11	609	633	114	0
53 Walla Walla D	109	115	35	0	2	4	41	0	0	7	0	20	107	18	0
40 Jefferson D	231	264	113	0	1	8	122	1	20	2	2	87	290	26	0
58 Ritzville D	101	101	24	3	0	14	41	15	0	1	0	66	133	21	1
35. Mason D	281	281	46	0	0	4	50	8	0	0	1	190	476	0	0
67 Mercer Island D	73	83	13	0	1	13	27	6	2	1	21	43	340	30	0
59. Upper Kittitas D	98	102	38	0	0	3	41	16	0	24	1	78	132	9	1
48 Pierce 2 D	150	161	32	0	10	15	57	48	10	3	3	144	819	26	1
46. Fife M	159	166	60	0	1	16	77	0	3	18	73	102	168	20	1
76 E. Klickitat D	46	53	26	0	20	7	53	7	0	0	1	55	6	5	0
39 Mount Vernon M	234	234	97	0	2	88	187	44	5	0	12	125	948	26	12
54. Port Orchard M	106	129	56	0	3	15	74	0	3	2	0	82	571	34	0
59. Asotin D	98	127	50	0	2	13	65	5	1	2	0	84	173	10	0
49 Othello D	139	181	102	1	0	13	116	10	0	76	9	125	64	4	0
71 Lincoln D	61	75	30	10	0	7	47	10	2	15	11	30	33	27	0
38 Clallam 2 D	235	246	93	1	3	11	108	0	6	2	0	25	158	13	0
69. Pend Oreille D	64	73	18	0	0	4	22	19	0	0	0	11	16	1	0
69. Winslow M	64	57	42	0	0	0	42	0	11	31	0	57	0	17	1
57 Milton M	102	106	29	1	0	3	33	0	2	0	0	65	117	2	0
61. S. Pacific D	94	94	27	0	12	2	41	0	3	5	2	51	10	19	0
54. Tumwater M	106	110	42	0	0	6	48	67	0	0	138	73	12	27	0
46. Anacortes M	159	212	52	0	0	17	69	47	2	2	1	105	447	19	3
72. Pierce 4 D	53	71	9	0	0	4	13	0	0	0	4	39	70	12	0
75 N. Pacific D	48	60	13	0	1	4	18	16	3	4	0	22	152	12	1
64 Centralia M	87	91	36	0	1	20	57	0	1	0	3	114	100	42	0
65 Marysville M	80	98	32	2	0	19	53	23	2	1	32	64	257	22	1
44 Ferndale M	202	238	88	0	18	22	128	0	1	12	0	0	0	47	0
56 Sunnyside M	103	103	61	1	0	8	70	0	12	5	0	80	20	7	4
61. W. Klickitat D	94	124	43	0	1	20	64	27	1	4	0	59	114	5	0
72. Hoquiam M	53	53	33	0	0	3	36	1	4	0	0	48	95	13	0
78 Burlington M	40	59	19	0	0	15	34	17	2	1	4	24	188	16	2
77 Fircrest M	44	44	24	0	2	9	35	0	5	0	18	34	91	13	0
51 Shelton M	119	140	47	2	0	12	61	38	0	2	0	77	454	19	0
74 Gig Harbor M	49	61	8	0	0	5	13	16	0	1	5	14	73	14	0
66 Cheney M	76	76	35	0	4	6	45	27	1	7	0	82	64	9	0
68 Chelan M	70	92	43	0	22	0	65	0	2	2	0	34	47	8	0
63 Raymond M	90	90	30	0	1	1	32	14	5	38	0	85	2	23	0
Total: 80 Largest	37,901	47,676	15,112	393	461	4,802	20,768	7,021	1,273	1,896	7,589	28,306	91,815	6,478	373
Total: Remaining	2,159	2,832	900	17	97	321	1,335	421	29	301	108	1,633	3,107	362	5
Total: State	40,060	50,508	16,012	410	558	5,123	22,103	7,442	1,302	2,197	7,697	29,939	94,922	6,840	378

[a] Estimates based on 1988 activity

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Other Traffic Misdemeanor, 80 Largest Courts, 1989

Court	Cases Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed: Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss	Total Disp.	Proceedings: Jury	Non-Jury	Stip. to Rec	Arraign-ments	Other Hearings	Defer Pros	Cases Appld
1 Seattle M	25,481	26,392	7,416[a]	413	631[a]	4,079[a]	12,539[a]	65	191	1,651[a]	16,472[a]	6,437[a]	0	87[a]
5 Pierce 1 D	6,908	8,017	1,106	1,734	14	N	2,854	11	34	0	6,536	8,765	63	4
7 Spokane D	5,638	6,994	1,733	1,449	4	1,855	5,041	0	1,142	0	2,233	6,999	0	3
2 Tacoma M	11,111	11,204	4,625	637	21	2,103	7,386	6	848	1,679	3,872	3,973	5	6
6 Spokane M	6,331	7,559	4,783	474	2	1,920	7,179	2	821	0	4,343	9,617	0	0
3 Clark D	8,574	9,604	7,119	791	19	604	8,533	8	56	0	7,994	2,237	18	6
4 Yakima D	8,219	8,869	5,995	275	12	889	7,171	18	193	371	5,965	14,753	36	1
8 Aukeen D	5,173	5,965	2,244	510	28	940	3,722	0	251	1,138	4,684	9,464	12	17
9 Northeast D	4,438	4,983	3,727	268	21	500	4,516	8	159	1,172	3,807	8,728	28	12
10 S. Snohomish D	3,879	4,422	2,639	283	22	643	3,587	9	72	1,244	3,126	9,309	3	10
20 Seattle D	2,320	2,769	1,438	131	22	467	2,058	6	539	429	1,001	5,290	7	1
17 Bellevue D	2,428	2,656	1,253	222	19	313	1,807	6	96	250	2,078	6,671	8	0
15 Kitsap D	2,452	2,946	1,263	610	24	401	2,298	8	47	2	2,257	4,456	0	14
18 Federal Way D	2,329	2,581	1,627	232	19	349	2,227	8	63	486	1,687	3,950	19	8
13 Benton D	2,933	3,286	1,966	407	27	637	3,037	16	45	3,239	2,657	515	28	0
22 Everett D	2,211	2,562	2,089	113	11	547	2,760	10	54	593	1,851	3,457	14	5
12 Cowlitz D	3,038	3,550	2,373	549	51	378	3,351	1	507	0	1,752	0	0	0
11 Southwest D	3,516	3,974	2,045	184	20	490	2,739	9	150	554	3,744	5,428	24	8
21 Thurston D	2,229	2,612	1,148	469	10	403	2,030	2	37	3	2,458	6,210	22	3
14 Whatcom D	2,799	3,243	2,237	61	12	780	3,090	7	46	18	2,108	2,116	7	0
23 Evergreen D	2,128	2,427	2,059	80	15	258	2,412	10	64	856	1,906	3,009	24	6
27 Issaquah D	1,840	2,031	1,050	244	15	261	1,570	5	54	197	1,458	3,875	9	3
19 Renton D	2,328	2,694	1,634	102	38	349	2,123	26	135	497	1,761	4,379	0	10
30 Skagit D	1,551	1,712	623	892	3	265	1,783	6	7	1	2,265	1,734	5	0
24 Chelan D	2,025	2,374	1,963	175	11	244	2,393	4	58	0	1,743	1,297	9	5
25 Grant D	1,906	2,388	1,360	85	6	250	1,701	8	11	0	1,614	2,425	0	3
16 Cascade D	2,448	2,795	1,722	179	2	454	2,357	5	35	245	1,913	5,593	15	1
29 Lewis D	1,711	1,938	1,071	175	4	308	1,558	1	23	2	1,282	1,391	12	1
33 Clallam 1 D	1,262	1,378	1,033	34	2	90	1,159	0	5	0	877	277	0	0
28 Shoreline D	1,788	2,049	1,060	85	19	347	1,511	22	120	238	1,227	3,551	15	4
32 Olympia M	1,303	1,418	968	58	1	310	1,337	0	11	0	1,163	685	0	0
39 Franklin D	934	1,280	530	36	1	169	736	0	6	0	651	786	0	0
41 Island D	832	924	628	151	0	213	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Renton M	1,876	2,149	1,520	109	10	352	1,991	1	47	381	1,599	2,792	27	0
37 Grays Harbor D	946	1,016	693	98	1	77	869	5	22	3	799	1,198	4	1
31 Okanogan D	1,540	1,613	833	141	2	84	1,060	1	4	0	1,223	1,691	81	0
51 Bellingham M	549	601	123	112	1	16	252	0	12	0	153	0	12	0
38 Bremerton M	943	1,049	683	10	10	314	1,017	0	10	0	716	2,114	2	0
36 Whitman D	1,122	1,198	530	91	10	41	672	0	15	0	579	239	5	3
46 Lower Kittitas D	603	652	187	122	8	14	331	0	82	77	237	21	11	0
34 Puyallup M	1,238	1,445	738	48	31	118	935	1	99	249	974	1,612	4	1
45 Douglas D	704	816	511	75	0	131	717	0	40	0	832	441	1	0
44 Walla Walla M	788	807	510	35	16	29	590	0	156	0	436	238	0	0
35 Longview M	1,138	1,655	1,048	39	2	53	1,142	7	365	29	2,474	1,092	20	0
50 Walla Walla D	570	652	257	10	7	57	331	0	36	0	117	493	17	0
52 Jefferson D	491	535	389	21	5	71	486	7	101	3	241	487	5	0
42 Ritzville D	812	890	501	7	0	54	562	0	3	0	553	684	9	0
48 Mason D	584	623	180	21	1	35	237	0	10	1	474	589	0	0
55 Mercer Island D	404	447	212	19	1	101	333	1	38	63	352	911	1	0
49 Upper Kittitas D	572	597	417	93	5	39	554	1	75	0	431	156	1	1
64 Pierce 2 D	325	377	114	22	25	49	210	0	2	23	284	741	0	0
43 Fife M	793	954	516	39	5	195	755	2	59	370	564	258	0	0
60. E. Klickitat D	356	413	242	57	34	21	354	1	1	0	309	19	1	0
40 Mount Vernon M	877	1,009	374	354	2	207	937	1	2	4	598	3,112	7	1
47 Port Orchard M	595	622	269	9	1	123	402	0	3	0	345	1,335	0	0
58 Asotin D	364	401	237	25	1	108	371	2	6	0	415	504	25	0
54 Othello D	418	450	292	23	0	32	347	0	109	9	316	101	1	0
74. Lincoln D	232	255	165	19	0	22	206	0	67	3	138	83	2	2
59 Clallam 2 D	359	435	184	7	0	29	220	6	6	0	72	224	2	0
77 Pend Oreille D	220	226	110	9	5	37	161	0	0	0	25	35	3	2
80 Winslow M	108	108	78	0	4	0	82	10	69	0	108	0	0	0
65 Milton M	314	330	93	6	1	49	149	1	0	0	215	194	0	0
57 S. Pacific D	383	386	131	30	73	14	248	1	71	12	261	97	4	0
68 Tumwater M	260	284	248	53	4	37	342	0	11	142	286	10	0	0
63 Anacortes M	349	397	92	176	1	147	416	0	3	1	270	627	0	0
70 Pierce 4 D	254	300	63	34	2	10	109	0	10	19	258	119	27	0
78 N. Pacific D	175	194	115	5	3	12	135	0	7	0	121	177	0	0
60. Centralia M	356	391	255	5	2	35	297	0	7	0	525	287	0	0
53 Marysville M	436	465	379	25	0	52	456	0	8	87	387	944	2	0
67 Ferndale M	267	308	142	0	0	18	160	0	103	0	0	0	0	0
56 Sunnyside M	403	478	318	22	0	47	387	2	6	0	315	69	7	0
72. W. Klickitat D	240	273	187	20	1	55	263	1	18	0	130	140	1	2
66 Hoquiam M	310	331	225	2	3	48	278	16	8	0	271	201	12	0
72. Burlington M	240	257	92	73	1	105	271	2	0	0	151	393	7	0
71 Fircrest M	245	299	202	0	3	37	242	1	11	7	278	166	2	0
69 Shelton M	257	283	113	6	2	44	165	0	16	0	157	685	1	0
79 Gig Harbor M	155	184	30	1	0	30	61	0	0	4	70	166	2	0
62 Cheney M	351	362	130	27	1	97	255	0	3	0	188	257	3	0
76 Chelan M	221	264	172	15	33	1	221	1	4	0	95	76	0	0
74. Raymond M	232	239	131	3	5	23	162	9	42	0	186	0	17	0
Total: 80 Largest	159,038	177,616	89,558	14,226	1,428	25,086	130,298	367	7,647	16,352	118,013	173,155	709	231
Total: Remaining	7,726	8,920	4,675	710	250	843	6,478	20	1,008	170	6,218	6,286	97	5
Total: State	166,764	186,536	94,233	14,936	1,678	25,929	136,776	387	8,655	16,522	124,231	179,441	806	236

[a] Estimates based on 1988 activity

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor, 80 Largest Courts, 1989

Court	Cases Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed: Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss	Total Disp.	Proceedings: Jury	Non-Jury	Stip. to Rec	Arraign-ments	Other Hrng	Defer Pros	Cases Appld
1 Seattle M	39,000	39,443	7,261[a]	1,481	917[a]	10,984[a]	20,643[a]	296	291	3,027[a]	25,825[a]	8,267[a]	752	248[a]
7 Pierce 1 D	4,383	5,213	924	352	23	N	1,299	39	68	0	4,408	5,421	33	5
2 Spokane D	10,243	11,924	2,091	988	46	5,839	8,964	26	4,241	0	4,003	13,033	1	5
3 Tacoma M	7,360	8,399	4,540	316	62	3,219	8,137	19	162	1,939	6,938	7,215	7	11
10 Spokane M	3,729	4,128	1,581	30	10	1,677	3,298	2	439	0	1,766	4,440	0	0
5 Clark D	6,171	6,773	4,473	205	31	1,381	6,090	39	41	0	8,040	2,794	20	21
4 Yakima D	6,249	6,788	3,619	591	59	1,398	5,667	58	418	74	5,657	12,320	29	15
6 Aukeen D	4,583	5,081	1,087	246	64	1,306	2,703	3	285	724	4,418	8,969	10	19
13 Northeast D	3,503	3,846	2,368	98	46	890	3,402	14	183	936	3,144	8,089	43	18
9 South Snohomish D	3,880	4,310	1,928	214	32	802	2,976	27	63	996	2,837	9,441	7	13
20 Seattle D	2,500	2,776	1,470	75	101	588	2,234	2	546	136	826	7,231	8	0
22 Bellevue D	2,157	2,330	923	25	42	573	1,563	28	109	366	2,564	7,231	9	57
21 Kitsap D	2,204	3,034	885	277	28	719	1,909	29	34	0	1,817	5,079	4	8
17 Federal Way D	2,675	2,947	1,202	73	58	1,034	2,367	22	106	399	1,991	6,501	15	9
12 Benton D	3,518	4,047	1,865	238	69	1,535	3,707	68	123	4,703	3,711	1,042	41	8
30 Everett D	1,666	1,875	1,097	222	25	701	2,045	19	29	177	1,335	2,210	13	11
11 Cowlitz D	3,531	3,905	1,987	697	105	899	3,688	4	687	0	1,929	0	0	1
14 Southwest D	3,262	3,618	948	15	47	1,397	2,407	50	209	594	3,480	7,008	25	12
15 Thurston D	3,104	3,479	1,299	361	15	1,208	2,883	20	42	4	2,174	7,113	21	11
8 Whatcom D	4,139	4,559	1,799	202	31	1,088	3,120	23	97	7	2,569	2,017	7	0
18 Evergreen D	2,593	2,949	1,534	208	31	392	2,165	20	67	837	1,850	2,778	24	4
39 Issaquah D	1,323	1,486	854	60	22	372	1,308	2	68	162	1,065	2,591	10	0
32 Renton D	1,562	1,707	735	0	70	490	1,295	27	133	206	979	2,741	0	12
33 Skagit D	1,561	1,721	575	621	11	522	1,729	6	8	0	2,427	1,781	2	1
16 Chelan D	3,008	3,457	2,303	347	23	715	3,388	6	69	0	2,491	2,309	30	1
19 Grant D	2,582	3,258	1,225	408	9	848	2,490	9	25	1	1,618	2,300	0	2
27 Cascade D	1,804	2,069	866	177	14	611	1,668	22	34	270	1,616	3,834	11	2
37 Lewis D	1,415	1,581	570	175	11	392	1,148	3	24	2	939	1,191	19	0
29 Clallam 1 D	1,713	1,904	997	103	1	185	1,286	2	15	0	1,266	549	0	0
31 Shoreline D	1,632	1,811	838	7	107	448	1,400	27	88	246	1,280	3,296	10	15
24 Olympia M	2,073	2,239	833	158	6	1,002	1,999	0	17	0	1,809	997	0	0
57 Franklin D	478	522	439	158	8	202	807	2	4	0	217	226	2	0
41 Island D	1,092	1,180	606	241	0	308	1,155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Renton M	2,040	2,292	1,383	94	29	515	2,021	3	78	446	1,720	4,882	22	9
35 Grays Harbor D	1,466	1,562	547	489	18	222	1,276	13	32	0	832	1,406	0	2
26 Okanogan D	1,948	2,134	733	293	3	120	1,149	6	1	0	1,400	1,810	137	0
23 Bellingham M	2,080	2,171	1,081	270	5	53	1,409	0	167	0	1,263	0	119	0
28 Bremerton M	1,796	2,079	778	3	10	823	1,614	10	36	1	1,126	3,875	4	0
43 Whitman D	1,049	1,089	474	91	12	78	655	4	12	0	639	367	5	2
36 Lower Kittitas D	1,420	1,583	444	174	35	43	696	0	192	93	441	18	17	0
42 Puyallup M	1,081	1,302	610	42	44	203	899	8	167	181	895	1,186	5	1
49 Douglas D	770	832	375	127	4	200	706	6	30	0	616	543	1	0
38 Walla Walla M	1,332	1,521	458	95	63	195	811	0	224	0	461	418	0	0
34 Longview M	1,548	2,081	1,038	60	13	127	1,238	16	460	34	2,053	973	16	0
51 Walla Walla D	594	684	182	4	8	110	304	0	41	0	108	398	4	0
48 Jefferson D	804	956	315	137	10	112	574	18	35	5	269	528	4	0
50 Ritzville D	638	768	679	10	2	135	826	0	3	0	787	499	4	0
40 Mason D	1,229	1,366	386	227	2	114	729	0	27	335	881	704	0	0
77 Mercer Island D	196	228	66	4	1	131	202	0	19	45	172	666	3	0
76 Upper Kittitas D	215	225	113	64	2	26	205	3	27	0	126	74	0	0
70 Pierce 2 D	317	369	23	87	3	106	219	1	4	10	229	654	0	0
45 Fife M	962	1,168	588	22	0	256	866	3	49	353	597	368	0	1
64 E. Klickitat D	385	426	218	56	66	82	422	1	3	0	370	24	4	0
44 Mount Vernon M	1,006	1,101	362	140	7	423	932	6	1	2	418	2,915	3	2
54. Port Orchard M	513	573	226	26	0	163	415	0	3	1	383	1,013	5	0
62 Asotin D	414	484	135	33	4	144	316	1	16	0	349	544	46	0
60. Othello D	438	484	276	25	1	66	368	0	142	4	388	82	0	0
69 Lincoln D	320	336	95	102	0	75	272	1	64	4	89	62	1	0
47 Clallam 2 D	842	946	244	120	8	69	441	6	8	0	104	500	0	0
66 Pend Oreille D	356	377	90	50	6	65	211	0	1	0	23	32	6	1
79 Winslow M	76	76	65	0	4	1	70	6	54	0	82	0	0	0
74 Milton M	261	279	71	1	0	40	112	2	0	0	175	163	0	0
56 S. Pacific D	503	509	94	197	83	15	389	3	18	0	354	44	5	1
63 Tumwater M	397	430	219	31	4	104	358	0	13	236	353	15	0	0
59 Anacortes M	448	502	107	124	1	247	479	0	0	0	228	477	0	0
67 Pierce 4 D	343	392	34	88	7	19	148	0	12	43	216	119	64	0
72 N. Pacific D	295	341	141	78	7	42	268	3	20	0	146	277	9	3
60. Centralia M	438	493	212	9	3	106	330	0	24	0	492	300	0	0
53 Marysville M	526	571	364	16	4	203	587	3	9	212	471	1,119	1	0
73 Ferndale M	294	320	174	2	0	13	189	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
46 Sunnyside M	873	986	532	50	8	77	667	28	72	0	549	106	30	2
65 W. Klickitat D	381	417	163	29	6	178	376	0	22	0	183	262	0	0
52 Hoquiam M	533	656	339	3	9	75	426	10	4	0	482	276	9	0
68 Burlington M	321	333	52	23	0	249	324	2	1	0	118	300	0	0
80 Fircrest M	59	66	48	0	0	12	60	0	1	6	61	62	0	0
58 Shelton M	449	528	163	9	1	187	360	1	6	5	235	1,113	3	0
78 Gig Harbor M	84	96	24	1	0	30	55	0	0	2	41	69	1	0
75 Cheney M	258	295	106	18	9	140	273	0	10	0	226	228	0	0
54. Chelan M	513	559	270	95	75	1	441	3	10	0	277	87	0	0
71 Raymond M	311	321	205	5	7	28	245	7	78	0	279	5	9	0
Total: 80 Largest	173,815	191,666	71,024	12,993	2,708	50,148	136,873	1,088	11,041	17,824	128,696	179,577	1,690	533
Total: Remaining	7,602	8,804	3,633	732	240	1,443	6,048	36	1,158	207	5,514	4,904	166	4
Total: State	181,417	200,470	74,657	13,725	2,948	51,591	142,921	1,124	12,199	18,031	134,210	184,481	1,856	537

[a] Estimates based on 1988 activity

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Civil Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1989

Court	Filings	Dispositions				Proceedings				
		Default Judgment	Other Pretrial Judgment	Judgment After Trial	Total Disposed	Jury Trial	Non-Jury Trial	Other Hearing	Post Judgment Writs	Appeals
17 Seattle M	1,596	672	194	33	899	0	33	767	0	0
2 Pierce 1 D	5,872	3,535	3,191	582	7,308	5	368	721	2,856	8
4 Spokane D	5,419	3,322	285	242	3,849	5	111	711	3,474	6
66. Tacoma M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Clark D	1,840	1,057	97	22	1,176	1	14	6	660	0
3 Yakima D	5,663	3,731	1,065	150	4,946	1	76	328	1,912	1
8 Aukeen D	3,239	1,708	132	66	1,906	0	143	422	3,247	4
6 Northeast D	3,600	1,842	862	154	2,858	0	107	879	1,316	3
5 South Snohomish D	4,353	2,422	802	90	3,314	3	112	417	1,953	9
1 Seattle D	10,364	5,308	2,624	446	8,378	3	447	1,275	5,304	18
11 Bellevue D	2,137	1,021	88	76	1,185	0	116	339	767	1
10 Kitsap D	2,328	1,031	185	62	1,278	1	55	430	783	1
20 Federal Way D	1,434	780	428	106	1,314	3	16	1,667	603	1
14 Benton D	1,813	1,068	424	78	1,570	1	48	244	1,870	2
7 Everett D	3,526	2,136	1,146	83	3,365	0	86	820	1,985	5
22 Cowlitz D	1,270	633	0	75	708	1	73	83	594	1
9 Southwest D	2,484	1,426	98	226	1,750	0	102	439	1,101	2
16 Thurston D	1,605	868	63	33	964	0	67	405	785	3
15 Whatcom D	1,649	768	184	18	970	0	26	232	561	0
21 Evergreen D	1,404	872	355	33	1,260	0	41	161	603	1
30 Issaquah D	579	369	24	120	513	0	42	83	220	1
12 Renton D	2,058	1,121	693	51	1,865	0	238	244	911	0
18 Skagit D	1,563	1,102	475	86	1,663	3	103	552	901	3
25 Chelan D	1,028	623	11	17	651	2	22	117	616	0
26 Grant D	872	354	169	162	685	1	38	112	642	5
23 Cascade D	1,114	714	326	30	1,070	0	42	57	701	0
29 Lewis D	649	313	16	8	337	0	11	40	300	1
34 Clallam 1 D	349	58	3	8	69	0	7	1	12	0
24 Shoreline D	1,042	568	30	95	693	1	112	124	406	1
66. Olympia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 Franklin D	665	522	13	14	549	0	28	66	549	0
31 Island D	456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Renton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 Grays Harbor D	786	373	159	57	589	0	39	162	526	1
35 Okanogan D	346	139	5	27	171	0	26	89	159	1
66. Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Bremerton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38 Whitman D	169	92	2	8	102	0	5	8	98	0
32 Lower Kittitas D	442	486	173	100	759	4	86	268	292	0
66. Puyallup M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Douglas D	402	138	26	20	184	2	12	29	211	0
66. Walla Walla M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Longview M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Walla Walla D	1,476	0	0	103	103	1	102	9	0	0
40 Jefferson D	131	10	0	3	13	0	4	0	4	0
52 Ritzville D	29	6	7	0	13	0	0	0	12	0
36 Mason D	337	191	53	13	257	0	17	43	145	0
37 Mercer Island D	211	93	83	16	192	0	15	84	66	1
41 Upper Kittitas D	114	43	25	9	77	0	17	25	51	0
44 Pierce 2 D	90	9	0	4	13	1	16	24	49	6
66. Fife M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48 E. Klickitat D	58	42	1	1	44	0	4	1	50	0
66. Mount Vernon M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Port Orchard M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42 Asotin D	102	86	5	3	94	0	6	30	53	23
39 Othello D	157	81	3	3	87	0	1	3	128	0
43 Lincoln D	100	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	9	0
49 Clallam 2 D	51	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	12	0
47 Pend Oreille D	69	42	8	0	50	0	0	2	36	0
66. Winslow M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Milton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 S. Pacific D	81	57	1	0	58	0	0	0	23	0
66. Tumwater M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Anacortes M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51 Pierce 4 D	40	13	1	0	14	0	0	3	7	0
46 N. Pacific D	70	39	4	2	45	0	2	2	41	0
66. Centralia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Marysville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Ferndale M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 W. Klickitat D	41	23	2	2	27	0	2	5	38	2
66. Hoquiam M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Burlington M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Fircrest M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Shelton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Gig Harbor M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Cheney M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Chelan M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. Raymond M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	77,273	41,919	14,541	3,537	59,997	39	3,038	12,533	37,642	111
Total: Remaining	206	83	38	11	132	0	8	10	110	1
Total: State	77,479	42,002	14,579	3,548	60,129	39	3,046	12,543	37,752	112

Small Claims Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1989

Court	Filings	Dispositions				Proceedings			Appeals to Superior Court
		Default Judgment	Other Pretrial Judgment	Judgment After Trial	Total Disposed	Transfer to Civil	Contested Hearings	Other Hearings	
66 Seattle M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Pierce 1 D	2,866	759	761	441	1,961	354	864	1,999	7
3 Spokane D	2,724	631	752	980	2,363	247	882	112	21
66 Tacoma M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Clark D	2,033	596	78	491	1,165	0	714	0	0
10 Yakima D	963	239	125	378	742	111	471	88	6
7 Aukeen D	1,111	183	135	220	538	364	326	114	2
6 Northeast D	1,278	290	597	290	1,177	255	415	682	8
9 South Snohomish D	988	224	474	165	863	98	174	313	5
1 Seattle D	3,463	619	1,211	1,154	2,984	504	1,150	880	15
8 Bellevue D	1,070	162	202	343	707	124	384	460	33
13 Kitsap D	829	233	61	250	544	193	336	82	9
17 Federal Way D	555	106	150	161	417	118	157	312	2
18 Benton D	525	88	129	244	461	109	485	27	6
11 Everett D	922	232	382	246	860	230	327	541	5
16 Cowlitz D	675	166	10	125	301	112	247	1	2
12 Southwest D	872	143	243	194	580	186	308	504	2
15 Thurston D	785	138	83	176	397	69	201	278	2
5 Whatcom D	1,289	416	40	330	786	182	330	2	0
22 Evergreen D	350	87	103	42	232	63	43	129	6
26 Issaquah D	286	50	8	92	150	45	119	37	2
14 Renton D	795	179	189	242	610	129	321	90	7
20 Skagit D	486	267	176	85	528	58	102	209	4
29 Chelan D	257	52	0	109	161	41	120	63	2
27 Grant D	277	97	24	9	130	39	124	85	2
28 Cascade D	264	49	81	63	193	48	90	25	3
21 Lewis D	424	176	10	69	255	75	108	100	1
25 Clallam 1 D	307	23	39	107	169	44	107	0	0
24 Shoreline D	321	48	14	119	181	0	180	103	1
66 Olympia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Franklin D	209	38	9	30	77	43	173	0	2
23 Island D	340	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0
66 Renton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Grays Harbor D	487	170	47	135	352	83	135	358	2
34 Okanogan D	144	63	1	35	99	8	35	37	0
66 Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Bremerton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Whitman D	190	28	74	63	165	13	63	34	3
41 Lower Kittitas D	81	35	24	85	144	21	85	16	1
66 Puyallup M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Douglas D	134	20	26	47	93	15	53	26	0
66 Walla Walla M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Longview M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Walla Walla D	231	0	0	121	121	0	121	0	0
37 Jefferson D	121	9	0	17	26	0	16	0	0
51 Ritzville D	10	1	1	4	6	2	3	0	1
33 Mason D	169	41	13	72	126	39	74	46	4
38 Mercer Island D	118	11	31	29	71	9	48	32	3
48. Upper Kittitas D	38	7	9	18	34	3	29	4	0
36 Pierce 2 D	124	26	1	1	28	29	47	13	0
66 Fife M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42. E. Klickitat D	77	23	19	32	74	13	31	1	0
66 Mount Vernon M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Port Orchard M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39 Asotin D	111	31	9	49	89	4	57	37	1
46 Othello D	47	10	7	13	30	0	13	16	0
48. Lincoln D	38	3	3	4	10	2	3	5	0
50 Clallam 2 D	18	1	0	5	6	0	4	0	0
44 Pend Oreille D	68	6	8	28	42	0	15	0	1
66 Winslow M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Milton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42. S. Pacific D	77	36	0	39	75	0	46	0	0
66 Tumwater M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Anacortes M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47 Pierce 4 D	44	0	1	7	8	0	15	0	0
45 N. Pacific D	49	15	3	23	41	1	24	17	1
66 Centralia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Marysville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Ferndale M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 W. Klickitat D	92	32	21	34	87	3	35	23	0
66 Hoquiam M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Burlington M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Fircrest M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Shelton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Gig Harbor M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Cheney M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Chelan M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Raymond M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	29,732	6,859	6,384	8,016	21,259	4,118	10,210	7,901	172
Total: Remaining	243	65	83	60	208	12	58	27	0
Total: State	29,975	6,924	6,467	8,076	21,467	4,130	10,268	7,928	172

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Parking Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1989

Court	Filings	Charges	Violations Disposed						Proceedings				Receipts
			Committed	FTR/FTA	Paid	Not Committed	Dismissed	Total Disposed	Contest Hearing	Mitig Hearing	Show Cause	Other Hearings	
1 Seattle M	522,284	522,284	18,531[a]	N	325,324[a]	N	5,528[a]	349,383[a]	126	15,560[a]	1,367[a]	N	6,392,6
36 Pierce 1 D	217	217	194	0	4	5	60	263	31	58	0	3	8,158
19 Spokane D	772	784	61	0	382	12	46	501	0	0	0	0	14,272
3 Tacoma M	63,205	63,205	3,228	0	35,210	51	980	39,469	1,314	2,829	202	470	537,294
2 Spokane M	77,602	77,602	546	34,520	41,115	66	611	76,858	290	437	0	1,127	442,769
18 Clark D	794	795	206	0	248	132	5	591	117	86	1	2	2,274
32 Yakima D	345	345	55	2	174	2	26	259	1	33	0	3	3,302
22 Aukeen D	600	630	106	0	244	6	52	408	0	0	0	0	4,496
16 Northeast D	945	963	410	0	285	21	76	792	137	418	9	131	10,121
40 South Snohomish D	199	206	1	0	68	0	1	70	0	1	0	0	2,893
29 Seattle D	388	388	17	0	134	3	6	160	0	0	0	0	1,893
28 Bellevue D	439	450	169	0	88	23	85	365	23	141	0	26	3,287
21 Kitsap D	601	633	15	0	280	22	32	349	25	36	0	0	15,136
30 Federal Way D	379	382	24	0	226	80	9	339	11	16	0	6	4,052
37 Benton D	209	212	15	14	65	1	10	105	1	21	1	0	2,279
48 Everett D	86	87	2	0	56	0	9	67	0	1	0	1	1,270
23 Cowlitz D	596	616	23	0	173	1	3	200	4	0	0	0	1,330
9 Southwest D	4,419	4,441	910	0	2,556	8	61	3,535	78	73	0	2	28,096
13 Thurston D	1,186	1,186	8	0	697	2	19	726	3	1	0	4	4,593
41 Whatcom D	187	190	16	0	93	5	3	117	0	12	0	0	2,112
68 Evergreen D	3	1	3	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	2,221
27 Issaquah D	465	467	17	0	213	1	12	243	14	5	2	0	2,832
43 Renton D	141	148	6	0	88	0	11	105	0	5	0	0	1,419
75. Skagit D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 Chelan D	57	57	17	0	29	0	13	59	0	0	0	1	349
56 Grant D	34	34	1	2	34	0	3	40	0	2	0	0	710
49 Cascade D	84	85	7	25	50	1	2	85	0	0	0	0	1,224
67 Lewis D	4	4	1	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	57
75. Clallam 1 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Shoreline D	301	311	85	93	175	1	19	373	5	4	0	0	2,484
6 Olympia M	30,488	30,488	0	0	14,131	0	2,270	16,401	153	159	0	0	119,335
35 Franklin D	229	229	0	0	147	0	0	147	1	3	0	0	1,516
38 Island D	207	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263
7 Renton M	8,238	8,238	90	10	6,854	0	47	7,001	32	109	2	542	50,362
69. Grays Harbor D	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	50
57 Okanogan D	33	33	0	0	20	0	2	22	0	2	0	0	254
4 Bellingham M	42,204	42,204	316	0	33,437	0	2,828	36,581	723	0	0	0	266,292
5 Bremerton M	34,291	34,291	74	0	21,899	69	27	22,069	65	70	3	4	134,345
75. Whitman D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42 Lower Kittitas D	142	142	10	14	50	4	13	91	23	10	0	0	0
14 Puyallup M	1,059	1,060	6	1	755	1	9	772	2	16	0	2	7,940
51 Douglas D	76	76	3	4	29	0	4	40	1	6	1	0	805
8 Walla Walla M	6,705	6,705	0	0	4,523	0	0	4,523	0	0	0	0	17,865
17 Longview M	880	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	691
75. Walla Walla D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59 Jefferson D	13	13	1	0	1	1	2	5	2	6	0	0	18
75. Ritzville D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63 Mason D	8	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	76
26 Mercer Island D	483	492	42	4	354	0	16	416	2	9	0	3	6,301
25 Upper Kittitas D	517	540	4	151	410	0	2	567	2	1	0	6	4,184
54 Pierce 2 D	58	58	0	0	26	0	0	26	2	6	0	0	1,235
44 Fife M	126	127	19	0	47	1	23	90	9	29	0	0	2,967
63 E. Klickitat D	8	8	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	71
15 Mount Vernon M	976	976	22	1	582	7	8	620	14	85	0	8	7,079
12 Port Orchard M	1,729	1,790	1	5	1,075	4	23	1,108	14	18	0	7	5,846
34 Asotin D	246	253	20	34	144	2	3	203	4	19	0	3	3,358
58 Othello D	21	21	1	0	17	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	270
69. Lincoln D	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
75. Clallam 2 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
60 Pend Oreille D	10	10	0	1	2	0	2	5	0	2	0	0	0
10 Winslow M	2,804	2,804	0	0	2,536	0	0	2,536	26	85	0	0	23,752
66 Mason M	5	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	40
75. S. Pacific D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
47 Tumwater M	93	93	0	0	55	0	20	75	0	2	0	0	997
45 Anacortes M	111	111	7	0	100	0	18	125	2	6	0	0	1,625
52 Pierce 4 D	74	76	3	1	42	0	2	48	0	6	0	0	1.401
75. N. Pacific D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 Centralia M	103	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	386
50 Marysville M	80	81	0	0	53	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	368
65 Ferndale M	6	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	98
53 Sunnyside M	59	59	4	0	29	0	3	36	2	4	1	0	1,207
63 W. Klickitat D	8	9	0	1	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	100
39 Hoquiam M	202	203	3	45	63	0	5	116	1	5	0	0	727
75. Burlington M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61 Fircrest M	9	10	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	65
24 Shelton M	567	568	0	6	470	0	9	485	3	7	1	6	3,047
31 Gig Harbor M	360	362	16	1	210	0	10	237	3	14	0	1	4,836
11 Cheney M	2,157	2,157	36	5	1,730	9	43	1,823	13	58	0	1	16,187
20 Chelan M	680	680	0	0	678	0	2	680	0	3	0	0	3,698
75. Raymond M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	812,609	812,908	25,352	34,940	498,518	541	13,078	572,429	3,279	20,480	1,590	2,359	8,183,327
Total: Remaining	70,570	71,114	229	105	56,662	14	1,348	58,358	95	259	94	10	511,577
Total: State	883,179	884,022	25,581	35,045	555,180	555	14,426	630,787	3,374	20,739	1,684	2,369	8,694,904

[a] Estimates based on 1988 activity

Glossary

This glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Staffing

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) -- The total number of standard work hours each week divided by 35 hours per week. For example, a person who is scheduled to work 35 hours per week equals 1.0 FTE. Two people, each working a 35-hour week, and one person working a 17.5 hour week are equivalent to 2.5 FTEs.

Work Week -- The number of hours that are officially recognized as constituting one work week for each court.

Judges Full Time -- The number of resident full time judges in court at year-end. (This is not an FTE.)

Judges Part-Time -- The FTE for part-time judges, excluding visiting or pro tempore judges.

Judge FTEs -- The FTEs for both full time and part-time judges, excluding visiting or pro tempore judges' hours.

Commissioners/Magistrates -- The FTEs for full time and part-time commissioners/magistrates, excluding visiting or pro tempore hours.

Judicial Officer FTEs -- The FTEs for full time judges, part-time judges, full time commissioners/magistrates and part-time commissioners/magistrates, excluding visiting or pro tempore hours.

Superior Court Commissioner FTEs-- Time spent by the judge as a superior court commissioner.

Administrative FTEs -- The FTEs for all full time and part-time administrative staff including the administrator, administrative assistants, bailiffs, confidential secretaries, judicial assistants, clerks, secretaries, etc.

Infractions - Case Types

Infractions are identified and defined under RCW 46.63.020 and include violations of traffic statutes, laws, or ordinances that are not punishable by a jail sentence. There are three types of infractions:

Traffic Infractions -- Cases that pertain to (a) the operation or condition of a vehicle whether it is moving, standing, or stopping, and (b) pedestrian offenses.

Non-Traffic Infractions -- Cases including violations of RCW 18.27.340 and 18.106.020, contracting and plumbing license violations, and offenses decriminalized under municipal code, such as dog leash violations in some municipalities.

Parking Infraction -- Cases pertaining only to violations of parking statutes and ordinances.

Infractions - Filings

Notices of Infraction Filed -- Individual Uniform Court Docket forms received by the reporting court during the year. Each notice of infraction can contain up to two charges. Previously closed matters that have been reopened (for example, FTA's) should not be counted. Violations charged are shown separately.

Number Of Violations Charged -- All violations for those infractions filed during the month as recorded on the Uniform Court Docket under the section entitled, "and did then and there commit each of the following offenses/infractions." There will be at least one, and no more than two, violations per notice of infraction.

Infractions - Proceedings

Proceedings include all hearings held in open court. A proceeding is conducted in open court if it is held in a courtroom with the judge, at least one of the parties to the action is present, and court is in session. Hearings outside the courtroom, such as those in chambers, should only be considered to be open court if they are "on the record" (electronically recorded where statute requires).

Mitigation Hearing -- A hearing at which the offender agrees to having committed the offense but wishes to explain the circumstances to the court, pursuant to provisions of RCW 46.63.100. Witnesses may not be required to attend but may attend voluntarily.

Contested Hearing -- A hearing at which the defendant contests the infraction pursuant to the provisions of RCW 46.63.090. Witnesses, including the citing officer, may be required to attend.

Show Cause Hearing -- A hearing resulting from a failure by the defendant to appear for a requested mitigation or contested hearing. If the show cause hearing is followed immediately by a mitigation or contested hearing, the second hearing is also reported in the appropriate category.

Other Hearing On The Record -- Any hearing, other than those above, that meets the criteria for proceedings that must be electronically recorded where statute requires. Routine paper signing is not counted in this category. Two criteria are used to determine this type of hearing. First, at the beginning of the hearing, the judge states the name and number of the case a[illegible] the names of the attorneys for the par[illegible]s who are represented. Second, records of the proceeding must be kept according to the appropriate method (i.e., electronically recorded where statute requires or recorded on the docket).

Infractions - Dispositions

A disposition is the resolution of an issue that has been brought before the court. Each violation charged has one disposition. This includes all dispositions within the year, regardless of when the charge was originally filed.

Paid -- An instance when the offender has paid the penalty in full for the infraction without an appearance in court by the offender or his representative. The Abstract of Judgment will be marked as "P."

Committed--Failure To Respond/ Failure To Appear -- An instance when the defendant has failed to respond to a notice of infraction (FTR) or has failed to appear for a scheduled hearing (FTA). This is a final disposition regardless of any subsequent payments.

Committed -- A decision by the court that a defendant has committed the infraction that was charged.

Not Committed -- A decision by the court that a defendant has not committed the infraction that was charged.

Dismissed -- An infraction charged against the defendant that has been rejected by the court.

Infractions - Appeals

All infraction cases that have been appealed to the superior court. Appeals are counted by case rather than by charge.

Infractions - Revenue

All moneys received during the year for penalties and assessments in connection with infractions, regardless of when the original infractions were filed or processed. This does not include the 30 percent assessment implemented May 1, 1986.

Misdemeanors - Case types

Misdemeanors are violations of traffic and criminal statutes, laws, or ordinances that are punishable by a jail sentence and not by imprisonment. This includes all traffic violations that may be classed as criminal offenses and are listed as exceptions under RCW 46.63.020.

DWI/Physical Control -- Cases that cite RCW 46.61.502, driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or RCW 46.61.504, actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug.

Other Traffic Misdemeanor -- All citations/complaints other than those counted under DWI/Physical Control that pertain to the operation or use of a vehicle.

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor -- Criminal cases, excluding DWI/Physical Control, Other Traffic, and Felony complaints, punishable by up to one year in jail and/or a fine of up to $5,000.

Misdemeanors - Filings

Citations/Complaints Filed -- Individual Uniform Court Docket forms received by the reporting court during the year. Each Uniform Court Docket form can contain up to two charges. These also include Misdemeanor Complaints filed by the prosecutor.

Number of Violations Charged -- All charges for those misdemeanors filed during the year as recorded on the Uniform Court Docket. There will be at least one, and no more than two, charges per citation. For DWI/Physical Control Citations, any secondary charge on the same complaint form is considered a drunk driving violation.

Misdemeanors - Trial Settings

A setting is the establishment of a trial date and courtroom. Settings include all scheduling during the calendar year, regardless of the date for which the trial is set.

Non-Jury Trials Set -- Scheduling of bench trials before the judge (without a jury), at which the defendant contests the charges.

Jury Trials Set -- The setting or resetting of any trial on a jury trial calendar.

Misdemeanors - Proceedings

All hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court are included in proceedings.

Arraignment -- A separate hearing conducted in open court that consists of reading the complaint to the defendant or stating the substance of the charge, and advising the defendant of his/her rights for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter a plea.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him/her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury at which the defendant contests the charges. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Stipulation to the Record -- A hearing before a judge at which the defendant maintains a plea of not guilty, but stipulates to a reading of the record. Witnesses may be examined by the judge. A finding of guilt is normally entered based on the facts on record.

Other Hearing on the Record -- Any hearing other than those above that meets the criteria for proceedings that must be electronically recorded where statute requires. Routine paper signing is excluded from this category.

Misdemeanors - Dispositions

A disposition is the resolution of an issue that has been brought before the court. Each violation charged will have one disposition. This includes all dispositions within the year, regardless of when the charge was originally filed.

Bail Forfeiture -- Cases in which the offender has paid the penalty for the offense without an appearance in court by the offender or his/her lawyer.

Guilty -- Cases in which the offender has been found guilty of the offense.

Not Guilty -- Cases in which the offender has been found NOT guilty of the offense following an appearance before the court.

Dismissed -- Cases in which the charge against the offender has been dismissed. This includes cases having successfully completed the probationary period resulting from deferred prosecution.

Misdemeanors - Reduced/ Amended to a Lesser Charge

DWI/Physical Control charges which are amended or reduced to other traffic misdemeanors. Activity subsequent to the reduction or amendment--including final disposition--is counted under other traffic misdemeanors.

Misdemeanors - Deferred Prosecution/Diversion

Prosecution Deferred/Diversion -- Those citations or complaints for which prosecution has been deferred, as in RCW 10.05 for a probationary period (for which conditions may have been set by the court). Diversion intervenes either prior to arraignment or prior to trial.

Prosecution Resumed -- Those cases for which prosecution has been resumed following a failure by the defendant to meet or follow the conditions of deferred prosecution/diversion set by the court.

Misdemeanors - Court Costs Recovered

Reimbursement by a convicted defendant of certain court costs incurred by local government in the disposition of an offense. These costs may include public defense, sheriff's fees, criminal witness fees, criminal jury fees, and court interpreter fees. Reimbursements reflect the actual amount recovered.

Misdemeanors - Revenue

Moneys received during the month for fines, forfeitures, and penalties in connection with misdemeanors, regardless of when the original citations/complaints were filed or processed. This does NOT include transactions involving trust accounts, unless money that had been deposited in a trust account is forfeited to the court. (30 percent assessment implemented May 1, 1986 is NOT included).

Domestic Violence Protection - Petitions Filed

A petition for orders of temporary protection filed by a person seeking relief from an allegedly violent person, either related to or living with the petitioner.

Domestic Violence Protection - Proceedings

Ex Parte Hearing--A hearing concerning temporary orders at which either the respondent, the petitioner, or their representative is present. Includes hearings which modify temporary orders for protection.

Full Order Hearing--A hearing concerning full orders at which either the respondent, the petitioner, or their representative is present. Includes hearings which modify full orders for protection.

Domestic Violence - Dispositions

Full Orders Granted -- The petition for the full protection order is granted by the court.

Denied/Dismissed -- Both temporary and full orders for protection were not granted by the court.

Transferred to Superior Court -- Full order petitions must be transferred to superior court if one or more of these conditions exist: (a) if the superior court has exercised jurisdiction over a proceeding involving the parties, (b) child custody is involved, or (c) there is a request to exclude a party from a dwelling which both parties share.

Domestic Violence - Revenue

Filing fees for petitions, receipts from copying costs, and other receipts associated with domestic violence protection orders.

Civil - Filings

All complaints or petitions filed by a private or corporate party against another private or corporate party requesting the enforcement or protection of a civil right, alleging civil damages, or calling for the redress or prevention of a wrong. Damages claimed may not exceed $10,000. In addition, these filings include small claims judgments that have been transferred to the civil court.

Civil - Trial Settings

A setting is the establishment of a trial date and courtroom. Settings include all scheduling during the calendar year, regardless of the date for which the trial is set.

Non-Jury Trials Set -- Scheduling of bench trials before the judge (without a jury).

Jury Trials Set -- The setting or resetting of any trial on a jury trial calendar.

Civil - Proceedings

All hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court are included in proceedings.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) to decide the facts of the original issue of the case. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Other Participatory Hearing -- A proceeding other than a trial in open court at which at least one of the parties to the case is present. Other participatory hearings include supplemental proceedings, 72-hour commitments for observation purposes, false alarm hearings, and vehicle impound hearings. Motions and reconsiderations argued in open court where one of the parties to the case is present are also counted.

Civil - Dispositions

Default Judgment -- An instance where the defendant has failed to contest the action or failed to appear in court, and the court has found for the plaintiff on a motion for a default judgment.

Other Pretrial Disposition -- Instances in which the case has been disposed of by some judgment or manner other than a default judgment, without having proceeded to trial. Reasons for such dispositions include summary judgments, dismissals, agreed judgments, changes of venue, cases that were filed improperly due to the residency of the defendant, and small claims judgments transferred for collection purposes.

Judgment/Disposition After Trial -- Cases that have been disposed after having proceeded to trial, even if the case was disposed without successful completion of the trial. The important differentiation between this disposition category and those preceding is that a trial was commenced. Disposition may include dismissals or stipulations as well as judgments.

Civil - Appeals

All civil cases that have been appealed to the superior court.

Civil - Post-Judgment Writ

A writ issued after judgment for the purpose of capturing funds. These include writs of garnishment, execution, and replevin.

Civil - Revenue

All moneys received during the year for payment of filing fees, fees for law library, writs, record searches, copying, and notarizing.

Small Claims - Filings

Civil cases limited to redress through damages not to exceed $2,000, and where parties are not represented by attorneys.

Small Claims - Proceedings

Trial -- A trial in open court at which both parties to the action are present and contesting the matter and a witness is heard.

Other Participatory Hearing -- A proceeding in open court, other than a trial, where one of the parties is present.

Small Claims - Dispositions

Default Judgment -- A judgment made when the defendant has failed to contest the action or failed to appear in court.

Other Pretrial Disposition -- A case which has been disposed of by some judgment or manner, other than a default judgment without having proceeded to trial. These dispositions include summary judgment, dismissal, agreed judgment, and transfers.

Judgment/Disposition After Trial -- A case which has been disposed after having proceeded to trial. This classification is issued for dispositions even if the case was disposed of without successful completion of the trial. The important differentiation between this disposition category and those preceding is that a trial was commenced.

Small Claims - Judgments Transferred to Civil Department

Judgments that are transferred for collection purposes. These are considered to be new filings in the civil section.

Small Claims - Appeals to Superior Court

All small claims cases that have been appealed to the superior court. Appeal is possible only if the amount claimed was $100 or more, and if the defendant did not make a cross claim against the plaintiff.

Small Claims - Revenue

All moneys received during the year for payment of small claims filing fees and fees for record searches, copying, and notarizing.

Felony - Complaints

Complaints filed in a trial court that allege the commission of a criminal act punishable by a prison sentence. The jurisdiction of district courts is to provide a preliminary hearing; superior courts have jurisdiction for trying felony complaints. Each defendant is counted only once, regardless of the number of charges on the complaint.

Felony - In-Custody Defendants

All persons arrested on probable cause or held for investigation, and appearing before the court. These include all persons arrested on felony complaints and fugitive warrants alleging a felony.

Felony - Proceedings

Preliminary Appearance -- A hearing at which a defendant is informed of the nature of the charges. Bail may be determined at this hearing.

Formal Charge Hearing -- A hearing at which the defendant is formally charged with a felony complaint. This hearing is sometimes called an arraignment, although the defendant cannot plead guilty to the felony charges.

Felony Preliminary Hearing -- A hearing in open court for the purpose of determining if there is sufficient cause to bind the defendant over for trial in superior court for the charges alleged. Witnesses may be required to attend and evidence may be introduced.

Other Participatory Hearing -- Any other hearing at which the defendant or an attorney representing either side is present. This category includes additional hearings to reduce bail, to release the defendant on personal recognizance, or to continue a previous hearing in order to receive additional information.

Felony - Dispositions

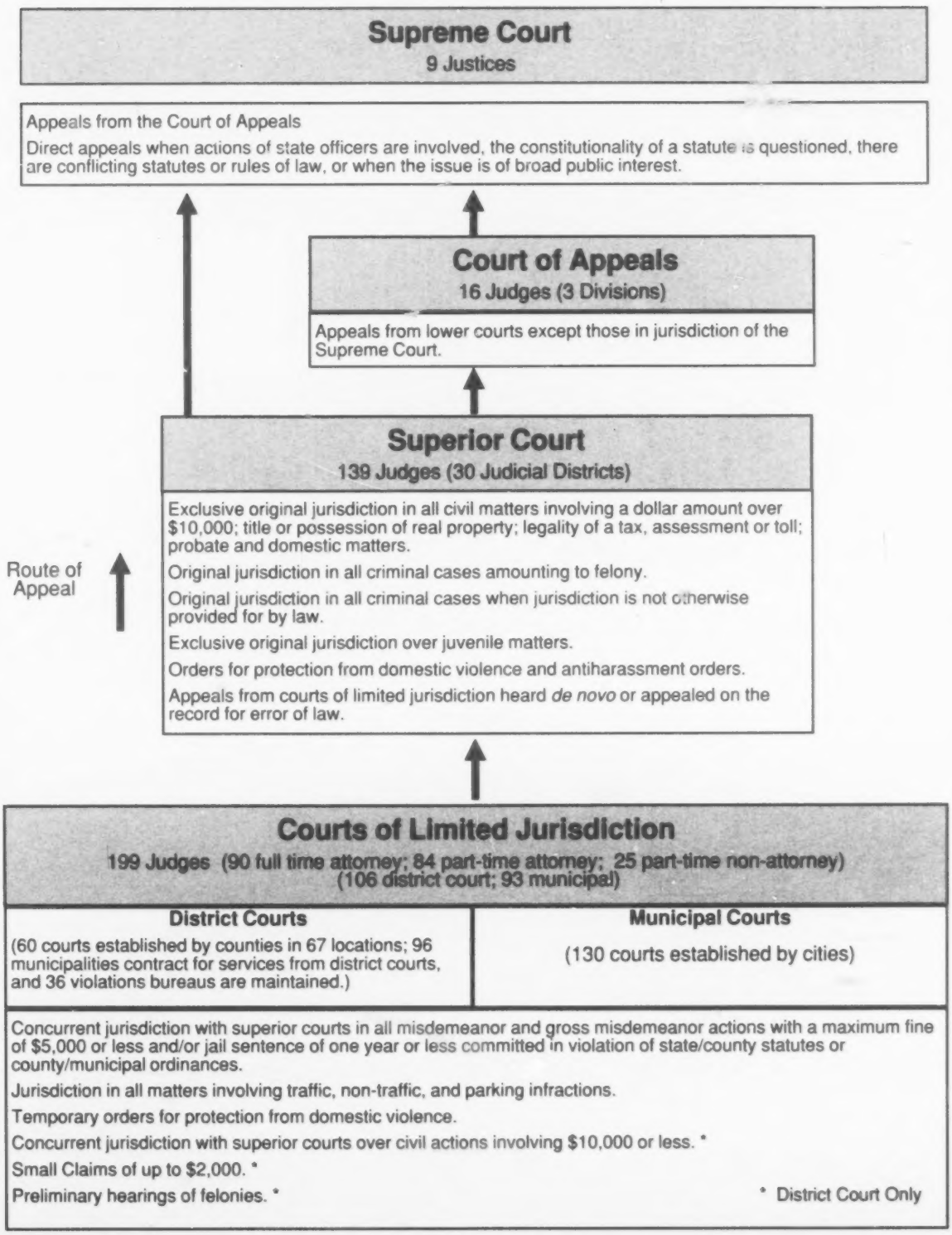
Dismissed -- All charges against the defendant have been dismissed.

Bound Over to Superior Court -- Sufficient cause has been found to bind the defendant over to be tried in superior court for any of the charges alleged.

Reduced to Misdemeanor -- An instance in which all felony charges are dropped, but the defendant is still charged with a misdemeanor. The defendant may have entered a guilty plea to a lesser charge, a complaint may have been amended, or the case may have been re-filed as a misdemeanor.

Reference

Washington Court System, 1989


Supreme Court
9 Justices
Appeals from the Court of Appeals
Direct appeals when actions of state officers are involved, the constitutionality of a statute is questioned, there are conflicting statutes or rules of law, or when the issue is of broad public interest.
Court of Appeals
16 Judges (3 Divisions)
Appeals from lower courts except those in jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
Superior Court
139 Judges (30 Judicial Districts)
Exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil matters involving a dollar amount over $10,000; title or possession of real property; legality of a tax, assessment or toll; probate and domestic matters.
Original jurisdiction in all criminal cases amounting to felony.
Original jurisdiction in all criminal cases when jurisdiction is not otherwise provided for by law.
Exclusive original jurisdiction over juvenile matters.
Orders for protection from domestic violence and antiharassment orders.
Appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction heard de novo or appealed on the record for error of law.
Route of Appeal
Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
199 Judges (90 full time attorney; 84 part-time attorney; 25 part-time non-attorney)
(106 district court; 93 municipal)
District Courts
(60 courts established by counties in 67 locations; 96 municipalities contract for services from district courts, and 36 violations bureaus are maintained.)
Municipal Courts
(130 courts established by cities)
Concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts in all misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor actions with a maximum fine of $5,000 or less and/or jail sentence of one year or less committed in violation of state/county statutes or county/municipal ordinances.
Jurisdiction in all matters involving traffic, non-traffic, and parking infractions.
Temporary orders for protection from domestic violence.
Concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts over civil actions involving $10,000 or less. *
Small Claims of up to $2,000. *
Preliminary hearings of felonies. *
* District Court Only

Associations

Washington State Association of County Clerks

The Association provides a forum for the exchange of information and a base from which to coordinate their efforts to address problems of mutual concern. They hold county clerk and deputy clerk workshops, and spring and fall conferences. Current issues facing the county clerks include access to and use of personal computers, improved clerical procedures, and planning and budgeting.

The committees of this association are Legislative, Handbooks, By-laws, Education, and Court Rules.

Jackie Busse
President 7/88-7/89
Grays Harbor County

M. Janice Michels
President 7/89-7/90
King County

Washington State Association for Court Administration

The Washington State Association for Court Administration was formed in 1970 to enhance knowledge of court personnel in limited jurisdiction courts, improve court administration, and cooperate and participate with other organizations dedicated to the improvement of court procedures. The membership consists of persons employed by a court of limited jurisdiction as court clerk, court administrator, or any administrative capacity. The Association's standing committees are Bylaws and Policy, Nominations, Annual Meetings, Publications (docket pages), Education, Membership and Credentials, Legislation, Historian, Resolutions, and Awards.

Additionally, the Association has liaison positions with the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, State Auditor, Department of Licensing, Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and County Clerks' Association. There are special committees which deal with the general procedures manual, statistical reporting, and the Board for Trial Court Education, as well as a task force for the Judicial Information Systems Committee.

Virgil Hulsey
President 9/88-9/89
Tacoma Municipal Court

Cathleen Grindle
President 9/89-9/90
Seattle District Court

District and Municipal Court Judges Association

The District and Municipal Court Judges Association was established by statute, as the Washington State Magistrates Association, to study and make recommendations concerning the operation of the courts served by its members.

The committees of the District and Municipal Court Judges Association are Advisor Judge, Benchbook, By-laws, Conference Planning, Courts and Community, Education, Judicial Assistance, Judicial Insurance, Legislative, Law-Related Education, Nominating, Rules, Uniform Forfeitable Penalties, and Survey and Study.

Honorable Christine Cary
President 6/88-6/89
Spokane County District Court

Honorable W. Daniel Phillips
President 6/89-6/90
Kitsap County District Court

Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators

In response to 1978 changes in the juvenile code, the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) re-evaluated its role, adopted a new mission statement, and identified new Association priorities in 1986.

The mission of the WAJCA is to provide support among, facilitate communication between, and educate the membership of the Association, and to advocate for and influence change in the juvenile justice system.

In response to the newly-adopted mission statement, the Association elected to become a proactive force in the legislative arena. The Association took a leadership role in organizing and conducting legislative "linkage" meetings. The meetings have provided a forum for associations with shared interests to meet and discuss their legislative proposals and positions.

Pam Shotwell
President 9/88-9/89
Lincoln County Juvenile Court

Steve Ayres
President 9/89-9/90
Okanogan County Juvenile Court

Misdemeanant Corrections Association

Misdemeanant probation workers are responsible for services related to the supervision of misdemeanant probationers. Misdemeanant probation officers also supervise and train volunteers in programs operating in over 100 agencies. These trained volunteers spend thousands of hours assisting professional staff with report writing, case management, and other agency tasks.

The misdemeanant probation worker's professional group, Misdemeanant Corrections Association of Washington State, represents over 100 misdemeanant corrections staffers in nearly 30 probation departments across the state. District courts served by misdemeanant probation departments include Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grant, Island, Jefferson, King (Airport, Bellevue-Mercer Island, Federal Way, Issaquah, Kent, Redmond, Renton, Seattle Main Office, Shoreline), Kitsap, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, Whitman, and Yakima. Municipal courts served by misdemeanant probation departments include Bellevue, Bremerton, and Seattle.

Susan Anderson
President 6/88-6/89
King County Probations Department

Storme Thompson
President 6/89-6/90
Thurston County Probation Services

Association for Washington Superior Court Administrators

Superior court administrators face a myriad of problems in assisting judges in court operations. Assuring smooth caseflow, orienting new staff, mediation techniques, mandatory arbitration, trial calendaring, and other administrative functions are their responsibility. In response to these demands, the Superior Court Administrators' Association holds conferences in the spring and fall.

Carol Glover
President 8/88-8/90
Island/San Juan Superior Court

Superior Court Judges' Association

The Association of Superior Court Judges was created statutorily under RCW 2.16.010. The purpose of the association is to improve the administration of justice. Instructive programs, whereby higher standards of efficiency and excellence may be obtained, better equip the superior court judges of Washington in the proper performance of their duties. The

Association supports and implements the canons of judicial ethics, promotes the interchange of ideas, and encourages cooperation and social contacts among the members of the judiciary. It promotes the objectives of statutes relating to the association and promotes better relations with the public and other branches of government.

The Association's governing body is the Board of Trustees. Its officers are a President-Judge, President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Trustees.

The committees of the Superior Court Judges' Association are Auditing, Board of Trustees Executive Committee, Civil Law and Rules, Conference Arrangements, Criminal Law and Rules, Courts and Community, Judges' Benchbook, Judge/Media Handbook Steering Committee, Judicial Education, Judicial Ethics, Employment Benefits, Family and Juvenile Law, Improvement of Judicial Administration, Institutions, Nominating, Past Presidents, and Trust and Endowment.

Honorable Harold D. Clarke
President-Judge 1988-1989
Spokane County Superior Court

Honorable Thomas A. Swayze
President-Judge 1989-1990
Pierce County Superior Court

Boards, Commissions, and Councils

Board for Judicial Administration

The Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) meets monthly to discuss policy in the state's courts. BJA recommendations are used to advise and inform the Supreme Court of issues common to all court levels and as a policy base for legislative recommendations.

The 10-member Board is comprised of the Chief Justice and acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding chief judge of the Court of Appeals and his designee, the president-judge and president-elect of the Superior Court Judges' and District and Municipal Court Judges Associations, and two attorneys.

Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Chair, 1/89-1/91
Supreme Court

Board for Trial Court Education

The Board for Trial Court Education coordinates education programs for judges and court support personnel at the trial court level. The 13 members of the Board include representatives of the judicial and administrative associations of the superior, district and municipal courts, the law schools, the Washington State Bar Association, and the OAC. The Board sponsored programs which provided educational opportunities to well over 1,000 individuals.

Honorable James M. Murphy
Chair, 6/89-9/90
Spokane County Superior Court

Commission on Judicial Conduct

A constitutional amendment became effective December 4, 1986 with voters' passage of SJR 136. Since then, the name of the Judicial Qualifications Commission was changed to Commission on Judicial Conduct; the membership of the Commission was expanded from seven to nine, with four of the nine members being non-lawyers. Hearings held subsequent to proceedings to determine if further action is necessary are public, and Commission recommendations to the Supreme Court for removal of a judge shall result in suspension with salary until a final determination is made by the Supreme Court.

Wesley Nuxoll
Chair 6/88-6/90
Attorney at Law

Commission on State Law Reports

The Commission on State Law Reports supervises the publication of the *Washington Reports* and the *Washington Appellate Reports*. By statute, the commission is composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Court of Appeals, the Reporter of Decisions, the State Law Librarian, the State Printer, and a representative of the Washington State Bar Association. The official reports are distributed with the aid of computer support provided by the state's Judicial Information System (JIS).

Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Chair, 1/89-1/91
Supreme Court

Court Management Council

The Court Management Council, created in 1987, serves as a statewide forum for enhancing the administration of the courts. Council responsibilities include:

- establishing, by unanimous vote, a position on legislation affecting the overall administration of the courts;
- providing, by majority vote, direction to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts on matters affecting the administration of the courts; and
- fostering communication among the various entities providing court administration.

Membership in the Court Management Coucil consists of the president and one executive board member from the Association of County Clerks, Association for Court Administration, Association of Superior Court Administrators, and Association of Juvenile Court Administrators. The clerks of the appellate courts appoint two representatives to serve on the Council, and the Administrator for the Courts or a designee from that office also serves. Meetings are chaired and staffed by the Administrator for the Courts.

The Court Management Council's Executive Committee considers and takes action on emergency matters arising between council meetings, subject to ratification of the Council. Standing and ad hoc committees are established with such authority as the Council deems appropriate. Membership on all committees and task forces reflects equal representation from all represented associations.

Mary Campbell McQueen
Chair
Administrator for the Courts

Limited Practice Board

In January 1983 the Washington Supreme Court adopted Admission to Practice Rule 12 (APR 12) authorizing entry of certain lay persons (those involved in the selection and preparation of documents incident to property closings) to the limited practice of law. Since that time more than 1,000 individuals have been certified for this purpose.

The nine-member Limited Practice Board is appointed by the Supreme Court and oversees rules governing procedures for certification, approval of forms, disciplinary action, and continuing education requirements.

To be certified, an individual must pass an examination, pay an annual fee, and annually complete ten hours of continuing

education. Examinations for certification are administered each April and October by the staff of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

The committees within the Limited Practice Board are Continuing Education, Complaint Review, Exam, Financial Responsibility, and Forms Review.

Gordon Schlicke
Chair 6/86-6/92
Attorney at Law

State/Federal Judicial Council

Washington's State/Federal Judicial Council was established to expedite the administration of justice, promote harmonious relationships between state and federal justice levels within Washington State, and to provide a way for both to explore and solve problems of mutual interest and concern.

Council membership consists of members from the U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit; the U.S. District Court in Washington; the Washington State Supreme Court; the Washington Superior Court Judges' Association; and the Administrator for the Courts. The president of the Washington State Bar Association is an ex officio member.

Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Chair, 1/89-1/91
Supreme Court

Washington State Judicial Council

In response to a need for greater coordination of issues of mutual concern between the Legislature, the Washington State Bar Association, and the Bench, the Legislature reconvened the Judicial Council (Chapter 322, Laws of 1987), which had been inactive for the past six years. Membership of the Council was reduced to include four legislative members, four judges, four Bar members, and the Attorney General. The Council is chaired by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Council provides a forum for issues to be studied and debated prior to legislative action.

Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Chair, 1/89-1/91
Supreme Court

Standing Committees

Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington

Founded in 1964, the Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington was one of many such groups organized in the wake of national concern over the media attention that surrounded the Cleveland, Ohio murder trial of Dr. Sam Sheppard a decade before. The Sheppard case was in the legal process until 1966 when the U.S. Supreme Court reversed Dr. Sheppard's conviction, calling news coverage of the trial a major threat to Sheppard's right to a fair trial. "Legal trials are not like elections, to be won through the use of the meeting hall, the radio and the newspaper," the Court said.

The Bench-Bar-Press Committee is an informal and unofficial body, made up of lawyers, judges, and media representatives who gather annually to focus on the group's principal area of interest: the real and potential conflicts between the Constitutional guarantees of free press and fair trial.

At its 1989 meeting in October at the University of Washington, the 38-member body proposed changes to Code of Judicial Conduct Canon 3(A)(7) governing media coverage of courtroom proceedings to the state Supreme Court. Court participants would have to show "good cause" as to why they do not wish to be photographed in a courtroom under the proposed revisions. Also, the group proposed to the high court a rule presented by the "Fire Brigade" liaison committee permitting flexibility in media coverage outside the courtroom parameters.

Committee members also viewed videotape and computerized court recording equipment systems at their February regional meeting in Vancouver.

Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Chair, 1/89-1/91
Supreme Court

Courts and Community Committee

Composed of members of judicial, legal, and media professional groups plus the community at large, this 13-member ad hoc committee was created in 1985 by then-Chief Justice James M. Dolliver to advise on ways of improving public knowledge and perception of state courts.

Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Chair 1/89-1/91
Supreme Court

Ethics Advisory Committee

In 1982, at the request of the Superior Court Judges' Association and with the approval of the Supreme Court and the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA), a task force was formed to review the Code of Judicial Conduct (CJC). The task force recommended to the Supreme Court that a committee be established to give ethics advisory opinions to judges. The recommendation resulted in the promulgation of GR 10 in 1983, establishing the Ethics Advisory Committee. The Ethics Advisory Committee is authorized to give advisory opinions to judges on the application of the Code of Judicial Conduct, and to suggest amendments to the Code of Judicial Conduct.

Since 1984 the Ethics Advisory Committee has issued 78 opinions which serve as a reference tool for members of the judiciary. These opinions concern conduct covered by the seven canons of the Code of Judicial Conduct. However, the areas which consistently evoke the most questions are off-the-bench activities and campaign conduct.

The Committee rendered fifteen opinions in 1989 and recommended to the Supreme Court that the Broadcast Guidelines be removed from CJC Canon 3(A)(7). The Committee determined the guidelines would more appropriately be placed in the General Rules since they do not encompass ethics. The Supreme Court voted to publish this proposed rule change for comment in 1990.

Judge Dale M. Green
Chair
Court of Appeals, Div. III

Judicial Information Systems Committee

The Judicial Information System Committee (JISC) sets the overall direction and policy for the Judicial Information System, determines the priority of projects, appoints project committees as needed, approves the two-year plan for development and maintenance, and is responsible for recommendations to the Supreme Court concerning policies, procedures, and rules which affect the operation of the Judicial

Information System within the state judiciary.

The committee consists of four members from the appellate level, four members from the superior level, four members from the limited jurisdiction court level, plus two at-large members, at least one of whom is a member of the Washington State Bar Association.

The following advisory committees are empowered to suggest projects and raise issues: ACORDS User Advisory Committee, DISCIS User Advisory Committee, JUVIS User Advisory Committee, and SCOMIS User Advisory Committee.

Project committees are created to monitor specific projects, resolve project related issues, report to JISC, and manage projects according to the two-year plan.

Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair
Supreme Court

Pattern Forms Committee

The purpose of the Pattern Forms Committee is to expedite the administration of justice by improving the quality of forms used in the courts. To this end, the committee tries to draft forms which are concise, legally accurate, and easy to use. The objective is to provide pattern forms for attorneys, judges, and clerks that reduce confusion and save time. The committee membership includes superior, district, and municipal court judges; representatives from the bar; and superior, district, and municipal court administrators and clerks.

Honorable David E. Foscue
Chair
Grays Harbor Superior Court

Pattern Jury Instruction Committee

The purpose of the Pattern Jury Instruction Committee is to enhance the quality of justice in our courts by improving the quality of instructions given to juries. To this end, the committee tries to draft instructions which are straightforward. The intention is to present patterns which are simple, brief, and accurate, and unbiased statements which are free from argumentative suggestions. The committee membership includes superior court judges, district and municipal court judges, and representatives from the bar.

Honorable Patricia H. Aitken
Chair
King County Superior Court

Supreme Court Offices

Administrator for the Courts

The Office of the Administrator for the Courts was created in 1957. The Administrator is empowered, under the direction of the Chief Justice, to examine the judiciary and make recommendations for modernization and improvement. The office provides budgeting, accounting, and personnel services to the Supreme Court. It also provides various support services to the courts in general.

The following are the units within the Office of the Administrator for the Courts: Administration, Client Services, Court Services, Data Administration, Judicial Education, Fiscal, Legal Services, Applications Support, New Development, Personnel, Production Services, Public Information, Software Services, Research and Information Services, Superior Court, and Support Services.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

Established under Article IV, Section 22 of the Washington Constitution, the Clerk of the Supreme Court maintains the Court's records, files, and documents. The clerk is responsible for managing the Court's caseflow including the docketing of all cases and papers filed, arranging for the reproduction and service of all briefs filed, and preparing court calendars, as well as arranging for pro tem judges. All special court proceedings and ceremonies are either arranged by, or coordinated through, the Clerk's Office.

The clerk rules on allowable costs, such as attorney fees, in each case decided by the Supreme Court, and may also rule on various other procedural motions. Indigent appeal cost bills for the Supreme Court and the three divisions of the Court of Appeals are also approved for payment by the clerk.

The Clerk's Office is the repository for all records concerning admissions and discipline of those authorized to practice law in Washington State, and of all disciplinary proceedings referred to the Court by the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Commissioner of the Supreme Court

The Office of Commissioner was created by rule in 1975. The Commissioner serves the Supreme Court by appointment. The Court delegated certain decision making functions to the Commissioner subject to the court's review. The Commissioner's office also aids the court's preparation of decisions, principally through memoranda of analysis and recommendation.

Reporter of Decisions

The Reporter of Decisions is responsible for publishing the *Washington Reports* and the *Washington Appellate Reports*. These publications contain the full text of the formal written opinions decided by the state's Supreme Court and its Court of Appeals. Advance sheets containing the most recent cases are published on alternating weeks for each set of reports.

A codification of official court rules is published each September and is distributed free of charge to subscribers to the *Washington Reports* advance sheets. Bound volumes of reports, containing approximately 1,000 pages of opinions and editorial matter, are published five or six times each year. These constitute the final authoritative source of the Washington appellate court decisions.

The Reporter and his attorney staff draft legal headnotes detailing the precedential holdings in the opinion and factual paragraphs summarizing the nature of the case and its disposition at every court level. The headnotes and statement of the case are approved by the author of the opinion.

The Reporter publishes the *Washington Reports Style Manual* which sets forth rules of style as adopted by the Supreme Court. All published appellate court opinions are edited for style and made to conform to the rules in the manual. The Reporter's staff also checks format and legal citations. Any discrepancies found are resolved by communicating with the author of the opinion.

State Law Librarian

The State Law Library maintains a legal research facility for the use of all three branches of state government. Service is also provided statewide to attorneys, units of local government, other libraries, and

the general public. Its nearly 250,000 volumes make it one of the largest legal research collections in the Northwest.

The library has automated, on-line bibliographic search capabilities which yield information on state and federal case law, administrative rules and regulations, and state and federal statutory codes, plus citations from a broad range of other publications including newspapers, technical journals, government documents, dissertations, and legal periodicals.

The library's periodical collection of 2,000-plus titles is now totally incorporated into the Washington Library Network (WLN) database which provides immediate access to the more than 284 libraries participating in WLN. Off-system libraries access the collection through microfiche catalogs.

In June 1984 the library's major card catalog was reproduced in microfiche, thereby providing a catalog that could be easily duplicated and distributed to other libraries. Through the microfiche catalog, the library of each division of the state Court of Appeals has a major portion of the State Law Library's holdings immediately available to them.

An in-house, multi-user/multi-tasking microcomputer system for serials control and fund accounting was completed in 1985. Approximately 4,000 serial publications and fund accounting records are stored on the system.

A bimonthly publication, *Selected Recent Acquisitions*, is currently distributed to over 250 state and county offices, law firms, and general and law libraries throughout the state. It is also sent to selected law libraries in other states. An abbreviated acquisitions list is published in the *Washington State Bar News*.

Reference Material

Audio-Visual Library

The Audio-Visual Library, open to all court personnel and containing educational films of specific interest to the courts, was created in August 1985. It was developed by the Board for Trial Court Education in cooperation with the Washington State Film Library.

Videotapes of judicial education programs are available to those who are either unable to attend seminars or who simply wish to have more information on a seminar topic. Other films and tapes, including those produced commercially or by other court-related agencies, have been added to the library's collection. It is the goal of the library to provide low-cost, accessible educational resources to all court personnel. To obtain a catalog of all titles, or to obtain a videotape, contact Judicial Education in the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Benchbooks

Criminal Caselaw Notebook

The Criminal Caselaw Notebook is a compilation of criminal cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court and the state Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The cases are arranged alphabetically by topic and contain a brief synopsis of the holding and, when necessary, the facts. Due to the often rapid changes in criminal law, updates will be published quarterly. 1989, 499 pp.,1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure

This benchbook is a ready reference source of case law, court rules, and statutes applicable to criminal procedure, arranged in the sequence in which events occur from the beginning of a criminal case through post-conviction matters in both the superior and district courts. These volumes are also cross-referenced to the Criminal Forms Benchbook. 1985, 524 pp., 2 vol., 3rd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This is a companion volume to the *Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure*, focusing on court rules, case law, statutes, and procedures unique to the courts of limited jurisdiction. This volume also allows easy cross-referencing to the main Criminal Procedure Benchbook. 1988, 518 pp., 1 vol., 3rd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure

This volume provides the trial judge with a procedural reference of pertinent case law, court rules, and statutes when hearing civil matters, and is organized chronologically in the order most likely to be used in conducting a civil trial. 1985, 419 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This volume is a source of statutes, court rules, case law and procedures pertaining to civil and quasi-civil actions in district court. Although the majority of the volume follows the format of the Civil Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (CRLJ), traffic infraction proceedings, evidence, and special proceedings such as impoundment hearings, landlord-tenant actions, and small claims are covered in separate sections. 1988, 594 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Domestic Relations

This benchbook provides superior court judges and commissioners with statutes, court rules, and case law in domestic relations areas such as marriage, changes in marital status, adoption, and paternity. Also included are topics as they occur in pre-trial, trial, and post-trial settings. 1986, 340 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Procedure

This publication provides a procedural reference for juvenile court matters including dependency proceedings, alternative residential placement, involuntary civil commitment, juvenile offense proceedings, and miscellaneous proceedings. It also provides detailed procedural checklists for each topic. This benchbook is cross-referenced to the *Juvenile Forms Benchbook*.

The *Juvenile Procedure Benchbook* was updated in 1988 by the Superior Court Judges' Association Benchbook Committee with the assistance of Karl B. Tegland to reflect the many changes in court rules, statutes, and case law which have occurred since the Benchbook was originally published in 1983. 1988, 285 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Formbooks

Washington Pattern Forms - Forms for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This compilation of forms, developed by the Washington Pattern Forms Committee for courts of limited jurisdiction, consists of forms for use in criminal, civil, and garnishment proceedings. The formbook also contains forms for appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction, and other

miscellaneous forms. 1989, 100 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Forms

This is a compilation of pattern forms developed by the Washington Pattern Forms Committee covering procedures prior to arrest, rights of defendants, procedures prior to trial, change of judge/venue, procedures at trial, procedures following conviction, special proceedings, and the Sentencing Reform Act. The publication is organized to follow the applicable court rules. 1984, 246 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Forms

This compilation of pattern forms follows the organization of Juvenile Court Rules and covers the topics of shelter care proceedings, dependency proceedings, proceedings to terminate parent-child relationship, proceedings for alternative residential placement, juvenile offense proceedings, diversion agreements, right to lawyer and experts in all juvenile court proceedings, and juvenile court records. 1983, 190 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Handbooks and Manuals

A Citizen's Guide to Washington Courts

This booklet, prepared to create greater public understanding of the state's court system, describes what types of cases are heard at each court level and how those courts operate, as well as describing the general judicial process and providing specifics as to how a trial proceeds. Also included is a glossary of commonly used legal and judicial terms. 1987, 42 pp., 1 vol., 4th Ed.

County Clerks' Handbook

This is the most general of the various manuals written for the clerk of the superior court and the clerk's employees, providing an overview of the clerk's duties including financial matters and record-keeping, while containing appropriate cross-references to the Docketing Manual, Judgment Manual, or Records Management Guidelines. 1988, 435 pp., 1 vol , 2nd Ed.

Desk Manual on Juvenile Court Administration

The *Desk Manual on Juvenile Court Administration* was initially published in 1987. There are currently 350 copies in circulation. The success of the manual has resulted in its continued expansion. For this reason, the Board for Trial Court Education has approved the juvenile court administrators' request that the publication be divided into a two-volume set to make it less bulky and easier to use. In 1990 it is planned to distribute a second notebook to the holders of the desk manual so the materials in the original volume can be divided between the two. 1988, 300 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Deskbook for Superior Court Administration

This deskbook is designed to provide helpful information to administrators of superior courts on topics such as fiscal management, personnel management, legal parameters, and general administration. 1984, 198 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Directory of Interpreters Used in Washington State Courts

This compilation lists by name, address, and language those foreign language interpreters who serve the superior, district, and municipal courts. It also includes names and addresses of agencies offering information and referral services for the hearing impaired. 1989, 1 Vol., 4th Ed.

Electronic Recording Task Force Report and Recommendations

This report is intended to assist superior, district, and municipal courts in implementing electronic recording procedures and determining the financial impact of implementation, while also providing updated information about improvements in recording technology. 1986, 125 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Juror's Handbook to Washington Courts

This booklet is designed to help jurors perform more effectively. It provides information about the trial process, the juror's role in it, and the dos and don'ts of jury service. It also contains a glossary of legal terms a juror might encounter. This edition reflects changes made to the Jury Selection and Summoning Act. 1988, 14 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington Standards Relating to Jury Use and Management

These standards, which follow the structure of the ABA standards, are grouped by the topics "Selection of Prospective Jurors," "Selection of a Particular Jury," "Efficient Jury Management," and "Juror Performance and Deliberations." The standards are followed by references to appropriate statutes and court rules, recommendations, committee comments, experience of Washington courts, and implementation considerations. 1988, 55 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington State Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This manual is a comprehensive source of information on the organization, administration, and procedures of courts of limited jurisdiction providing specific "how to" information for judicial officers and support personnel to perform their jobs successfully. 1988, 1,012 pp., 1 vol., 4th Ed.

Pro Tem Handbook

This is an introductory reference for pro tem judges which includes legal information on their role in the court system as well as practical tips to assist in judicial tasks. 1986, 21 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Ethics Advisory Opinions

This volume contains advisory opinions on judicial conduct rendered by the Ethics Advisory Committee from 1984 to the present, a copy of the Code of Judicial Conduct, and information on the ethics advisory opinion process. 1987, 68 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Six Washington Practice - Pattern Instructions - Civil

This volume, developed by the Washington Pattern Jury Instructions Committee and published by West Publishing Company, contains jury instructions for use in personal injury cases. Each instruction is accompanied by a Note on Use, which gives directions for the use of the instruction, and a Comment, which highlights legal issues covered in the instruction.

The third edition, published in 1989, features updated instructions on assumption of risk, wrongful death, consortium, medical malpractice, and product liability. The new edition also contains a series of verdict forms which implement the joint and several liability provisions of the 1986 Tort Reform Act.

Eleven Washington Practice - Pattern Instructions - Criminal

This volume, developed by the Washington Pattern Jury Instructions Committee and published by West Publishing Company, contains jury instructions for use in criminal cases. Each instruction is accompanied by a Note on Use, which gives directions for

use of the instruction, and a Comment, which highlights legal issues covered in the instruction. The instructions in this publication cover most of the crimes and defenses set forth in the Washington criminal codes.

Pattern Jury Instruction Diskettes

The drafting of jury instructions can consume much of a judge's time. Use of pattern jury instructions helps alleviate this problem. However, even if pattern instructions are used, there is still the problem of typing and arranging the instructions so they are presentable to the jury. A suggested solution to this problem was to make the pattern instructions available on computer diskette.

In 1989 West Publishing Company (publisher and copyright holder of the Washington Pattern Jury Instructions) granted permission to the OAC to distribute diskettes containing the pattern jury instructions to superior court judges. (The agreement with West Publishing Co. prohibits the distribution of the diskettes to anyone other than judges and prohibits recipients of the diskettes from copying or selling them.) Diskettes in a WordPerfect 5.0 format, with both the pattern criminal and pattern civil instructions, were distributed in December 1989 to judges desiring them.

The availability of computerized pattern instructions will help reduce the amount of judicial time required to prepare jury instructions, and will enable judges to make modifications to jury instructions without having to delay proceedings.

Expenditures

Washington's courts are supported by funds appropriated by both state and local government. State fiscal activities are on a biennial basis; local governments are based on the calendar year.

Local Expenditures

Local governments finance the major portion of the state's trial courts, including the cost of court administration and facilities, local law libraries, grand and petit juries, civil process services, and expert witness expenses.

With the exception of the state supported functions listed in the State Court Expenditures section below, the operations of superior and district courts are funded by the counties. Many district courts provide court services to municipalities under contract and receive a portion of their operating costs from the cities. Municipal courts and violations bureaus are funded by the cities they serve.

Local governments are responsible for funding the following:

- half the salaries of superior court judges and pro tem arbitrators;
- salaries and benefits of district and municipal court judges, superior court commissioners, and superior court administrators;
- indigent criminal defense services provided by individual attorneys or non-profit corporations;
- all other expenses such as courtrooms, clerical staff, supplies, etc.

Salaries for these commissioners and administrators are set by local policy (frequently as a percentage of the superior court judges' salary level). Expenditures for indigent criminal defense are also set locally.

The accompanying table of local court operating expenditures is based as follows on the BARS coding system:

- Superior Courts BARS 512.00, 512.10, 512.20, 512.21 and 512.22;
- County Clerk BARS 512.30 and 512.70;
- District Court BARS 512.40;
- Municipal Court BARS 512.50 and 512.60; and
- Juvenile Court BARS 527.00 through 527.90.

Local Government Expenditures (in millions)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Expenditures for Judicial Services					
Superior Courts	$27.9	$30.9	$35.8	$38.2	$40.6
District Courts	$28.0	$24.1	$27.6	$28.7	$32.3
Municipal Courts/Violations Bureaus	$17.5	$18.4	$19.2	$21.3	$20.6
Total Expenditures	$73.4	$73.4	$82.6	$88.2	$93.5
Other Expenditures					
County Clerk	$9.4	$10.5	$11.6	$11.9	$12.6
Juvenile Services	$29.9	$34.0	$37.5	$37.7	$38.7
Total Expenditures	$39.3	$44.5	$49.1	$49.6	$51.3
Total Local Government Expenditures	$112.7	$117.9	$131.7	$137.8	$144.8

Source: WA State Auditor, Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System (BARS) data.

State Court Expenditures

Support for the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Reporter of Decisions, the State Law Library, the Court of Appeals, and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts comes exclusively from state funds. In addition, the state is responsible for the following superior court expenses:

- half the salaries and all of the benefits of superior court judges;
- half the fees for judges pro tempore, arbitrators in mandatory arbitration hearings, and all criminal witness fees (except experts).

Funds to support court operations are appropriated to and administered by the state judiciary. The Department of Retirement Systems administers retirement funds.

During fiscal year 1989 the state expended approximately $43.7 million, as shown in the table on the next page.

State Appropriations

The state portion of trial court revenues is appropriated for the following:

- training programs for local judicial personnel and law enforcement officers;
- programs to assist victims of crime;
- support for driver education in local school districts;
- administration and operation of the statewide JIS;
- other purposes defined by the Legislature.

Of the $34.5 million fiscal year 1989 PSEA revenues, $12.1 million (35.1 percent) is for Office of the Administrator for the Courts' programs to support the courts. JIS receives $10.8 million for the operation of the statewide data processing system and court education receives $1.3 million.

Revenues

Public Safety and Education Assessment

Revenue generated by the courts comes from these general sources:

- fees for filing cases and documents with the courts;
- fines, bail forfeitures, and penalties from persons convicted of crimes or traffic violations;
- Public Safety and Education Assessments.

The Legislature generally sets the fees, special surcharges, and assessments, and provisions for recoupment of costs, while the Supreme Court sets infraction penalties and bail schedules.

Provisions regarding revenue in the Court Improvement Act of 1984 took effect July 1, 1985. A single Public Safety and Education Assessment (PSEA) of 60 percent of the base fine or penalty replaced numerous special surcharges and assessments. The PSEA is applied to all court fines and penalties imposed by district and municipal courts.

The Court Improvement Act also simplified the distribution of court revenues between local governments and the state. Specifically, local governments now retain 68 percent of all court revenue collected for filing fees, fines and forfeitures, penalties including the crime victims penalty, assessments, and costs. The state receives 32 percent of these revenues. This division of revenue was intended to be revenue-neutral, that is, neither increasing nor decreasing revenue.

Effective May 1986 the Legislature created an additional PSEA surcharge of 50 percent of the original PSEA. Unlike the 60 percent assessment, the new surcharge does not apply to DWI fines and is dedicated in total to the state. This surcharge is often referenced as the 30 percent surcharge because it is 50 percent of the 60 percent assessment.

Following are the statutory provisions relating to court revenue distributions.

Limited Jurisdiction Courts:

RCW 3.46.120 - Revenue disposition municipal court departments

RCW 3.50.100 - Revenue disposition independent municipal courts

RCW 35.20.220 - Revenue disposition Seattle Municipal Court

RCW 3.62.020 - Revenue disposition district courts

RCW 3.62.040 - Revenue disposition district courts for contracting municipalities

RCW 3.62.090 - Public Safety and Education Assessment amounts

Superior Courts:

RCW 10.82.070 - Disposition of costs, fines, fees, penalties, and forfeitures

RCW 36.18.020 - Clerks fees

RCW 36.18.025 - Portion of filing fees to be remitted to state treasurer

RCW 7.68.035 - Crime victims penalty assessments

Public Safety and Education Assessment:

RCW 43.08.250 - Public Safety and Education Account creation and use.

Trial Court Revenue (in millions)

Superior Courts	$ 3.1				
District Courts	$18.6	= $13.2	1984 PSEA	+ $ 5.4	1986 PSEA
Municipal Courts	$14.2	= $ 9.6	1984 PSEA	+ $ 4.6	1986 PSEA
District & Municipal Courts	$32.8	= $22.8	1984 PSEA	+ $10.0	1986 PSEA

State Expenditures (in millions)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Judicial Operations[a]					
Supreme Court	$4.3	$4.4	$5.1	$5.2	$6.5
Court of Appeals	$5.1	$5.0	$5.5	$5.7	$7.0
Superior Court Judges	$5.6	$5.6	$6.0	$6.6	$7.6
State Law Library	$1.1	$1.1	$1.2	$1.3	$1.4
Comm. on Judicial Conduct	$.1	$.2	$.2	$.2	$.4
Administrator for the Courts	$8.3	$10.2	$10.5	$12.2	$18.7
Total Operating Expenditures	$24.5	$26.5	$28.5	$31.2	$41.6
Judicial Retirement[b]					
Judges' Retirement Fund	$.3	$ 0	$ 0	$.8	$.8
Judicial Retirement System	$.4	$ 0	$ 0	$1.4	$1.3
Total Retirement Expenditures	$.7	$ 0	$ 0	$2.2	$2.1
Total Judicial Ops./Retirement	$25.2	$26.5	$28.5	$33.4	$43.7

[a] Appropriated to and administered by state judiciary.
[b] Appropriated to and administered by Department of Retirement Systems.

Seasonality in PSEA

Time series analysis revealed a distinct seasonal pattern to PSEA received by the state. Typically, the months of higher revenue include July through November, while lower revenues are generally reported for December through March. The months of April, May, and June fluctuate between these relatively high and low periods. This pattern corresponds to higher revenues during the summer and fall, with lower revenues in the winter. Since traffic-related revenues account for the major portion of the PSEA, this seasonal pattern corresponds to that for automotive travel.

Legislative Impacts on Revenue

During any legislative session there are laws enacted that could impact the PSEA. The following bills are considered to have

a direct impact. This list is not exhaustive because there could be other laws enacted that affect the account in an indirect manner. The impact of the more subtle laws may never be fully known unless a rigorous investigation is conducted analyzing PSEA revenues on a case-by-case basis. It cannot be over-emphasized that predicting the actual revenues from these bills, particularly those without fiscal notes, is difficult because of the complex interaction of public, law enforcement, and judicial response.

Chronology of Legislation Directly Affecting Revenues

1984 - Court Improvement Act.

1985 - Provisions of Court Improvement Act effective July 1985.

1985 - Crime victims penalty assessment increased from $50 to $70 for felony/gross misdemeanor and from $25 to $45 for misdemeanor, effective July 1985.

1986 - State dedicated 50 percent surcharge added to PSEA for limited jurisdiction courts effective May 1986

1987 - Filing fee increases and fee added to modification of dissolution decrees.

1988 - Court cost recouped 100 percent locally retained.

State Revenue Growth

The following table demonstrates the history of state revenues from trial courts since fiscal year 1985. The implementation of the 30 percent state assessment just prior to fiscal 1987 caused a 16.1 percent and 12.1 percent increase in state revenues from district and municipal courts, respectively. The 50 percent increase in superior court revenue during fiscal 1987 is partially the result of $0.4 million in filing fees associated with the 1986 Tort Reform Act that was implemented in July 1986 and increased filing fee revenues. The 1988 superior court revenue of $3.4 million must be attributed to filing fees for civil cases and crime victim compensation penalities for criminal convictions.

1989 State Revenue

State revenues from trial courts for fiscal year 1989 were $34.5 million.

State Revenues from Trial Courts (in millions)

	1985	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg
Superior Courts	2.0	2.2	10.0%	3.3	50.0%	3.4	03.0%	3.1	-8.8%
District Courts	9.5	10.5	10.5%	14.3	36.2%	16.1	12.6%	18.0	15.5%
Municipal Courts	7.4	7.5	1.4%	10.2	36.0%	12.1	18.6%	13.4	17.4%
Total Revenues	18.9	20.2	6.9%	27.8[a]	37.6%	31.6	13.7%	34.5	13.6%

[a] $6.1 million from 30 percent state assessment effected by legislation, May 1986.

Miscellaneous

Court Rules

The Supreme Court has the inherent power to regulate the procedures in the state's courts. It carries out this responsibility through a rule-making process governed by Supreme Court General Rule (GR) 9. GR 9 establishes a cycle under which proposed court rule changes are forwarded to the Supreme Court for consideration. Normally, the Court will then publish the proposals for comment, integrate the appropriate comments, and publish those rule changes which it has adopted.

In 1989 the Court looked primarily at proposed amendments to the Superior Court Civil Rules (CR), the Mandatory Arbitration Rules (MAR), the Special Proceeding Rules (SPR), a new set of Infraction Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, and a proposed amendment to Rules of Professional Conduct (RPC) 1.5 addressing attorney fees.

The adopted rule changes having the most impact are:

Mandating the use of letter-size paper for all pleadings at all court levels effective September 1, 1990;

Expanding the use of videotaping in depositions; and

Permitting the establishment of court-approved trusts for claims of minors.

The new set of Infraction Rules for courts of limited jurisdiction were not adopted by the Court because of strident opposition from the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, prosecuting attorneys, and law enforcement officials. The commentators uniformly expressed the sentiment that present rules were operating well and that the proposed rules would increase costs without a concomitant benefit to the public.

In 1987 the Supreme Court established the Novack Commission to examine attorney fee practices in tort cases. That Commission made its report to the Supreme Court in December 1988. Among its recommendations were: that RPC 1.5 be extensively amended to provide that clients receive a Statement of Lawyer-Client Relationship; that contingent fees be calculated on the net amount recovered; and that if a fee dispute develops the client may request arbitration from the Washington State Bar Association Fee Arbitration Board.

The proposed amendments to RPC 1.5 were published for a 90-day period. Publication of the proposal resulted in a tremendous response from the bar and a counter proposal from the Washington State Bar Association Board of Governors. The Supreme Court studied the recommendations of the Novack Commission and the Washington State Bar Association, and the comments of individual lawyers, county bar associations, and trial lawyers associations, together with testimony presented to the Novack Commission. The Court concluded that RPC 1.5 as presently drafted serves the public, litigants, bench, and bar fairly. Therefore, it declined to amend RPC 1.5.

In 1990 the Court will publish proposed rule changes to Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP), Rules for Appeal of Decisions of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (RALJ) and Superior Court Civil Rules (CR).

Non-Attorney Judge Exam

As required by statute and by Supreme Court General Rule (GR) 8, examinations for non-attorney judges and commissioners are given twice a year, in March and September. The topics covered are traffic infractions, criminal law, evidence, and judicial conduct. District Court judges and commissioners are also tested on civil matters.

The examination is maintained and administered by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Technical Assistance

The Court Services Section of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts offers a technical assistance program designed to provide consulting services to state courts. The program includes a site visit (a maximum of two weeks) followed by recommendations in a confidential report. Court Services staff are available to assist in the implementation of recommendations. Study areas of these consulting services include:

- **Calendar Management**--the examination of the case assignment and scheduling system used by the court, and the policies and procedures that affect the movement of cases through the court.
- **Personnel Management**--the examination of the processes of recruitment, training and development, utilization, classification, and management of nonjudicial staff.
- **Records Management**--the examination of the methods for ensuring control, accessibility, security, retention, and destruction of the court's records.
- **Exhibits Management**--the examination of the processes for ensuring control, security, retention, and destruction of items entered as exhibits during court proceedings.
- **Facilities Management**--the examination of the design of existing or proposed facilities, and utilization of the court's facilities.
- **Workflow and Document Processing**--the examination of the organization of work and the administrative structure of the clerk's office. This may include examining staffing levels and utilization as well as the methods by which the court's paperwork and legal documents are processed.
- **Equipment Needs Assessment**--the examination of existing or proposed general office equipment, or electronic data/word processing.
- **Jury Management**--the examination of the methods used in selecting, notifying, orienting, utilizing, and paying jurors.
- **Fiscal Management**--the examination of the processes used in transacting, recording, reporting, and monitoring the court's cashflow activities, including cash transactions, trust funds, accounts receivable, disbursements, and cash control.
- **Court Organization**--the examination of the administrative and organizational structure of the court district-wide.

In 1989 the OAC conducted nine technical assistance studies in courts of limited jurisdiction. These studies focused on issues such as facilities design, workflow management, and records management.

Dispute Resolution Centers

As part of the Court Improvement Act of 1984, the Legislature enacted RCW 7.75 providing for the creation of dispute resolution centers. The centers' purpose is to offer a more informal, less adversarial, and less costly forum than the courts for the resolution of disputes. Centers assist in resolving a wide range of conflicts through mediation, conciliation, and arbitration at little or no cost to the parties. Dispute resolution centers established under RCW 7.75 operate on a non-profit basis and must be approved by the legislative body of the municipality or county in which they are located. In 1989 the centers processed cases involving landlord-tenant conflicts, neighborhood disputes, child custody/visitation cases, and property claims.

In September 1989 Common Ground of Skagit County began operation as the sixth dispute resolution center authorized under RCW 7.75. The other five centers are located in Seattle, Lynnwood, Everett, Spokane and Walla Walla. Efforts are underway to organize additional centers in Kitsap, Pierce, Thurston, and Whatcom Counties.

In December 1989 the OAC produced a report for the Legislature as directed in the 1987-89 operating budget. The report focused on the activities of the Snohomish and Seattle-King County dispute resolution centers. The report concludes that the programs are effective in meeting the goals of RCW 7.75. These goals include promoting community involvement, educating the community about their services, serving as a model which can be replicated elsewhere, and resolving disputes. The report also found that the Snohomish County program is having a measurable impact on the caseload of South District Court. The report is available upon request to the OAC.